Education in the C.P.

report on the State of progress

1901-01 to 1904-05

00133962

BOMBAY BRANCH

OF THE

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

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REPORT

ON THE

STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

IN THE

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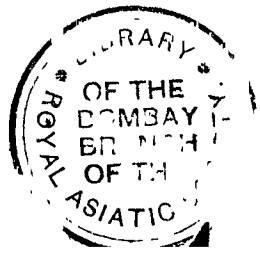
CENTRAL PROVINCES



FOR

THE YEAR 1900-1901.

Agents for the sale of Books published by the Central Provinces Administration.

IN ENGLAND.

E. A. ARNOLD, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, W. C., London.
CONSTABLE & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, S. W., London.
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E. C., Lond
P. S. KING & SON, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster, S. W., London.
LUZAC & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, W. C., London.
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & Co., Charing Cross Road, W. C., London.
B. QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly, W., London.
WILLIAMS & NORGATE, 7, Broad Street, Oxford.
DEIGHTON BELL & Co., Cambridge.

ON THE CONTINENT.

FRIEDLÄNDER & SOHN, 11, Carlstrasse, Berlin.
OTTO HARRASSOWITZ, Leipzig.
KARL W. HIERSEMANN, Leipzig.
ERNEST LEROUX, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
MARTINUS NIJHOFF, The Hague.

IN INDIA.

THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta.
THACKER & Co., LD., Bombay.
HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.
RAI SAHIB M. GULAB SINGH & SON, Lahore.
SUPERINTENDENT, AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, Rangoon.

No. 10190.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the General Department, dated Nagpur, the 24th October 1901.

READ—

The Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1900-1901.

READ ALSO—

The Circle and District Reports.

RESOLUTION.

The report has been prepared in general accordance with the orders of the Government of India; but though it has been considerably curtailed, it has not yet been brought within the prescribed limit as to length. The Officiating Chief Commissioner thinks that some further reduction might have been effected in the notice of work done by District Councils, and that the names of books approved by the Text-book Committee need not have been shown in paragraph 86 of the report. The report for the current year must be kept within the limit fixed. There is great need for reduction in the length of the district reports and of those submitted for each circle. The orders on the subject had apparently not been received when the reports were written. Certainly they were not acted on. This must be remedied in the reports for the current year.

2. The year which ended on the 31st March 1901 was not one the conditions of which were favourable to educational development. Famine was present up to the autumn of 1900; and the census taken in the beginning of March, with the necessary preparations for it, was a disturbing element which adversely affected school discipline and attendance. On the whole the Province may be regarded fortunate in that the effects of famine were not more serious and that they promise to be short-lived. The number of educational institutions actually shows an increase; but the Inspector-General explains that this is due to a change of classification. The average number of students in British Territory decreased from 59 to 54, which is certainly not more than was to be anticipated under the pressure of famine conditions. Primary Schools, as was to be expected, suffered more than any other class of educational institutions.

3. The relaxation of the stress of famine conditions afforded opportunity towards the close of the year for taking up several questions, either purely educational or intimately connected with educational work, which had been for some time pending. Most of these have been referred to in paragraph 3 of the report. The time was too short to permit of the settlement of most of these before the close of the year, but several have been since disposed of. One of the most important of these was that connected with the expenditure of District Councils on education, and the fixation of the amount of the Provincial contribution to District Funds. It has been decided that there is to be no hard-and-fast maximum of expenditure of district funds on education, but that control in the matter is to rest with the Commissioner of the Division, who

will see that the claims of primary education are not neglected, but will at the same time not suffer the Councils to divert to education more money than can be spared from other necessary objects of expenditure. The Provincial contribution will be fixed for a term of years with due regard to the needs of each district and on consideration of probable receipts and expenditure under all heads. The operation of the rule referred to in paragraph 12 of the report was suspended during the year. To have enforced it would have meant permanent injury to education owing to temporary decrease in local resources. The rule has since been abolished; and the continuance of schools has been rendered independent of temporary fluctuations of income from cesses and private contributions. Steps have also been taken to repair the mischief which followed in some districts from its too strict enforcement. It has been decided to re-open about fifty schools in the Raipur District and as many in Sambalpur, both of which districts had suffered severely under the working of the rule in question.

4. The subject of municipal expenditure on schools, referred to in paragraph 4 of last year's resolution, also came under consideration during the year. Inquiry has convinced the Officiating Chief Commissioner that the position in many municipalities is not satisfactory. Generally speaking, municipal expenditure on primary education is too low. Inquiry into a number of cases has shown that there is no opposition on the part of the people to contend with, but rather apathy on the part of the committees. This matter is being separately dealt with by the Inspector-General in consultation with Commissioners. And the Officiating Chief Commissioner hopes that it will be disposed of without unnecessary delay.

5. The percentage of children of school-going age who are under instruction is 7·7 for the whole Province; but this varies from district to district, the highest being 13·3 in Nagpur and the lowest 3·4 in Sambalpur. Throughout Chhattisgarh the percentage is very low. Though this is without doubt due in considerable measure to the objection felt by certain sections of the rural community to all school teaching and book learning, it may be set down partly to the sparseness of the population and the consequent difficulty in providing facilities for education. The curriculum for primary rural schools throughout the province has been simplified and effort has been made to give the teaching a practical turn. The reading of manuscript and village land records receives attention everywhere; and the Inspector, Southern Circle, notes that elementary book-keeping is intelligently taught. The introduction of the village map into the village school promises to be completely successful, useful not only in helping children to see the meaning of maps generally, but also as affording a means of understanding the land record work done in the village. The hours of instruction for half-timers are short; and the Officiating Chief Commissioner thinks that if suitable localities are chosen, it will be possible in this way to give considerable impetus to primary education. Attendance of three hours a day for four or five years should not be found a heavy burden; and yet it affords adequate opportunity for the village boy to acquire the education necessary for a peasant's life. It is hoped that the larger provision of money which it is intended to make, the modified curriculum in rural schools, and the rule as to attendance, will secure real progress in primary education. There is also much truth in the remarks of the Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, on the need for improving attendance at existing schools. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has already issued orders designed to secure this.

6. There was no considerable fluctuation in the number of students attending colleges; and the results judged by the examinations were fairly satisfactory. The Jubbulpore College has not done very well in the examination-room; and this is apparently due, at least in part, to defects in teaching. The attention of the Inspector-General has been given to the matter; and it is hoped that results may improve. The cost to Government of a student at the Government College is Rs. 226, while at the Hislop College it is only Rs. 28 and at the Morris College something less than Rs. 8. The bulk of University education in the Central Provinces is thus carried on at small expense to Government. The inconvenience of affiliation of schools and colleges in one part of the Province to one University, and those in another part to another University with

different standards of examination, is serious; and the Officiating Chief Commissioner has some time ago referred the matter to the Inspector-General for separate report.

7. The state of secondary education is fairly satisfactory, the apparent decrease against the side-head Vernacular Middle Schools being due to a change of classification according to which the primary departments of those schools are shown among Primary Schools. The number of pupils in High Schools has increased. The main point of failure during the year was in the passing of public examinations. This was fairly general, and may perhaps in some measure be ascribed to irregularities in attendance consequent on the prevalence of famine and epidemics. But the general decrease in passes in the Entrance Examination would point to the examination having been harder than usual. The remarks of the Inspector-General in paragraph 60 of the report show that there is a greater demand for English Education than it is easy to meet. Since the close of the year there has been a change in the rate of fees. This should help to provide for expansion. But the Officiating Chief Commissioner thinks that it is in the extension of private enterprise that most hope of progress lies; and any efforts in this direction will receive all reasonable encouragement from Government.

8. In respect of special institutions, it is to be noted that the Reformatory School came during the year under the control of the Education Department. The working of this institution forms the subject of a separate report. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is glad to see the praise bestowed by the Inspector-General on the Rajkumar College. The institution is a most useful one. The Officiating Chief Commissioner made a very detailed inspection of the school after the close of the year. He was much pleased with the manners of the boys and the tone of the school; but he had to appoint a Committee to revise the course of instruction. He hopes that this matter will be settled immediately. The Agricultural Class, or Agricultural School as it is now designated, has continued to do useful work, and shared with the Normal Agricultural Class for Teachers the commendation of Sir E. Buck.

9. The change that has been made in the matter of scholarships calls for mention. It has been decided that scholarships payable from public funds are only to be awarded to a candidate who by reason of his poverty would without it be unable further to prosecute his studies. Every scholarship holder is now required to submit to the Inspector-General of Education a certificate signed by the head of the institution from which he has passed that he fulfils this condition. The Inspector-General of Education has authority to withdraw such a scholarship if it appears to him that the pecuniary circumstances of the holder are not such as to make the retention of the scholarship necessary to enable him to continue his studies. There are numerous scholarships not payable from public funds to which these conditions are not applicable.

10. A noteworthy feature in the educational history of the Province is the establishment of numerous orphanages, many of them containing large numbers of children, all of whom receive teaching when they reach the appropriate age. In most of them some attempt is made at industrial teaching, and if this is carried on with success, as there is reason to hope it may be, the effect should be to give a decided stimulus to such training. The orphanages are, of course, an outcome of the famine and are mainly dependent on private support.

11. The Officiating Chief Commissioner agrees with the remark in paragraph 41 of the report that district officers do what they can to assist the Department. Of late years there have been other more pressing matters which demanded a larger share of the district officer's attention. It is only right that education, and particularly primary education, should receive a special share of attention with a view to repairing as quickly as possible the harm it suffered from the disturbance of the ordinary conditions of rural life in time of famine and from inadequate pecuniary support. This is the view of the matter which Mr. Fraser desires that every district officer should take, and he is confident that with proper care and support the recovery will be both speedy and thorough.

12. The Inspector-General has noticed in paragraph 43 of the report the satisfactory work done by certain Tahsildars, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner has been pleased to read this favourable notice. During the current year, when the calls of special work such as famine or census duty will, it is hoped, be few, it should be possible for more Tahsildars to earn commendation in this respect. Mr. Fraser desires to tender his acknowledgments to the ladies and gentlemen named at the end of paragraph 81 of the report for the services they have done to the cause of education. Special interest attaches to the remarks of the Inspector-General on the subject of School Committees, with which remarks the Officiating Chief Commissioner fully concurs. The success of their work is due to the concentration of the interest of the members on an institution which is at their doors and in which their own children or the children of their neighbours receive their early education. The work of Local Board members seems as a rule to have suffered from a want of this special interest.

13. The acknowledgments of the Administration are due to Mr. Colin H. Browning, who discharged successfully the duties of Inspector-General of Education throughout nearly the whole year. Mr. Fraser also desires to thank Mr. Monro for the careful report which he has submitted.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, Home Department; also that a copy be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces, for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette.*

[True Extract.]

H. M. LAURIE,

Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur:—T. P. R., 24-10-1901—250.

INDEX to the Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1900-1901.

Chapter.	Subject.	Paragraph.
	Submits the Report	1
I	GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY.	
	General Statistics	2
	Special features of the year's work	3
	Increase and decrease of schools and scholars in each district according to circles	4
	Proportion of scholars to children of school-going age in each district ...	5
	Percentage of pupils of school-going age according to race or creed ...	6
	Classification of pupils according to Languages	7
	Expenditure upon education and the sources from which it is met ...	8
	Number and annual value of scholarships tenable in each class of institution and the sources from which they are met ...	9
	Comparative statement of expenditure	10
	Expenditure upon education of each Municipality	11
	Do. do. do. District Council	12
	Average cost of educating each pupil	13
	Fee receipts	14
	Expenditure as audited by Accounts Department	15
	Results of examinations	16
II	CONTROLLING AGENCIES.	
	Inspector-General of Education	17
	Work of Inspectors of Schools	18
	Work of Deputy, Joint Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools ...	19
	Extra-Departmental Controlling Agencies	20
	District Councils	21
	District Council and Local Boards, Nagpur	22
	Do. do., Wardha	23
	Do. do., Chanda	24

INDEX to the Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1900-1901.—(Contd.)

Chapter.	Subject.	Paragraph.
II	CONTROLLING AGENCIES.—(*Concld.*)	
	District Council and Local Boards, Bhandara	25
	Do. do., Chhindwara	26
	Do. do., Balaghat	27
	Do. do., Seoni	28
	Do. do., Betul	29
	Do. do., Jubbulpore	30
	Do. do., Saugor	31
	Do. do., Damoh	32
	Do. do., Hoshangabad	33
	Do. do., Narsinhgpur	34
	Do. do., Nimar	35
	ducation in Mandla	36
	District Council and Local Boards, Raipur	37
	Do. do., Bilaspur	38
	Do. do., Sambalpur	39
	Municipal Committees	40
	District Officers	41
	Local Boards and School Committees	42
	Tahsildars	43
III	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	
	Colleges	44
	Government College, Jubbulpore	45
	Hislop College, Nagpur	46
	Morris do., do., ...	47
IV	SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	
	SECTION A.—Secondary Schools (Boys).	
	Statistics of Secondary Schools	48
	Statistics of the Upper Secondary Departments of High Schools ...	49
	Saugor High School	50
	Hoshangabad High School	51

INDEX to the Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1900-1901.—(Contd.)

Chapter.	Subject.	Paragraph.
IV	SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.—(Concld.)	
	SECTION A.—Secondary Schools (Boys).—(Concld.)	
	Raipur High School	52
	Sambalpur do.	53
	High School Department of the Hislop College, Nagpur ...	54
	Neill City High School, Nagpur	55
	Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore	56
	Hitkarini Sabha High School, Jubbulpore	57
	Anjuman-Islamia do., do.	58
	Unaided High School, Khandwa	59
	Vernacular Middle Schools	60
	SECTION B.—Primary Education (Boys).	
	Primary Education	61
	Primary Schools	62
	Education in Feudatory States	63
V	SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	
	SECTION A.—Training Institutions for Teachers.	
	Training Schools	64
	Training Institution, Nagpur	65
	Male Normal School, Jubbulpore	66
	Normal School, Raipur	67
	Female Normal School, Jubbulpore	68
	Uriya Teachers	69
	Training Classes in Vernacular Middle Schools	70
	SECTION B.—Technical Education.	
	Drawing	71
	Law Class, Jubbulpore...	72
	Do., Nagpur	73

INDEX to the Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1900-1901.—(Concld.)

Chapter.	Subject.	Paragraph.
V.	SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.—(*Concld.*)	
	SECTION B.—Technical Education.—(Concld.)	
	Engineering Class, Jubbulpore	74
	Agricultural Class, Nagpur	75
	Normal Agricultural Class, Nagpur	76
	Medical Instruction	77
	Technical Studentships	78
	Industries taught in Orphanages	79
VI	FEMALE EDUCATION.	
	Statistics of Girls' Schools	80
VII	EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.	
	SECTION A.—Europeans and Eurasians.	
	Statistics of Schools for Europeans and Eurasians	81
	SECTION B.—Muhammadans and Aboriginal Races.	
	Muhammadans	82
	Aborigines	83
	SECTION C.—Native Chiefs.	
	The Rajkumar College, Raipur	84
VIII	TEXT-BOOKS.	
	Preparation and distribution of text-books	85
	Text-Book Committees	86
XI	BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS REGISTERED.	
	Books and publications registered...	87
X	MUSEUMS AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.	
	Museums	88
	Literary and Philanthropic Societies	89

Maximum limit of pages ... **25.**

No. D-3329.

FROM

ALEXANDER MONRO, ESQ.,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECOND SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 27th July 1901.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the state and progress of education in these Provinces for the year 1900-1901. I have endeavoured to curtail the report in accordance with the instructions given in letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Public), No. 2745, dated the 26th March 1901.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

General statistics.

2. The statistics of Educational Institutions of all classes are compared below :—

Class of Institution.				1899-1900.			1900-1901.		
				Institutions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.
British Territory.									
Colleges				5	281	56	5	293	59
Secondary Schools.	High Schools			18	886	49	18	965	54
	Middle Schools.	English		60	6,114	102	59	6,019	102
		Vernacular		130	16,184	124	131	1,978	15
Primary Schools	English			6	359	59	5	358	72
	Vernacular			1,607	86,186	53	1,700	96,040	56
Special Schools	Eng. and Ver. Schools for males			10	317	32	10	473	47
	Vernacular Schools for females			1	22	22	1	29	29
Females	Secondary Schools.	English		11	151	13	10	187	19
		Vernacular		12	1,114	89	12	75	6
	Primary Schools.	English		8	508	63	9	542	60
		Vernacular		135	5,949	44	146	7,050	48
		Total		2,003	118,021	59	2,106	114,009	54

Class of Institution.			1899-1900.			1900-1901.		
			Institutions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.
Feudatory States.								
Secondary Schools..	High Schools		...	...	..	...	...	...
	Middle Schools.	English ...	9	294	33	9	325	36
		Vernacular ...	18	2,162	120	19	285	15
Primary Schools		English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	260	12,938	49	249	12,328	50
Females ...	Middle Schools, Vernacular ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools, Vernacular ...		11	486	44	11	466	42
	Total ...		298	15,880	53	288	13,404	47

From this it will appear that, in British territory, there has been an increase of 103 or 5 per cent. in schools and a decrease of 4,012 or about 3·4 per cent. in pupils.

The increase under schools is merely nominal, being due to a change of classification, *viz.*, the fact that, in the returns of the year under review, the Primary Departments of Vernacular Middle Schools have been classed as separate Primary Schools. For the same reason the increase under Vernacular Primary Schools is also nominal. As a matter of fact the net loss of 4,012 in pupils is almost entirely in this class of school. The causes of this are explained in Chapter IV below. It is sufficient to say here that, in the special circumstances of the year, considering the fact that, for the greater part of it, the majority of the teachers were engaged in famine relief, followed by census work, the results are not worse than might be expected. The figures under other heads show less important fluctuations, which will be considered under the appropriate chapters. As regards the Feudatory States, the figures show a small decline under schools, but a considerable decrease, *viz.*, over 15 per cent., in pupils.

Special features of the year's work.

3. The main features of the year's work are as follows :—

(1) The Jubbulpore Reformatory School was transferred to the Education Department.

(2) A scheme for the establishment of a Technical Institute at Nagpur was under the consideration of the promoters of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund.

(3) The revision of the Education Manual has been taken in hand.

(4) Physical education has received an additional stimulus in Jubbulpore, and has been placed on a sounder footing by the acquisition of a ground for games and gymnastics by the local Field Games Association.

(5) The rules for the regulation of Text-Book Committees have been revised and the Central and Sub-Text-Book Committees re-organized.

(6) The transfer of the Training Institution from Nagpur to Jubbulpore and the closure of the Normal School, Raipur, have been sanctioned, but, owing to want of accommodation, the change could not be effected during the year.

(7) The amendment of the rules regarding examinations in languages to be passed by Educational Officers was taken in hand.

(8) The question of raising the fees in Government Colleges and High Schools, and in Anglo-Vernacular Board Schools, was taken up during the year, but final orders were not issued before the end of the year.

(9) *Deshi-kasrat* continues to increase in popularity both amongst district officials and in Vernacular Schools.

4. The Southern Circle, as might be expected from the severity of the famine in that part of the Provinces, shows a large decrease, *viz*, 1,997 or 4·2 per cent. in scholars, all the districts of that circle, except Nagpur, suffering a loss. In the Northern Circle the total net decrease is 672 or 1·7 per cent., to which Nimar alone contributed 405 pupils. Jubbulpore, Saugor and Mandla show slight increases. The Eastern Circle exhibits a decrease of 1,343 pupils or 5·1 per cent., the three districts sharing about equally in the decline.

Increase and decrease of schools and scholars in each district according to Circles of Inspectors of Schools.

5. In calculating the number of children of school-going age in the year under review, the figures of the census of 1901 have been taken. The total number of such children has, in British territories, decreased from 1,667,644 to 1,476,757 or by 11 per cent. The total percentage is 7·7 as against 7·3 in the previous year. This is, however, misleading, as a decrease of population ordinarily means an increase in the percentage. So also, as regards districts, those in which there has been a decrease of population exhibit an increase in percentage and *vice versa*. Thus in Nimar and Chhindwara, in which the population has increased, the percentage shows a decline, the figures being 9·8 as against 13·7 and 5·05 as against 5·6, respectively. The highest percentage, *viz*., 13·3, is in Nagpur, Narsinghpur following with 12·6, Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore coming next with 11·7 and 11·6, respectively. Raipur with 5·5 per cent., Sambalpur with 3·4 and Bilaspur with 5·6 tend to bring down the total percentage. The percentage in Feudatory States is 4·5.

Proportion of scholars to children of school-going age in each district.

6. The percentage of scholars of school-going age under instruction according to race or creed is shown below :—

Percentage of pupils of school-going age according to race or creed.

Class of the community.	Population of school-going age.		Scholars.				Percentage.			
			1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
British Territory.										
Europeans and Eurasians ...	700	333	584	636	640	749	83·4	190·9	91·4	224·9
Native Christians ...	477	437	1,654	1,204	1,984	1,369	346·7	275·5	415·3	313·2
Muhammadans ...	22,959	21,681	9,163	430	9,011	443	39·9	1·9	39·2	2·04
Hindus ...	663,813	660,907	92,098	5,303	87,185	5,295	13·8	·8	13·1	·8
Aborigines and others ...	121,646	124,691	6,748	201	7,238	95	5·5	·1	5·9	·07
Total ...	809,595	808,049	110,247	7,774	106,058	7,951	13·6	·9	13·1	·9
Feudatory States.										
Europeans and Eurasians ...	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native Christians ...	14	14	3	2	5	1	21·4	14·3	35·7	7·1
Muhammadans ...	900	881	390	4	351	2	43·3	·4	39·0	·2
Hindus ...	125,184	123,540	12,767	460	10,809	449	10·2	·3	8·6	·3
Aborigines and others ...	37,241	36,280	2,234	20	1,773	14	5·9	·05	4·7	·03
Total ...	163,352	160,725	15,394	486	12,938	466	9·4	·3	7·9	·29

The figures of the census of the year 1891 have been adopted, as detailed information of the increase or decrease of population in the last census under the heads of race or creed is not available.

The increase in the number of Native Christians under instruction is due, as explained in last year's report, to the additions to the number of children in Mission Orphanages. It is noticeable that the percentage of Muhammadan boys under instruction in British territory is 39·2 as compared with 13·1 under Hindus. This is due to the fact that the Muhammadan population of these Provinces is mainly confined to large towns, in which education is more advanced. For the same reason the percentage of Muhammadan girls is 2·04 as compared with ·8 under Hindus. The large proportion which the population under aborigines and others amongst whom education has made little or no progress, bears to the total population of the Provinces, *viz.*, 14·7 per cent., tends to bring down the total percentage of children under instruction to its present figure, *viz.*, 7·7.

Classification of pupils according to languages.

7. Information regarding the distribution of languages amongst the different races is not available. The following table has accordingly been prepared as in the report of last year :—

Languages.	British Territory.		Native States.	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
(1) English	8,377	8,622	294	325
(2) French	102	146	...	...
(3) Classical—				
Latin	177	137	...	...
Greek	...	...	...	...
Arabic	1	2	...	...
Persian	95	121	...	...
Sanskrit	794	856	16	14
Total (3) ...	1,067	1,116	16	14
(4) Vernacular—				
Hindi	72,681	70,672	9,903	8,370
Marathi	34,055	32,608	...	...
Urdu	3,189	2,898	...	...
Uriya	4,497	4,048	5,921	5,017
Telugu	970	884	40	9
Tamil	253	201	...	...
Guzrathi	277	254	...	...
Bengali	36	42	...	...
Total (4) ...	115,558	111,607	15,864	13,396

It is noticeable that there has been a slight increase in the number of scholars reading English, whilst in vernacular students there is a decrease under all languages except Bengali. This is to be expected, as students in English schools belong to the wealthier classes who suffered less from the effects of the famine.

As regards English, the increase in students is barely 3 per cent. As pointed out in paragraph 60 below, the limit of accommodation in our Anglo-Vernacular Municipal Schools has now been reached if not exceeded. The remedies suggested are either the raising of the fees so as to provide funds for additional buildings or the establishment of schools by private enterprise.

Total expenditure on education and the sources from which it is met.

8. The total expenditure on education in British territory during the year under review was Rs. 9,50,255 as compared with Rs. 9,59,363 in the previous year. Out of every hundred rupees 36·1 are contributed from Provincial funds as compared with 34·9 last year, 22·3 as against 20·2 from District funds, 11·9 as against 15·3 from Municipalities, 13·2 against 13·8 from fees, and 16·5 against 15·8 from other sources. As regards the expenditure on the different classes of institutions 7·7 per cent. are spent on Collegiate Education, 29·2 per cent. on Secondary Education, 57·5 per cent. on Primary Education, and 5·7 on Technical Education. Of the expenditure on Collegiate Education 43·7 was met from Provincial funds, 2·3 from Municipalities, 21·7 from fees, and 32·3 from other sources. To Secondary Education Provincial funds contributed 20·8, District Council funds 8·8, and Municipalities 24·2, fee receipts 27·9 and other sources 18·3. As regards Primary Schools for boys, 21·3 are debitable to Provincial revenues, 47·9 to District funds, 10·6 to Municipalities, 9·4 to fee receipts, and 9·8 to other sources. In Technical Schools which, with the exception of two Aided Industrial Schools, are Government institutions, 90·7 were met from Provincial revenues, 3·8 from District funds on account of scholarships in the Agricultural Class, and 5·1 from other sources.

As regards female education 33·8 per cent. are contributed from Provincial revenues, 5·8 per cent. from District funds, 9·9 per cent. from Municipal funds, 10·1 from fees, and 40·4 from private sources.

Number and annual value of scholarships tenable in each class of institution, and the sources from which they are met.

9. One hundred and thirty-six scholarships of the annual value of Rs. 11,736 are paid from Provincial funds, and 73 of the annual value of Rs. 3,594 from District Council funds. The former are for both for Arts a d for technical subjects, such as Engineering, Agriculture, Medicine, &c. The latter are middle scholarships only, awarded on the results of the Upper Primary Examination. From other sources, chiefly endowments, 31 scholarships of the annual value of Rs. 2,360 are payable.

The poverty clause adverted to in the report of last year has been sanctioned.

Comparative statement of expenditure.

10. The expenditure on Colleges shows little variation. The figures under Primary Schools show an increase of Rs. 60,715, *viz.*, from Rs. 3,66,435 to Rs. 4,27,150, and under Secondary Schools a decrease of Rs. 64,982, *viz.*, from Rs. 2,81,176 to Rs. 2,16,194. The variation is merely nominal, being due, as explained in paragraph 2 above, to a change of classification. The expenidture on Government and Board Schools (District Council and Municipal) aggregated Rs. 4,16,806 as against Rs. 4,22,985. In Aided Institutions it was Rs. 2,93,775 as against Rs. 2,94,493.

Expenditure upon education of each municipality for the year 1900-1901.

11. The percentage of their income spent by the Municipalities show considerable variation. As many as 21 of the 52 Municipalities, including Nagpur, spend less than 10 per cent. of their gross income excluding the income from educational sources. The important Municipality of Jubbulpore spends 2·9 per cent. only of its income on education, Narsinghpur 1·4 and Bhandara 1·3; Garhakota on the other hand spends 24·6 per cent., Hatta and Mohgaon each 25·4, Powni 29·8, Saoner 35·3, Tumsar 22·9, Kalmeshwar 26·3, Sehora 17·2. The schools at Badnur and Sausar cost nothing to their respective Municipalities. They are supported entirely by the Government contributions *plus* the receipts from fees. The time has, I think, come when the whole question of municipal expenditure on education should be fixed on more definite principles.

The expenditure upon education by each District Council.

12. The educational assets of a District Council are—

(1) the educational cess calculated at 2 per cent. of the land revenue;

(2) one-half of the consolidated Provincial contribution *plus* subscriptions for educational purposes.

It is noticeable that the District Councils, with the exception of Sambalpur, have exceeded the legitimate amounts that they are entitled to spend on education. Thus Narsinghpur, with a total income of Rs. 18,570 and educational assets of Rs. 10,484, spends Rs. 16,524 or 88·9 of its total income. Nagpur spends 45·05 of its total income, Balaghat 61·1, Chanda 59·9, Chhindwara 46·2, Raipur 45·09, Wardha 45·2, Bilaspur 47·93, Hoshangabad 42·7, Saugor 38·4, the lowest being Betul with 30·2. In the last few years of famine and scarcity the land revenue has varied in most districts from year to year, and the educational cess has fluctuated with it. Thus in the Raipur and Bilaspur Districts the income from the local cess has fallen by Rs. 5,487 and Rs. 760, respectively, whilst in Sambalpur it has risen by Rs. 1,216. In prosperous years, the increase in the school cess admits of the extension of education, but when, in bad years, the cess decreases, funds are not available for the support of such new schools as may be opened. As pointed out by the Inspector of Schools Eastern Circle, it is impossible to conceive any educational system that will adapt itself to these enormous fluctuations of income. "To close schools is a very easy way of adapting expenditure to a diminished income, but when the latter revives again, the converse process of re-opening them is not so simple. From an educational point of view it is, therefore, unwise to bind expenditure to a changing income."

I fully endorse these remarks and support the recommendation of the Inspector that it would be better were a definite sum fixed, for say three years, as the limit of expenditure to be incurred by each District Council, based on the average receipts from the land revenue, for say the last five years. If in any one year a District Council finds itself unable to meet its educational obligations, it might be aided by a grant or loan from Provincial funds to enable it to tide over its difficulties.

Average cost of educating each pupil.

13. The average cost of educating each pupil is given in General Table No. II. The average cost was Rs. 6-9-0 as against Rs. 6-3-1 in the previous year, and the average cost to Government Rs. 2-0-8 as compared with Rs. 1-8-4. The increase is mainly due to the decline in the strength of schools. For the same reason there is a similar increase under most of the heads. The decrease of the cost of each pupil in the Government College, Jubbulpore, from Rs. 357-7-1 to Rs. 314-2-1 is due mainly to the fact that the Principal was on deputation.

The decline in the cost of each pupil in the Engineering Class from Rs. 80-14-4 to Rs. 48-4-7 is due to the fact that the class was closed for a portion of the year, the students being engaged on famine operations. The other figures call for no special remarks.

Fee receipts.

14. Fee receipts in British territory have decreased from Rs. 1,32,467 to Rs. 1,25,439, or by 5·3 per cent. The decline of nearly Rs. 5,000 under Local Fund and Municipal Secondary Schools is due partly to the relaxation of the rules in consequence of the famine, and partly to the fact that the primary departments of these institutions have been classed under Primary Schools. This change of classification also accounts for the apparent increase under Local Funds and Municipal Primary Schools from Rs. 17,794 to Rs. 18,130. Fee receipts in the Feudatory States have increased from Rs. 1,066 to Rs. 1,324, or by 24 per cent.

Expenditure as audited by the Accounts Department.

15. The expenditure on Direction declined from Rs. 30,174 to Rs. 25,347, owing to my absence on furlough during the year. The decrease under Inspection from Rs. 80,598 to Rs. 76,185 is due to the fact that two of the Inspectors of Schools were on

deputation. Government Schools, General, show a decrease of Rs. 4,325, which is owing to stricter economy in the contingent expenditure. The expenditure under Government Schools, Special, has increased from Rs. 42,046 to Rs. 56,570, owing to the award of the full number of scholarships tenable in such schools, and to the transfer of the Reformatory School to the Educational Department. The rise under Grants-in-aid from Rs. 53,653 to Rs. 60,959 is attributable to the increase in building grants. Payment by results increased from Rs. 8,811 to Rs. 12,542. This is due partly to the fact that some of the bills passed in March 1900 were cashed in April, and to the award of larger grants to orphanages.

Results of examinations.

16. The results of the various examinations for which students of these Provinces appeared are given in General Table No. VI. Twenty students passed the B. A. examination as against 16 in the previous year, 50 the F. A. examination as compared with 35. Matriculation passes declined from 156 to 90, whilst passes in the School Final Examination increased from 20 to 31. The failures in the former examination were mainly in the schools connected with the Allahabad University. The results of the Middle School Examination show little variation. The decrease from 7,736 to 7,545 in Upper Primary passes is due to a falling-off in the strength of Upper Primary Schools. Passes by the Lower Primary Examination show a slight increase. The results in the Native States call for no special remarks.

CHAPTER II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Inspector-General of Education.

17. I was absent on furlough throughout the year. Mr. Thompson was in charge of the office of the Inspector-General of Education from the 1st to the 18th April. On the latter date, Mr. Browning was appointed to officiate as Inspector-General and remained in charge until the end of the year.

During the year Mr. Browning visited 3 Colleges, 11 High Schools, 14 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, the Rajkumar School, Raipur, the Reformatory School, Jubbulpore, the Training Institution, Nagpur, and 137 Primary Schools. He travelled 7,371 miles by rail and 549 by road.

Work of Inspectors of Schools.

18. The work done by the Inspectors of Schools is shown below :—

Name of Inspector.	Circle.	Miles travelled.		Number of days on tour.	Number of inspections.	Remarks.
		By road.	By rail.			
Mr. A. P. Mitchell ...	Southern Circle ...	1,219	3,536	194	246	
„ A. C. Sells ...	Northern Circle ...	137	175	12	16	
„ A. C. Datta ...		750	1,350	172	204	
„ A. C. Datta ...	Eastern Circle ...	90	712	27	27	
„ Ganpat Lal Choube ...		185	1,057	35*	35	* 22 in Feudatories.
„ R. M. Spence ...		921	32	124	96	

The Southern Circle was held by Mr. Mitchell throughout the year. He spent 194 days on tour, travelled 1,219 miles by road, 3,536 miles by rail, and made 246 inspections. The long railway journeys were done by him in connection with his duties as Inspector of European Schools, in which capacity he has to visit Central India as well as to travel throughout the Provinces.

Two officers were in charge of the Northern Circle, *viz.*, Mr. A. C. Sells and Mr. A. C. Datta. The former held charge from the beginning of the year until the 18th July, when he was succeeded by Mr. A. C. Datta, who continued his charge until the end of the year. Between them, they made 220 inspections and travelled 887 miles by road and 1,525 by rail. They spent 184 days on tour.

The Eastern Circle was held by 3 officers, *viz.*, Mr. A. C. Datta, Mr. Ganpat Lal Choube, and Mr. Spence. Mr. Datta was in charge until the 16th July and Mr. Ganpat Lal Choube from that date until the 14th November, when Mr. Spence took charge. Between them, these officers made 159 inspections and travelled 1,196 miles by road and 1,801 by rail. They spent 186 days on tour.

I consider the work done by the Inspectors of Schools to be, in the highest degree, satisfactory, and recommend it for the acknowledgment of the Chief Commissioner.

Work of Deputy, Joint and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

19. The average number of inspections made by Deputy Inspectors of Schools was in the Northern Circle 264, in the Southern 224, and in the Eastern Circle 219. The average number of days on tour was 258. I consider this to be satisfactory. Of the work of the Deputy Inspectors in the Southern Circle, Mr. Mitchell writes as follows:—

"There is no doubt that during famine the duties of a Deputy Inspector are exceedingly hard and trying to the health, and at the same time of a peculiarly disheartening nature. They had to suffer all the exposure that the Famine Relief Officers endured without the stimulus of novel and directly life-saving work. Despite their utmost endeavours they saw their schools deteriorating day by day, and it is to their credit that as a body they fought their losing fight to the end without any visible diminution of zeal and interest."

As regards the work of individual officers the following are favourably reported on and deserve special mention:—Mr. Hanuman Prasad, of the Jubbulpore Range; Mr. Mulchand, of Murwara Range; Mr. Kedar Nath, of Hoshangabad; Mr. Govind Rao Bapat, Bhandara; Mr. Sheo Parsad Pande, Chhindwara; Mr. Maruti Ganesh Jogalekar, Chanda; Mr. Bhasker Baji Rao, Ramtek Rangee; Mr. Gopal Sitaram Panchbhai, Nagpur; Mr. Jeorakhan Lal, Bilaspur; Mr. Gulab Singh, Sambalpur.

Extra-Departmental Controlling Agencies.

20. The Extra-Departmental Controlling Agencies are the following:—

1. District Councils and Local Boards.
2. Municipal Committees.
3. District Officers and their Subordinates.
4. School Committees.

District Councils.

21. The educational work of these bodies is favourably reported on. If willingness to spend money can be considered a test, the interest they take in their schools may be gauged by the fact that most of them, as pointed out above, have exceeded the amount that they are legitimately entitled to spend on education. The work of each Council is briefly reviewed in paragraphs 22 to 39 below.

22. *Nagpur.*—During the year there was a net decline of one school and 117 scholars. Attendance has fallen off by 500. Fees are Rs. 3,182 against Rs. 3,811 last year. Passes by the Upper Primary Examination have decreased by 5 per cent., but Lower Primary passes show an increase of 4 per cent. Six boys passed for Teachers' Certificates against 2 last year. Mr. Mitchell writes:—

"Crops have been excellent in this district and the cotton crops the most bountiful on record. The demand for field labour had a temporarily bad effect on the attendance in village schools, but the prospects in all respects are hopeful now for the schools."

School-buildings are generally good, but are usually badly situated, being often in the closest and dirtiest parts of the village with no space for gardens or exercise ground. Several Combined Schools are still without houses. As usual the District Council conducted its educational work with zeal and despatch.

23. *Wardha.*—Owing to the closure of 7 Unaided Schools, which could not survive the famine, schools have decreased from 97 to 90, and there is a loss of 448 pupils, in which Primary District Council and Combined Schools share to a slight extent. In all classes of Vernacular Schools fee receipts have considerably fallen off. Upper Primary passes show a decrease of 62 and Lower Primary passes of 41, while only one youth from this district passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination. It is to be regretted that in this district, in which the want of trained teachers is most felt, the training classes do not receive sufficient attention from the Deputy Inspector. The District Council is reported to be keenly interested in education, but unfortunately their funds are restricted, and the great need of buildings for Combined Schools has not yet been met.

24. *Chanda.*—This district suffered severely from the famine; and though the number of schools is maintained, scholars have decreased by 349 and attendance by 10 per cent. Passes in the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations show in both cases a very heavy decrease, and only one student passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination. The remarks made in paragraph 23, regarding the want of trained teachers and the necessity of greater attention being paid to the training classes in the Wardha District, apply generally to this district. This being a backward district, the services of the schoolmasters as kitchen superintendents and in the census operations had to be more extensively used than in others. The Deputy Inspector himself was placed in charge of a Census Division, which of necessity confined his educational inspections for a long time to a very small area. In spite of the great reduction in educational expenditure following on the extensive closure of schools last year, the funds of the District Council are still in a crippled state, and nothing has been done during the year in the way of supplying the remaining Combined Schools with buildings. The District Council under the presidency of the Reverend A. Wood is reported to have managed its schools in a businesslike and sympathetic way.

25. *Bhandara.*—Six schools under private management had to be closed owing to the famine, and scholars show a slight decrease of 207. Passes by the Upper Primary Examination are much the same as last year, but Lower Primary passes have decreased by 80. Ten students obtained Teachers' Certificates against 5 last year, and one, as last year, passed the Vernacular Middle School Examination. These results are decidedly satisfactory, and scholarship seems to have been well maintained in spite of the heavy demands made on the time of masters both by famine-relief work and the census. As regards buildings, apparatus and gardens, the schools are comparatively well supplied. Eighteen out of the 70 Combined Schools are still without buildings, and nothing could be done in this respect during the year owing to lack of funds. The circle report is silent on the subject of the work of the District Council.

26. *Chhindwara.*—The number of schools has been maintained, but pupils have decreased from 3,101 to 2,774, and the average attendance has fallen from 2,043 to 1,622. Fee receipts have declined by about 12 per cent. The results of the Upper Primary Examination show a heavy falling-off, from 234 last year to 150 this year, and the Lower Primary from 273 last year to 217. These results are due to the famine and to very heavy demands made on the time of teachers for kitchen and census work. As education in this district is in a very backward state, especially in the Zamindaris, a large number of schoolmasters had to be placed in charge of census work far away from their schools, which naturally interfered with their ordinary duties. Owing to the famine nothing could be done in the way of providing new buildings, but the district schools are generally well-provided in this respect, and the remaining 6 Combined Schools still without buildings will receive attention, I hope, early this year. The Inspector writes:—

"The school gardens, which suffered much from last year's drought, are now resuming their former flourishing appearance. Crops in this district have been generally good, and I hope that the lost ground will be quickly recovered."

The District Council members are keenly interested.

27. *Balaghat.*—The number of schools shows a further decrease of 6, scholars of 423, and the average attendance has fallen from 1,509 to 1,142. Famine was very severe in this district and some distress still exists in certain parts. All the masters were in charge of kitchens till December, when their services were required for census work, the Deputy Inspector also being employed as a Superintendent. The census work, however, was so arranged that in no cases were masters obliged to leave their schools. In spite of these extraneous duties, instruction does not seem to have been neglected, as Upper Primary passes show an increase of 14 and Lower Primary passes of 87, while 4 students against 3 last year obtained Teachers' Certificates. There are only 4 Combined Schools without buildings of their own, but, owing to scarcity of funds, but little has been done for two or three years in the way of repairs to the existing school-buildings. The management of the schools by the District Council with their restricted funds has been very satisfactory.

28. *Seoni.*—The number of schools and scholars at the close of the year is much the same as last year, but the stress of famine and high prices is shown in the decrease in average attendance from 1,825 to 1,685. Passes by the Upper and the Lower Primary Examinations have fallen off by 10 and 7, respectively. Nine students (as last year) obtained Teachers' Certificates. Two appeared for the Vernacular Middle School Examination, but failed. The schools of this district are well appointed. Only four Combined Schools are without buildings and all except one are in charge of certificated teachers. The administration of their schools by the District Council was satisfactory.

29. *Betul.*—Education in this district has suffered from the famine and its effects more than in any other districts in the Southern Circle. Schools have decreased by 2, scholars by 140, and average attendance has fallen from 1,473 to 945. Passes by the Upper Primary Examination numbered 76 against 138 last year, and by the Lower Primary. 198 against 182 last year. As a rule, attendance and instruction appear to have been in a most deplorable condition, and it is evident that throughout the famine the schools were practically closed. A show of work was made, as the masters were retained in their positions whilst engaged in relief kitchens. The allowances given for kitchen work enabled the aided schools to remain open, which would, otherwise, have been closed. At the close of the famine the masters were largely employed in census work. The circle report is silent regarding the work of the District Council.

30. *Jubbulpore.*—Schools declined by 4 and average attendance from 68 to 64 per cent. The number enrolled and passes by the Upper Primary Examination exhibit a decrease, but passes by the Lower Primary a slight increase. Nine Combined-System Schools are still without buildings of their own. The Result-Aided Schools are badly off in this respect, only 5 out of 14 having suitable accommodation. Training classes are attached to 3 Vernacular Middle Schools, of which one only, *viz.*, that at Panagar, has shown good results. Physical education is well cared for in almost all the schools, and the new curriculum has been successfully introduced. A conference of masters was held at Bheraghat, which was attended by 92 masters and 143 pupils, the Deputy Commissioner giving material help. The Inspector of Schools records his appreciation of the active co-operation and help which he received from Mr. Robertson, I. C. S., C. I. E., Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore. The educational work of the Council is reported to have been well managed under Pandit Raghunath Rao as President.

31. *Saugor.*—The number of schools in this district increased from 104 to 105 and the number enrolled from 6,228 to 6,339, but the average attendance decreased from 69 to 66 per cent. Upper Primary passes declined from 426 to 370, but passes by the Lower Primary increased from 526 to 586. The Training Classes are again reported to have been a failure. Nine out of 35 Combined-System Schools are still in want of certificated teachers, a fact which shows the necessity of working up the Training Classes. Out of 53 Board Schools, 47 are reported to be properly housed. Only 6 Combined-System Schools are badly off in respect of buildings. In point of appliances and furniture, all the schools are said to be fairly

equipped, except those on the combined system, for which nothing was spent by the Council. The Inspector reports that most of the features of the new curriculum have been introduced except Patwari's maps and village papers. There was no conference of masters owing to their being employed in famine work. The relations of the District Council with the Department were generally harmonious.

32. *Damoh.*—Nine successive years of scarcity varied by actual famine have not tended to improve the schools in this district. Though the number of schools has been maintained, the number on the rolls has decreased from 3,090 to 2,890. Passes by the Upper aud Lower Primary Examinations show a decline of 38 and 32, respectively. The Council Schools, with one exception, are reported to have suitable buildings of their own. Combined-System Schools are said to be fairly accommodated, and school appliances and furniture in all schools adequate. There is only one Vernacular Middle School to which a training class is attached, and it has passed one out of 3 sent up. Almost all the schools are under certificated teachers. The Inspector reports that the recent changes in the curriculum have been introduced, and teachers are being trained in them. Conferences of masters were held at two centres, *viz.*, Damoh and Hatta, attended by teachers and pupils, when opportunity was taken to initiate the masters in those changes. The District Council has worked in harmony with the Department.

33. *Hoshangabad.*—The year under report shows a decrease of 1 school and 181 scholars. Average attendance has increased from 65 to 69 per cent. Passes by the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations show little variation. The Training Classes attached to 3 Vernacular Middle Schools have been fairly successful, and the supply of certificated teachers in this district is adequate, there being only 8 uncertificated teachers in all. Of 65 Board Schools 62 have buildings of their own. Out of 126 schools of all classes 19 schools only have no proper buildings. As regards school appliances and furniture, Board Schools are fairly supplied, but the Combined-System Schools in this respect, as also in the matter of accommodation, are still badly off. Physical education is reported not to have received its due share of attention. The new curriculum does not appear to have been properly introduced. The Inspector writes as follows :—

"I regret to notice that Patwari's map and papers have generally been neglected except in two schools. Mahajani accounts have been started in some schools."

No conference of schoolmasters was held during the year. There are 57 gardens attached to schools, and six of them have been recommended for prizes.

34. *Narsinghpur.*—Schools have decreased by one and attendance has fallen from 66 to 64 per cent. Upper Primary passes show a decline of 108, but passes by the Lower Primary a slight increase. The Training Classes attached to Vernacular Middle Schools have done well in passing 5 candidates in the Teachers' Certificate Examination. As almost all schools in the district are now under certficated teachers, successful candidates in that examination will, in future, be obliged to seek work in some other district less adequately supplied with certificated teachers. This is the only district from which two boys succeeded in obtaining Vernacular Middle School certificates. As the Council received no contribution from Provincial funds and as their income from the cess greatly diminished, they were obliged to curtail their expenditure on education, and are at present contemplating the reduction of 8 Vernacular Middle Schools to the Primary grade. Most of the District Council Schools and Combined-System Schools are properly housed. As regards appliances and furniture, all the schools are fairly well equipped. A conference of masters was held in the month of January. The Council are reported to have done their best to keep their schools on foot in the trying circumstances of the year and with the limited funds at their disposal.

35. *Nimar.*—There has been a decrease of 4 in schools and 250 in the number enrolled. Passes by the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations show a decline of 35 and 65, respectively. The Training Classes have further improved

in efficiency, and out of 35 Combined-System Schools only 8 are now in charge of uncertificated masters against 12 last year. The increase in expenditure is partly due to the Council's allowing compensation for dearness of grain and partly to the employment of certificated masters on higher pay in place of uncertificated men. Combined-System and Result-Aided Schools are reported to be deficient in respect of furniture and appliances. There are 28 school gardens, of which 5 received prizes. Physical instruction is reported not to receive as much attention as it deserves. The Inspector reports that the subjects of the new curriculum have not been properly introduced.

36. *Mandla.*—The schools in this district are managed by the Department, there being no District Council. The number of schools has been maintained and there has been a slight increase in their strength. The decrease in Upper Primary passes is noticeable, being 56 against 126 of the previous year. Out of 39 Combined-System Schools 30 are said to have suitable houses of their own, three are poorly provided, while the remaining six are badly off in this respect. Owing to deficient water-supply, school gardens have almost ceased to exist. The only institution, *viz.*, that of Shahpura, to which a Training Class is attached is reported to be a failure. This is to be regretted, as half the number of Combined-System Schools are in charge of uncertificated teachers. As reported in previous years the difficulty of importing qualified teachers from other districts remains the same.

37. *Raipur.*—The report on the state of education in this district is again unfavourable. Schools have decreased by 1, the number enrolled by 451, and average attendance by 146. Passes by the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations show little change. The Training Classes attached to the Middle Schools were a complete failure, only 1 Vernacular Middle School sending up two candidates, both of whom failed. Of 26 Combined-System Schools, 8 have uncertificated teachers. The Inspector of Schools writes as follows:—

"This delay in payment somewhat discounted the advantage of the District Councils' decision to continue to all schools the grant earned the year before the famine, and, combined with the small power of control possessed by Mr. Jeya Lal over the schoolmasters, it has seriously weakened the tone and discipline of the District Council's staff. Had it not been that most of the schoolmasters earned an additional pittance for taking charge of kitchens, the results might have been disastrous. The want of funds has also told severely upon school-buildings, most of which have had to go without the usual annual repairs during the past year. The evil of the contract system of erecting or repairing schools is exemplified by the shameful condition of the Balod School, concerning which enquiries are still pending. There are no Girls' Schools under the District Council. In certain parts of the District girls read in boys' schools. I expect that with the introduction of the fixed-salary system there will be a danger of these girls disappearing. They are kept in the schools chiefly because the master can earn a larger grant for them than for boys."

As regards the contract system to which the Inspector alludes, I am addressing District Councils on the subject and suggesting that the erection and repairs of school-buildings should be entrusted to the School Committees concerned.

38. *Bilaspur.*—The report on this district is rather more favourable. The number of schools has decreased by 5, the number enrolled by 434, and average attendance by 1,802. Passes by the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations show a decrease of 121 and 131, respectively. The Inspector writes as follows:—

"The District Council are endeavouring to curtail expenditure, and have handed over three of their schools to the Missionaries. As in Raipur, masters did not receive their salaries for long periods and many schools were kept together through famine kitchens, not because the kitchens kept the children from leaving the school, but because they afforded the masters a means of subsistence. The deterioration in discipline so noticeable in Raipur is not, however, so observable in Bilaspur. During my winter tour I noted distinct signs of rapid revival in the schools; but, unfortunately, census intervened and threw everything back. The want of funds has prevented usual repairs to buildings during the year, and their general condition is unsatisfactory. In this district, too, the contract system for school buildings is in full swing, even for annual repairs. It is unsatisfactory and wasteful. The continued success of the training classes in the middle schools of this district gives promise of a means of readily supplying the great want of certificated teachers. This year 22 passed.

The circle report is silent on the subject of the working of the District Council.

39. *Sambalpur.*—Though the number of schools remains unchanged, the number enrolled has decreased by 420. Passes by the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations show a decrease of 34 and 7, respectively. Average attendance is 2,030 as against 2,539 in the previous year. The Inspector of Schools writes:—

"The attendance at the five Vernacular Middle Schools has decreased from 144 to 87. Famine, cholera and census all contributed to this. It is gratifying that in spite of decreased attendance the number of passes in the Vernacular Middle School Examination and the examination for Teachers' Certificate has increased to 3 and 23 respectively. There is no lack of certificated masters in the Sambalpur District, and almost all have qualified in Hindi. The Council did not spend up to the limit of its educational income, which would be a matter for congratulation were there not many objects upon which the Rs. 1,000 or so of savings might have been spent. School-buildings are generally satisfactory in Sambalpur. The general management of the District Council is satisfactory."

Municipal Committees.

40. The schools under the management of Municipal Committees have made satisfactory progress during the year, and the various Committees are reported to have worked in harmony with the Department. Taking all the Municipalities as a whole the average number of children of school-going age under instruction is, under boys, 53·7; under girls, 11·3; and, under both sexes, 32·1. Bilaspur stands first with 51·7 under both sexes, whilst Nagpur, the metropolitan city, has only 34·7 under instruction, Jubbulpore 44·6, Hoshangabad 49·1. The lowest is Burhanpur with only 17·7 per cent. at school.

District officers.

41. I have had no experience of the work of these officers during the year, but from previous experience I can say that Deputy Commissioners invariably do their best to assist the Department in pushing on education in their districts.

Local Boards and School Committees.

42. The annual reiteration of the fact that members of Local Boards, as a rule, do little or nothing for education is apt to become monotonous. There are, however, brilliant exceptions, and, doubtless, with the advance of education, as these men become more enlightened, they will begin to take more interest in their schools. In the Eastern Circle the Inspector reports:—"In Raipur 62 visits were paid by Local Board members as against 141 last year. In Bilaspur the number rose from 236 to 291. The contrast throws shame upon the Local Boards of the Raipur District." In Sambalpur the Deputy Inspector writes:—"There are a few useful members who continue to render excellent assistance." He also adds:—"Some are openly obstructive."

School Committees, on the other hand, offer as a whole a pleasing contrast to the apathy of Local Board members. They have not unfitly been described as the backbone of our educational system. The Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, writes:—"School Committees seem to me to be yearly becoming more energetic and useful, and they have discharged their important duties in connection with the assessment of fees, as a rule, with judgment and discretion."

Tahsildars.

43. Owing to famine and census work the number of school inspections by these officers has been fewer than in normal years. In the Southern and Northern Circles as many as 20 per cent. of the schools were visited neither by Tahsildars nor their Naibs. In the Eastern Circle, out of 347 schools, 125 or 36 per cent. were left unvisited. The Tahsildars who deserve notice for good work are the following:—Mr. Khande Rao, Katol; Mr. Vinayek Anant, Tirora; Mr. Rajaram Pant, Arvi; Mr. Dhundiraj Janardan, Hinganghat; Mr. Kalka Parsad, Multai; Syed Ibrar Husain, Sehora; Sirdar Jawahir Singh, Rehli; Mr. Debi Dayal, Hatta; Mr. Wali Muhammad, Janjgir, and Mr. Sadasheo Murhar, Bilaspur.

CHAPTER III.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Colleges.

44. The statistics of colleges are given in General Table III. The average number enrolled shrank from 285 to 277, while the average attendance increased from 229 to 240. Fee receipts declined from 12,547 to 11,544, and the cost to Government per pupil from Rs. 85-14-4 to Rs. 81-11-3. Passes in the B. A. Examination were 18 (including one B. Sc.) as against 16, and in the F. A. 49 as compared with 35.

Government College, Jubbulpore.

45. The average number enrolled remained the same, *viz.*, 83, and the average attendance shows little change. Fee receipts declined from Rs. 5,245 to Rs. 3,875. This is due to the fact that fees for the first session were collected in April instead of in March. Had they been realized in the latter month, the amount would have been Rs. 5,000. Estimating them at this sum, the receipts from fees meet 19·1 per cent. of the total expenditure. The cost to Government declined from Rs. 248-11-4 to Rs. 226-6-11. The result of the public examinations were again unsatisfactory. Out of eight candidates who appeared for the B. A. Examination 2 only passed as against 5 and 1 respectively in the previous year. In the F. A. Examination 39 appeared and 12 passed as compared with 32 and 10. Of the 6 failures in the former examination, all failed in mathematics and two in English. The failure in mathematics may be attributed to the fact that the Professor of Mathematics was absent for the greater part of the year on other duty. The Principal states that the "failures in English are a new and regretable feature in the year's work." As regards the F. A. results, the Principal reports that of the 27 failures, 19 failed in English. Of these he writes as follows:—

> "Some of the responsibility rests with our High Schools; for I can say from personal experience that they send up to the College students the larger majority of whom are totally unable to follow even the simplest lecture, and who are unable even to write to dictation without committing a mistake in every line. I am in hearty agreement with that portion of the scheme of the University of Allahabad which deals with the raising of the standard in English required in the Entrance Examination."

Mr. Browning was in charge of the College for the month of April only, when he was appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Education. At the conclusion of the long vacation, the 19th July, Mr. Sells, Inspector of Schools, was appointed to officiate as Principal and remained in charge for the remainder of the year. The boarding-house attached to the College was well managed during the year. The acquisition by the local Field Games Association of a separate ground for games and sports is a satisfactory feature in the year's work. For this, the Association owes much to the generosity and vigorous support of Mr. J. B. Fuller, C. I. E., the late Commissioner, to the liberal contributions of the European residents, and to the Government grant of Rs. 100. The Principal adds a note on the position of the College as affected by the recent or forthcoming changes proposed by the Allahabad University. This will form the subject of a separate report.

Hislop College.

46. The average number enrolled decreased from 124 to 116, while there was a slight increase in the average attendance. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,019. The College department receives an annual grant of Rs. 1,200 from Provincial funds. Fee receipts decreased from Rs. 3,908 to Rs. 3,858: 22·6 per cent. of the total expenditure were contributed from this source. The cost to Government of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 26-1-9 to Rs. 27-14-7. The results of the public examinations exihibit considerable improvement, 11 candidates passing the B. A. examination against 6 last year, and 27 against 16 the F. A. Examination. The College hostel was well managed throughout the year. The Senatus of the College are,

I understand, taking steps to supply a long-felt want, namely, a suitable play-ground. The services of the Principal, the Reverend Mr. Whitton, and the Reverend Dr. Robertson deserve acknowledgment.

Morris College.

47. The strength of the College shows little variation, but the average attendance increased from Rs. 60 to Rs. 67. Fee receipts increased from Rs. 3,394 to Rs. 3,811, and now meet 33·7 per cent. of the total expenditure, namely, Rs. 11,285. This College receives an annual grant of Rs. 2,100 from public funds. Four candidates passed the B. A. Examination as compared with 8 last year. In the F. A. Examination, there were 10 passes against 9. The cost of educating each pupil declined from Rs. 148-5-8 to Rs. 142-1-5, and the cost to Government from Rs. 7-11-5 to Rs. 7-11-1. There is a good hostel attached to the College. The success of this institution is largely due to the able management of the Honorable Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose, C. I. E., whose services I recommend for the acknowledgment of the Chief Commissioner.

CHAPTER IV.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.

SECTION A.—Secondary Schools (Boys).

Statistics of Secondary Schools.

48. The statistics of Secondary Schools are given in General Table No. III. The strength of High Schools in British territory has increased from 886 to 965. One Unaided High School was closed during the year, *viz.*, the Friends Mission High School, Hoshangabad. Against this the Seoni Mission Middle School developed into a High School. The number of passes by the Entrance, School Final or High Standard Examination fell from 165 to 111. The decline was mainly in the Entrance Examination. The decline in strength under Local Fund and Municipal Anglo-Vernacular Schools is owing to the closure of the Khapa Anglo-Vernacular School. The decline in strength of Vernacular Middle Schools, Government, from 413 to 63 and Local Fund and Municipal from 13,760 to 1,735 is merely nominal, being due to the change of classification adverted to in paragraph 2 above. The total strength of Secondary Schools has thus nominally declined from 23,184 to 8,962. The same reason accounts for the apparent decline in pupils in the Vernacular Middle Schools of the Feudatory States. Fee receipts exhibit a decrease of 3,790 in British territory and of Rs. 269 in Feudatory States.

Statistics of the Upper Secondary departments of High Schools.

49. The Upper Secondary departments of High Schools in these provinces are the following:—

Government High Schools.

1. Saugor.
2. Hoshangabad.
3. Raipur.
4. Sambalpur.

Aided High Schools.

1. Free Church Institution, Nagpur,
2. Neill City High School, Nagpur,
3. Mission High School, Seoni-Chhapara,
4. Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore,
5. Hitkarini Sabha High School, Jubbulpore, and
6. Anjuman Islamia High School, Jubbulpore.

Unaided High Schools.

1. R. R. and B. High School, Nagpur,
2. High School, Sitabaldi,
3. Jubilee High School, Chanda, and
4. High School, Khandwa.

The average number enrolled in the Upper Secondary departments of Government High Schools declined from 263 to 240, but increased in Aided institutions from 600 to 621. In Unaided High Schools the figures are 170 as compared with 155.

Fee receipts in Government institutions increased from Rs. 7,064 to Rs. 7,504, the increase being mainly in the Raipur, Hoshangabad and Sambalpur High Schools. In Aided institutions the receipts from fees rose from Rs. 9,456 to Rs. 10,351.

Passes by the public examinations in Government schools show a considerable decline, *viz.*, from 49 to 28. In Aided institutions the figures were 72 as against 89. The number of passes from Unaided institutions was 7 as against 22 in the previous year.

The condition of each institution is considered in paragraphs 50 to 59 below.

High School, Saugor.

50. The Inspector of Schools reports on this school as follows :—

"The statistics continue favourable. If progress is to be judged from the passes in the Matriculation and School Final Examinations, there is not much matter for congratulation. But it should be remembered that though the percentage of passes has fallen from the previous year, it is not below the percentage of the University. Last year there were 16 passes out of the total number of 25 candidates for both the examinations, while during the year under report 10 passed out of 22. Out of 21 candidates for the Bombay School of Art Examination 10 obtained certificates, 9 in the first grade and 1 in the second grade. Besides, there have been 12 partial passes. This is very satisfactory. Physical education has, since the appointment of a separate instructor, shown great improvement and was pronounced very satisfactory by the Chief Commissioner when he visited the institution. The school was represented at the Jubbulpore tournament, when two boys obtained prizes. The Head Master reports that the Committee, under Mr. G. D. Joshi as President, have shown great zeal and interest in matters educational, and he expresses his indebtedness to Mr. R. C. H. M. King, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, through whose active help the long-standing difficulty in the matter of a suitable boarding-house is expected to be removed within a very short time."

The want of a boarding-house is, as pointed out in last year's report, the weak point of this school, and it is satisfactory that there are prospects of this being supplied. The Head Master's management of the school continues to be satisfactory.

Government High School, Hoshangabad.

51. Of this school the Inspector writes :—

"The Friends Mission High School having been abolished, the number of scholars in this institution has nearly doubled and the prescribed limit to admission was very nearly reached about the close of the official year. But the average attendance has declined from 63 to 51. This is partly attributable to the prevalence of cholera in the town during the months of July and January. Of 12 candidates who appeared at the Entrance Examination, 3 only were successful, while 5 out of 11 School Final candidates passed, giving a total of 8 out of 23. The results, though poor, are above the University average.

"In the absence of a separate instructor, physical training is poor. One boy only received a prize at the Jubbulpore Field Games. Cricket and foot-ball are reported to be popular among the students. Accommodation remains as before, and in view of this fact, a limit to admission has been prescribed. The present boarding-house is unsuitable and incommodious, but when the newly purchased Dispensary building is properly repaired and made to suit the requirements of a boarding-house, this long-felt inconvenience will be removed."

As regards the old Dispensary building to which the Inspector refers, provision for the necessary funds has been made in the list of minor works, and I hope that the work of fitting the building for a boarding-house will shortly be taken in-

hand. Credit is due to Mr. Kanhaya Lal, the Head Master, for his successful management of the institution during the year. The members of the Committee, especially Rai Bahadur Kalidas Chaudhri and Pandit Jagannath Parshad, have, as usual, taken the greatest interest in the school.

Government High School, Raipur.

52. The total number enrolled was 353 as against 293, the increase being in the Middle Department, the High School Department exhibiting a decrease of 30. The Inspector writes as follows:—

"The number on the roll is 30 less than last year. The Head Master attributes the fall to the scare caused amongst students by the results of the Allahabad University, which has caused many students to join institutions affiliated to the Calcutta University. Of 25 students examined, only 9 passed, yet this stands second amongst the results of the High Schools affiliated to Allahabad. In spite of a smaller average number on the roll the fees have increased from Rs. 2,162 to Rs. 2,536. A boarding-house is still necessary to complete the school's equipment. A movement was set on foot to raise subscriptions, but had to be abandoned when famine began. The proposed transfer of the Normal School to Jubbulpore will afford an opportunity to supply this urgent and long-felt want. The general management of this school continues to reflect credit upon Mr. Amrit Lal, the Officiating Head Master."

The increase in the fee receipts is a satisfactory feature. When the proposed removal of the Raipur Normal School to Jubbulpore is carried out, the building vacated by that institution will, with a few alterations, serve as an admirable boarding-house for the High School. I fully endorse the Inspector's favourable remark on the Head Master's work.

Government High School, Sambalpur.

53. The number in the High School Department has increased from 24 to 26, that in the Middle Department has fallen from 147 to 117. The fall is attributed chiefly to the prevalence of epidemic diseases in Sambalpur. One candidate out of 7 presented passed the Entrance Examination as against 4 and 7 in the previous year. The number of passes in the Middle School Examination, *viz.*, 16 out of 19 examinees, is creditable.

The Inspector writes of the school as follows:—

"The staff, however, attaches far too much importance to mere examination, and makes much too free a use of cram. During my visit to this school in February last I found that intelligent methods of teaching are not much known and less practised, even by those teachers who had studied in the Training Institution. Physical training is attended to, but I should like to see less gymnastics and more organized games.

"A few pupils are accommodated in a makeshift boarding-house. The foundations for a new one have been dug, but there the work has stopped. The work was in the hands of the Public Works Department.

The erection of a suitable boarding-house has, I regret to say, been abandoned, in the current year, owing to lack of funds.

High School Department of the Hislop College.

54. The number on the rolls shows little variation in the figures of last year. Fee receipts in the Middle Department have declined from 941 to 793, of which no explanation is forthcoming. Passes in the Entrance Examination were 20 out of 66 presented as against 30 out of 57 in the previous year, but the number of passes in the Middle School Examination increased from 15 to 21.

Neill City High School, Nagpur.

55. The Inspector reports of the school that it is recovering from the effects of the plague and the attendance shows improvement in all departments. The strength of the school has increased from 858 to 928. The results of the Entrance Examination were 33 passes as against 31 last year. In the Middle School Examination 33 were successful as against 18. The increase in the strength of the school is not altogether a matter for congratulation. When I last saw it, the classes were, with a smaller number enrolled, very much overcrowded. With an increase of 70 pupils, the

congestion must be almost intolerable, and the conditions of study most insanitary. The Committee should arrange to locate the primary school classes in a seperate building, with a view of relieving the overcrowding.

Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore.

56. The Inspector reports as follows :—

"The statistics of the school show a remarkable increase in every direction. Endeavours are being made to provide accommodation for the increasing numbers by erecting new class rooms. Out of 15 candidates none passed the Entrance Examination. Eight passed the School Final Examination out of 22. As the results in almost all the schools affiliated to the Allahabad University show a poor percentage, it would not be fair to consider the University results as the sole test of progress. The complaint of fewer passes is pretty general. Physical education continues to be well attended to. Fuller's Challenge Shield was again won last year for the third time by the school. The new boarding-house does not provide sufficient accommodation. The hostel library is a very fair one. Generally speaking the school is well managed by the Society under the supervision of Rev. E. H. Hensley."

I have nothing to add to this remark, except to say that the results reflect credit on Mr. K. N. Basu, the Head Master.

Hitcarini Sabba High School, Jubbulpore.

57. The Inspector's report on the school is given below :—

"The improvement in the statistics of the school testifies to the increasing popularity of the institution. But I would be scarcely justified in congratulating the Managing Committee on the increase in strength. The accommodation is altogether inadequate and unsuitable. Though a sufficiently strong staff is maintained, the want of room in the present building is felt to be a serious drawback. The present overcrowding in all the classes including those of the Middle is detrimental to the maintenance of proper discipline. Endeavours are now being made to raise funds for erecting a suitable building. As reported last year, the school is maintained almost entirely from Government and Municipal grants, largely supplemented as they are by fees. The school with its Middle department costs almost nothing to the Committee. Progress as judged from the University results is fair. The rented boarding-house has been better managed as one of the teachers resides in it and looks after the boarders. A special gymnastic master has been entertained, and it is hoped that physical instruction will receive more attention."

The school is a popular one, and the instruction is generally good, but the accommodation is the worst in the Provinces. The overcrowding is positively insanitary. I understand that steps are being taken to provide funds for a suitable building. Unless this is done at an early date, it will be my duty to recommend a reduction in the grant.

Anjuman Islamia High School, Jubbulpore.

58. The following extract from the Inspector's report on this institution is not encouraging :—

"The school was visited by my predecessor in July 1900 and he was not satisfied with what he saw about the management and progress. Since then the result of the University Examination has amply proved that it has deteriorated. None passed either the Entrance or the School Final Examination. Frequent changes of the staff and bad management are said to be responsible for the want of progress. I do not consider the school in a proper condition. The management has been much neglected. Since then changes in the management and staff have been introduced and it is hoped that better results will follow."

Unaided High School, Khandwa.

59. Of this institution the Inspector writes as follows :—

"The school shows a decline in every respect. Only 2 out of 30 candidates succeeded in passing the Entrance Examination, and the instruction in the School Final class continues to be defective, as the only boy who studied for it failed to pass. This school was considered to be a promising institution, but it seems to have deteriorated. There has, however, been a thorough change in the staff, and it is hoped that the school will be able to assert its place during the course of the present year."

Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle Schools.

60. The Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools in these Provinces are 55 in number. Of these 7 are Government, 26 Municipal, 2 District Council, 15 Aided and 5 Unaided. In the Middle School Examination 597 passed as against 583 last year. The total number enrolled declined from 5,948 to 5,842. This is partly due to the fixing of a limit

to the number of admissions and partly to the fact that the names of those who passed the Middle School Examination are removed from the rolls before the end of the year, in order to enable them to join a High School. Of these schools, generally, it may be said that they are popular and well managed. They are, with few exceptions, provided with fairly adequate hostels, and all have libraries containing useful literature, to which additions are made every year. Physical instruction receives attention. The main defect in most of the schools is want of accommodation and in some cases inadequacy of the staff of teachers. The numbers have reached, if not exceeded, the limit of the capacities of both the staff and accommodation. As the Municipalities are, as a rule, unable to increase their expenditure on education, the only remedy is either to raise the fees with the view of providing funds for additional buildings or to trust to the establishment of schools by private enterprise. To limit the number of admissions, as we are now doing, is simply to check education. Private enterprise in these provinces is, as a rule, not forthcoming, but when it does exist, it should receive every encouragement. I am glad, therefore, to note that in Bilaspur, the Middle School of which Municipality suffered from a plethora of students, the local Mission has recently opened an Anglo-Vernacular School, which, I trust, will relieve the overcrowding in the Municipal School.

Of the Aided Schools in the Southern Circle the Inspector writes as follows:—

"The continued success of the Catholic Schools at Nagpur and Kamptee is to be noted. The other schools are miserably housed and overcrowded. I am glad, however, to record that a very suitable and well-situated building is being provided for the Anjuman School in Nagpur.

There are in all 131 Vernacular Middle Schools containing 1,978 pupils: 14 are of the 1st grade and 117 of the 2nd grade. Schools of the 1st grade present pupils for the Vernacular Middle School Examination. The latter was held for the second time during the year, and I regret to say does not seem to have proved a success. Forty-four candidates only appeared, of whom 8 passed. The condition generally of Vernacular Middle Schools is not altogether satisfactory. I attribute this party to the fact that they do not receive sufficient attention from Deputy Inspectors.

Section B.—Primary Education (Boys).

61. The statistics of Primary Schools are given in General Table No. III.

Primary Education.

The increase in the number of schools in British territory from 1,613 to 1,705 and of scholars from 86,465 to 96,398 is, as explained above, merely nominal, being due to a change of classification, the Primary departments of Vernacular Middle Schools being classed as separate Primary Schools in the returns of the year under review. The Primary departments of Vernacular Middle Schools being excluded for the sake of comparison, there has been an actual decline in primary scholars of 4,273 or 4·9 per cent. and in Primary Schools of 39 or 2·4 per cent. Fee receipts decreased from Rs. 36,686 to Rs. 35,004, the average cost to Government of each pupil being Re. 0-14-8 as against Re. 0-13-6 last year. This decline in fees is mainly due to a relaxation in the fee rates in consequence of the famine. The causes of the decrease in scholars are not far to seek. The famine continued throughout the rains in most of the districts of the Provinces, the majority of the Primary schoolmasters being in charge of relief kitchens. It was not until October that the bulk of the kitchens were closed and the masters were able to return to their ordinary work. I am glad to report that the masters, as a body, gave general satisfaction in the arduous duties imposed upon them during the famine, and that the number of such, mentioned in District Famine Reports and who received letters of commendation from District Officers for specially good famine work, is considerable. No sooner were the relief works closed, than the masters were called upon to perform other extraneous duties in connection with the census. So long as the masters and boys were employed on census work in the neighbourhood of their own schools, there was no very

serious dislocation of school work, but, in some districts, for example the Chhindwara Jagirs, the scarcity of literate persons necessitated the absence, at a considerable distance from their schools, of masters and monitors for the six weeks previous to the final enumeration. Deputy Inspectors of Schools also were employed on census work for six weeks, during which no work was done. It is not therefore surprising, under these circumstances, that primary education suffered, that many schools were closed, and that there is a general decline in the number of scholars and the average attendance. Mr. Mitchell writes:—

"One fact which impressed me greatly on tour was the excellent physique of the people generally and especially of the children at school, which shows how thoroughly successful were the efforts of the famine officers, in spite of the enormous difficulties entailed by the great scarcity of water and fodder."

The introduction of the new Primary School curriculum was somewhat retarded by the fact that famine and census work interfered with the masters' duties. The progress made, however, has been as satisfactory as could be expected. Mr. Mitchell writes as follows:—

"Manuscript reading, I found, had been generally well introduced and, as a rule, masters were ready with a collection of letters, Patwari's papers, &c., which the boys read fluently. As a rule also elementary book-keeping was very intelligently taught. The changes in the geography course were very important. The way in which the schools were provided with maps of their respective villages was very creditable. The masters were instructed to trace the map of the village from the Patwari's map and color it, and mount it on rollers like an ordinary school map. In some cases the masters showed great taste and skill in the preparation of these maps, which were ornamental to buildings. As a rule, especially where masters had themselves prepared the maps carefully, I found that the children thoroughly understood the meaning of it, and could point out the position of their own fields and lay down routes from one to another. It is a very great thing when a child has learned to read a map, and there is no doubt that these village maps will be of the greatest use in this respect, as well as in assisting the boys to understand the operations of the Patwari. A good many of the masters have found time to draw and prepare earthen and paste globes which serve the purpose of the curriculum in a satisfactory manner."

The process of training the masters of Primary Schools in the elements of agriculture has been successfully carried on during the year. This subject is taught from lessons embodied in the reading books, and the school gardens afford the means of illustration. *Deshi-kasrat*, as remarked above, continues to grow in popularity. Few school conferences could be held owing to the interruptions caused by famine and census operations.

Primary Schools.

62. In the Upper Primary Examination in British territory 6,445 pupils passed as against 7,641 in the previous year, and in the Lower Primary 9,801 as compared with 10,107. The decline is due to the decrease in the number of pupils. In the Feudatory States, on the other hand, in spite of the decline in pupils, there is a slight increase in the total number of passes, the figure being 2,023 as against 1,976.

Education in Feudatory States.

63. The Native States are 14 in number, of which 11 are under the inspection of the Agency Inspector. Of the remaining three, Bamra has its own department of Public Instruction, Kanker makes its own arrangements for inspection, and Sakti is visited by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bilaspur. The figures in the eleven States under the Agency Inspector show a decrease. The year opened with 257 schools and 1,376 scholars, and closed with 247 schools and 11,477 scholars, the decline in scholars being about 17 per cent. The Agency Inspector explains that ten schools were closed owing to financial difficulties, and that the decline is mostly in Primary Schools situated in rural tracts that were most affected by the famine. The percentage of children of school-going age under instruction was 4·5 per cent. as compared with 7·7 in British territory. The results of the public examinations show little variation, except as regards the Teachers' Certificate test, in which 61 candidates passed as against 44 last year. This is satisfactory as showing that the supply of certificated teachers to the schools in these States is being successfully carried on. As regards individual States, Chhuikhadan, with a percentage of 9·6 per cent of children of school-going age at school, emerges as the most advanced, while Kalahandi with 2·7 per cent. is in the most backward.

The Political Agent speaks in high terms of the attention paid to *deshi-kasrat* in all Primary Schools, and to foot-ball and cricket in some Middle Schools, and adds:—

"The lectures illustrated by magic-lantern shades given by the Agency Inspector on his inspection tour, have been an unqualified success. They have been really educational in the best sense of the word."

The work of the Agency Inspector, Mr. Ganpat Lal Choube, has been excellent and deserves acknowledgment.

CHAPTER V.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.

SECTION A.—Training Institutions for Teachers.

Training Schools.

64. The schools for the training of teachers are as follows:—(1) Training Institution, Nagpur; (2) Male Normal School, Jubbulpore; (3) Normal School, Raipur; (4) Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.

All of them are Government institutions. The total average number enrolled was 187 as against 172 in the previous year. The total annual cost was Rs. 31,394 as compared with Rs. 30,637, the increase being mainly due to the fact that a larger number of stipends were awarded. The cost of educating each pupil declined from Rs. 178-1-11 to Rs. 167-14-1. Of the number under training, 107 passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination, *viz.*, 11 the Secondary Grade and 96 the Primary Grade. In addition to these, 170 candidates appeared from the Training Classes attached to Vernacular Middle Schools in British territory, of whom 88 passed against 84 in the previous year. 76 private candidates were successful in the examination. One private candidate and 43 students passed from the Vernacular Middle Schools in the Feudatory States.

The object of the Training Classes attached to Vernacular Middle Schools is to supply Results-Aided and Combined-System Schools with trained teachers at a cheap rate. The training they receive cannot be said to be as thorough as that given in our Normal Schools, but it would be prohibitive on the score of funds to supply all Primary Schools with teachers trained in a Normal School. The masters of the Vernacular Middle Schools receive bonuses of Rs. 10 for each candidate who succeeds in the examination. On the whole, I consider the arrangements made in these Provinces for the training of teachers to be adequate.

Nagpur Training Institution.

65. This institution contains two departments, a Secondary and a Primary.

The Secondary Department trains teachers for employment in Colleges, High and Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools. The Primary trains students for employment in Primary Schools.

The Inspector writes as follows:—

"The school has continued steadily to progress under Mr. Vinayak Rao's management and the statistics are very favourable. In the Secondary Class there is a falling-off in attendance owing to masters being required for famine work. The numbers and attendance in the Primary Grade have increased, and all Marathi-speaking districts are represented according to their requirements. The Practising Schools continue to show gradual improvement, but they are still very short of what is required for such an institution.

"The work as tested by public examinations is excellent. Nine went up for the Secondary Grade Teachers' Certificate Examination and all passed, and out of 30 appearing for Primary Certificates 29 passed, of whom 27 were placed in the first division. These results are excellent and speak highly for the zeal and skill of the Officiating Superintendent and staff.

"The students board in the institution, and the arrangements for their health and comfort are very satisfactory.

"At my inspections, I have always been pleased at the discipline and good order maintained, and at the thoroughly practical manner in which the students are grounded in their professional work. Great attention is paid to physical instruction, and the physique of the students is excellent."

Male Normal School, Jubbulpore.

66. The average number enrolled increased from 73 to 76. Sixty-seven candidates appeared for the Teachers' Certificate Examination, of whom 50 passed, a very creditable result. The results of the Bombay School of Art Examination were specially good, the Drawing Master earning the bonus of Rs. 150 for passing 11 students. The manufacture by the students themselves of globes for subsequent use in their own schools is reported by the Inspector to be a feature of the institution. The general management of the school reflects credit on Mr. Muhammad Khan, the Officiating Superintendent.

Normal School, Raipur.

67. This school trains teachers for employment in the Hindi-speaking districts of Chhattisgarh, and contains a small class for the training of Uriya teachers for Sambalpur in Hindi. Seventeen out of 26 examinees passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination. The results in drawing were unsatisfactory, no candidate having succeeded in obtaining a certificate in the Bombay School of Art Examination. The Inspector reports that the preparation of globes for use in village schools is prosecuted with vigour.

Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.

68. Of the total number of students enrolled, *viz.*, 29, 26 were under training as schoolmistresses and 3 were medical probationers, of whom 2 held scholarships from Provincial Funds and the third from the funds of the Lady Dufferin Association. Six candidates appeared for the Teachers' Certificate Examination and all were successful. The hired house in the city which is used as a school-house is most unsuitable. Lack of funds has prevented us from securing better accommodation. The boarding-house has been well managed during the year. Miss Ross's management of the school has, under the somewhat discouraging circumstances of female education, been eminently satisfactory.

Uriya Teachers.

69. The two training classes for Uriyas attached to the Vernacular Middle Schools of Bargarh and Remenda have been satisfactorily managed during the year. Both of them have good boarding-houses.

Training classes attached to the Vernacular Middle Schools.

70. There are 67 training classes attached to Vernacular Middle Schools. I have alluded to these classes in paragraph 64 above.

Section B.—Technical Education.

Drawing.

71. Drawing was included in last year's report under the head of technical education, and for convenience' sake I treat it as such in the report, though it should more appropriately be included in the category of general education. The subject is now taught in High and Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, all of which possess certificated teachers. It is also taught in such Vernacular Schools as possess teachers competent to teach it. In the last Bombay School of Art Examination 604 candidates appeared, of whom 117 obtained certificates. Teachers who pass more than 10 pupils in that examination are entitled to bonuses of Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 according to the grades of certificates they hold. In the last examination bonuses were earned by the Drawing Masters of the following Institutions :—(1) High School, Saugor ; (2) High School, Raipur ; (3) Training Institution, Nagpur ; (4) First Grade Middle School, Umrer ; and (5) Male Normal School, Jubbulpore. Drawing was also taken up by 955 students in the Middle School Examination, in which certain rewards are offered for proficiency in the subject. Of these, 298 passed. Special prizes for drawing are also given on the results of the Upper Primary Examination.

Law Class, Jubbulpore.

72. The average number enrolled in the Law Class, Jubbulpore, was 13 as against 14 in the previous year, the average attendance being 69 per cent. Fees have declined from Rs. 911 to Rs. 692. This is attributable partly to the realization of arrears in 1899-1900, which

swelled the fee total for last year; partly to the decline in pupils, and partly to the fact of over Rs. 150 being in arrears on the 31st March 1901. Owing to the decline in numbers and arrears of fees, the cost to Government of each pupil has increased from Rs. 20-11-3 to Rs. 39-1-2. The Principal writes as follows : —

" I cannot refrain here from stating that in my opinion the Law Class is not a success, and is not serving the purpose for which it was instituted, *viz.*, the placing within reach of students a thorough grounding in the principles of law. At the examination last November but one student passed out of 6 sent up, though he, it should be added, passed first in the whole University. For this result I do not blame Mr. B. N. Chandra, Professor of Law, but partly the system and partly the University.

" While the Allahabad passes have declined as shown above, the Calcutta passes have shown an exactly opposite tendency until their percentage is now four times as high as that of Allahabad. It has therefore become evident that the Calcutta standard is very different from the Allahabad standard, and this difference is constantly increasing. It follows from this that each of the Nagpur Colleges stand to pass four times the number of candidates in proportion to their numbers as does this College, and from this again it follows that a Nagpur student stands a four times better chance of receiving any judicial appointment than does a Jubbulpore student."

Law Class, Nagpur.

73. The average number enrolled was 22 as against 10 last year, the average daily attendance being 6 only. Fees realized Rs. 1,678 as against Rs. 1,810. Five students passed the B. L. Examination of the Calcutta University as against 4 in the previous year.

Engineering Class, Jubbulpore.

74. The number enrolled remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 29, but the expenditure decreased from Rs. 2,346 to Rs. 1,352 and the cost to Government from Rs. 80-14-4 to Rs. 48-4-7. The Class was only in existence for a portion of the year, as both the Superintendent and his Assistant were on famine duty, together with all the students, until the 14th August 1900. The diminution in expenditure is due to the fact that the late Superintendent, Mr. Datey, was on deputation and his place was unfilled until the close of the financial year. In his absence and until the arrival of his successor, Mr. Unwala, Mr. Murat Singh, Assistant Lecturer, carried on the work successfully. Eleven students appeared for the final examination, of whom 9 passed. All the students who obtained certificates last year have obtained employment.

The Agricultural Class, Nagpur.

75. The object of this class is to train students for employment in the Subordinate Revenue Settlement and Court of Wards Estates. The course extends over two years and embraces the theoretical study of agriculture combined with practical instruction in the experimental farm attached to the institution. There were 13 students in the Senior or 2nd year Division and seven in the Junior or 1st year Division. Of the Senior Division, 11 appeared for the final examination and nine passed, whilst five of the Junior Division satisfied the Examiners in the Annual Test Examination. Kanungos are passed through a two years' course on the farm. The institution was visited by Sir E. Buck, who remarks as follows :—

"In connection with agricultural teaching the position is, in the Central Provinces, satisfactory. In the first place the great principle followed in Germany that education should be based on lessons given in connection with Haima Kunde (familiar surroundings) is fully observed. It was decided at all our conferences that as the familiar surroundings of a rural school were agricultural objects, the intelligence of boys attending rural schools should be trained by practical lessons on those objects."

I regret, however, to note that in spite of the offer of scholarships and of other inducements, the Class is not as popular as it should be, and it is difficult to maintain it at its proper strength. The people of the Maratha country do not seem to take kindly to technical education, and the long distance prevents candidates from the northern and more enterprising parts of the Province from joining it. The opening, however, of the new railway from Jubbulpore to Nagpur will, doubtless, encourage and facilitate recruitment from those parts.

The boarding-house is unsuitable and proposals have been made to erect a new one. Mr. Joshi's management of the institution was in the highest degree creditable to him.

Normal Agricultural Class.

76. This institution aims at giving Primary schoolmasters instruction in the elements of agriculture, with the view of enabling them to teach the lessons in agriculture embodied in the vernacular reading books. The training is practical as well as theoretical. Practical lessons are given in the experimental farm and each student is given a plot on which to carry out experiments. The course extends over six months and there are two sessions in each year. Out of 112 students who appeared for the final examination, 95 passed and were awarded certificates. The cost of training each student is Rs. 19-6-6.

Sir. E. Buck writes:—

"I heard lessons from the Readers given to a practising class of boys, and nothing could have been better done. Practical illustrations were given at every step.

"There are in the Central Provinces 1,800 village schoolmasters and 300 kanungos. Of the former 50 per cent. have already passed through the course. There will thus be in a short time an agency of over 2,000 trained men spread over the Provinces whose services can be utilized in carrying information to the cultivators."

Medicine.

77. There are 10 students holding scholarships at Medical Colleges outside these Provinces, *viz.*, 2 in the Medical College, Bombay, 2 in the Medical College, Calcutta, and 6 in the Medical College, Lahore. Thirty-six students are under training as Hospital Assistants in the Patna Medical School. Eight of them appeared for the Examination prescribed for Hospital Assistants, of whom 7 passed. There are 3 women under training in the Agra Medical School. Three female students are studying in the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore, with the view of qualifying for admission to the Agra Medical School.

Technical students.

78. Two students with Government scholarships are studying in the Roorkee Engineering College, one student with a scholarship from Provincial Revenues is attending the Technical Institute, Bombay, and one student with a scholarship from the Browning Memorial Fund is studying in the School of Art, Bombay. The Railway Workshop, I regret to say, contained no students during the year.

Industries taught in Orphanages.

79. There are 59 orphanages, of which 19 are in the Northern Circle, 25 in the Southern Circle and 15 in the Eastern Circle. Industrial instruction, mainly in carpentry and blacksmiths' works, is given in most of them, and I believe with success. The most flourishing is that managed by the Friends Mission, Hoshangabad, in which the samples of carpentry work turned out are excellent. The amount paid in grant to these institutions was Rs. 27,230.

CHAPTER VI.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Statistics of Girls' Schools.

80. The statistics of Girls' schools are given in General Table III. Female education does not seem to have been affected by the famine. The number of schools in British territory has increased from 166 to 177, the average number of scholars from 7,537 to 7,742, and the average attendance from 5,227 to 5,251. The expenditure has increased from Rs. 89,228 to Rs. 89,471. Little progress, however, is to be recorded, except in the schools managed by Missionary Societies.

The schools under the management of the Free Church Mission at Nagpur, *viz.*, an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and a Vernacular Middle School are reported bythe Inspector to be making good progress, one girl having passed the Middle

School Examination. The Inspector remarks on the difficulty of securing the services of competent Marathi mistresses and adds that, in his opinion, "local classes for the training of Marathi mistresses are a great desideratum." Lack of funds has hitherto prevented us from supplying this want. There is a good opening in this branch of education for private enterprise. In the Northern Circle the schools under the management of the Church of England Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore, the Friends Mission, Hoshangabad, and the American Mission, Jubbulpore, continue to do excellent work. The schools managed by these Societies are admirably conducted, having good houses and competent teachers.

In addition to the 592 pupils under instruction in the schools of the Church of England Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore, 412 zenana women are taught in their own houses. Each of the Orphanage Girls' Schools managed by the Friends Mission, Hoshangabad, and the American Mission, Jubbulpore, contains over 300 pupils. In the Eastern Circle, the Inspector reports on the continued success of the American Mission Training Class at Bilaspur, managed by Mrs. Löhr.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

SECTION A.—Europeans and Eurasians.

Statistics of Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

81. The statistics of schools for Europeans and Eurasians are given in General Table III. The schools are 16 in number, *viz*: (1) St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur; (2) Industrial School attached to the St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur; (3) Bishop's School, Nagpur; (4) St. Aloysius, School, Jubbulpore; (5) St. Joseph's Convent School, Kamptee; (6) St. Joseph's Convent School, Jubbulpore; (7) St. Joseph's Convent School, Nagpur; (8) Industrial School attached to the Convent School, Nagpur; (9) Christ Church Boys' School, Jubbulpore; (10) Christ Church Girls' School, Jubbulpore; (11) Railway School, Harda; (12) Railway School, Bilaspur; (13) Railway School, Dongargarh; (14) Loretto Convent School, Saugor; (15) Convent School, Harda; and (16) Convent School, Khandwa.

The average number enrolled increased from 1,212 to 1,322, and the average attendance from 1,028 to 1,097. Passes in the different standards show little variation, except in the Upper Primary Examination, the number of successful candidates in which examination was 131 against 91 in the previous year. The only change to be recorded is the opening of industrial classes in the Nagpur Convent School. This is indubitably a step in the right direction, and I have no doubt that the attempt to introduce training in industries will, under the management of the ladies of the Convent, prove a success.

The Inspector of European Schools writes as follows:—

"I found all the schools well managed and well taught. The industrial schools attached to the St. Francis deSales' School for boys and the St. Joseph's Convent, Nagpur, for girls, were both doing sound and useful work. It seems that these industrial schools meet a real want and are popular. The effect of the carpentry and blacksmith work on the physique of the boys is excellent, and I hope many will qualify for lucrative posts in workshops when they leave school."

The Inspector brings to my notice the services of the following individuals:—(1) Revd. Father Coppel, Principal, St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur; (2) Miss Jane Donaldson, Head Mistress, Christ Church Girls' School, Jubbulpore; (3) The Lady Superior, St. Joseph's Convent School, Nagpur; (4) The Lady Superior, St. Joseph's Convent School, Kamptee; (5) The Lady Superior, St. Joseph's Convent School, Jubbulpore; and (6) Revd. P. Cullen (Colonel, Indian Medical Service), Honorary Secretary, Christ Church Schools, Jubbulpore.

Section B.—Muhammadans and Aborigines.

Muhammadans.

82. The Muhammadan population of these Provinces is only 2·7 per cent. of the total population of all classes. There were 9,454 Muhammadan children at school at the end of the year under review, as compared with 9,593 in the previous year, the percentage of children under instruction to the total number of pupils being 9·09 as against 8·1. As regards the Feudatory States, the Muhammadan population of which is ·5 only of the total, the figures show little change.

Aborigines.

83. According to the census of 1891 (the figures for the current year are not available), the aboriginal population in British territory was 1,592,149 or 14·7 per cent. of the total population of all classes. Of these 1,933 or ·8 per cent. were at school in the year under review, as compared with 2,309 or ·9 per cent. in the previous year. In the Feudatory States in which the percentage of aborigines to the total population is 22·6 per cent., ·2 were at school as compared with ·15 last year.

Section C.—Native Chiefs.

Rajkumar College, Raipur.

84. The number enrolled fell from 23 to 19 during the year under report. The percentage of attendance, *viz.*, 79·6, compares somewhat unfavourably with that of last year. The Inspector of Schools reports favourably on the progress made by the wards in their studies, and physical training continues to be a feature of the school. The tone, discipline and general management of the school throughout the year were admirable, and reflect much credit on the Principal, Mr. J. D. Oswell. The following extract from the Principal's report justifies the remark of the Chief Commissioner that the students are "a manly, well-mannered group of young gentlemen":—

> "The tone of the boys is, I think, distinctly good, one evidence of which is a cheerful and willing spirit in which orders are obeyed, and I may even add punishments taken. As in previous years they have shown the excellent spirit prevailing amongst them by their practical sympathy with the famine-stricken, shown by contributions from their pocket money, so this year they have shown a similar spirit by the feeling they displayed on the occasion of the death of our late revered Queen-Empress and by the course they adopted to give an outward manifestation to that feeling: amongst other things, I may mention that they entirely abstained from all games and amusements during the 10 days or more that elapsed before the funeral."

CHAPTER VIII.

Preparation and Distribution of Text-Books.

85. The progress made under this head during the year under review is as follows:—(1) The Hindi Fifth Readers (Parts I and II) were translated into Marathi, the first part being in the Press; (2) the Modi Third Reader is before the Text-Book Committee for approval; (3) the Uriya Third and Fourth Readers were approved and introduced into the schools concerned.

Text-Book Committees.

86. Rules for the regulation of Text-Book Committees for these Provinces have been sanctioned by the Government of India. The Committees have been accordingly re-organized; but the proposal regarding their quarterly or periodical meetings is still under consideration. Of the 3 books that have, under sanction of the Local Government, been prescribed as text-books for use in our schools, two are on Arithmetic (in English), and the remaining one, an Urdu Grammar. They are as follows:—

(1) Arithmetic in English, by Mr. J. C. Chakravarti; (2) Arithmetic in English, by Babu B. B. Gupta, M. A; (3) Quawaid-Urdu (or Urdu Grammar) in four parts, by Munshi Nisar Ali Beg.

The following books were adopted during the year by the Text-Book Committees:—

As Prize Books.

(1) Shishu Sakha (in Hindi), by Bishambernath Barwa, Calcutta (for use in classes I and II); (2) Kumari Shiksha (in Uriya), by the Rajkumar of Bamra.

For School Libraries and Prizes.

Marathi—(1) Life of Aurangzeb (Parts I and II); (2) Shristha Padarth Niyam and Sudarshana, Part I; (3) Sadbodha Mandir, Part I; (4) Susikshit Stri—by Mr. S. R.Hatwalney of Poona.

Hindi—(1)Sahitya Navanita, by Babu Ambika Datt Vyas, Bankipore; (2) Uttar Ram Charita Bhasha, by Lala Sitaram, B. A., of Cawnpore.

Uriya—(1) Alankar Sar, by the Rajkumar of Bamra State.

For School Libraries.

Marathi—(1) Bubonic fever; (2) Plague, or Granthic Sannipat Sambandhi Anubhava, and (3) Mahamari—by Mr. M. R. Ranade.

As Prize and Library Books.

Bilingual—(1) Elementary English Grammar *via* Marathi, by Mr. H. K. Damle of Poona.

Marathi—(1) Bharat Varshiya Yuvati Ratnamala, by Mr. Anant Kesheo Chitaley; (2) Life of Ashoka, by Mr. Wasudeo Govind Apte, B. A.

Hindi—Bhasha Vakya Prathakkarana, by Mr. Kampta Prasad, Assistant Master, Normal School, Raipur.

Uriya—(1) Shakuntala, by Yuvaraj Shri Bir Mitra Udaya Singh of Sonepur; (2) Pushpa Mala, by Phakir Mohan Senapati.

For Hostel Libraries.

English—(1) The Hon'ble Mr. Ranade's Economies; (2) The Hon'ble Mr. Ranade's Social and Religious Reforms; (3) Todd's Rajasthan—Volumes I and II; (4) Macmillan's Common Faults in English; (5) Macmillan's Indian English Corrected; (6) Macmillan's English Idioms and Phrases, Part II; (7) Balfour's Essays for Indian Students; (8) Barret's Questions and Answers in English; (9) Macmillan's Simple Essays; (10) Macmillan's Essays for the Young; (11) Ranade's History of India; (12) Matriculation English Papers with Solution; (1871—1898), and (13) Bertholde's Sallies of Wit.

Hindi—(1) Shiva Puran; (2) Amrit Sagar; (3) Rajniti Panchopakhyan; (4) Shakuntala Charitra; (5) Rog Ratnakar; (6) Surya Puran Ratna; (7) Nasiket Bhasha Vartik; (8) Bhava Prakash, with annotations in Sanskrit and Hindi; (9) Gyan Mala; (10) Mudra Kuleen, or the History of the King of Mysore; (11) Life of Vikramaditya; (12) Rukmini Mangal; 13) Kavya Hitkarini; (14) Swapna Prakashaka, with Hindi annotations; (15) Bhajan Ramayan; (16) Shiva Lilamrit; (17) Itihas Chandrodaya; (18) Hanuman Charitra; (19) Krishna Charitavali; (20) Sabha Vilas; (21) Shanker Digwijaya-Satik; (22) Satya Pakhyan Ramayan; (23) Gajendra Moksha Bhasha; (24) Prahlad Natak; (25) Moradhwaja Natak; (26) Kabit Ramayan; (27) Triya Timar Nasak; (28) Pashu Chikitsa; (29) Balsiksha Prakash, Part I; (30) Balsiksha Prakash, Part II; (31) Bhagwat Sai Bhasha; (32) Sita Vanvas Natak; (33) Hanuman Satika; (34) Vyanjan Prakash; (35) Baltantra, and (36) Vijaya Muktawali.

CHAPTER IX.

Books and Publications Registered.

87. With reference to Government of India, Home Department (Books), letter No. 613, dated Simla, the 21st April 1900, regarding the preparation of the annual reports on books and publications registered under Act XXV of 1867, it may be remarked that during the year 30 publications were registered in different languages—3 in English, 8 in Marathi, 17 in Hindi, 1 in Sanskrit, 1 being Anglo-Hindi. Of the 3 books in English, one comes under the head of Language, the

remaining two being Miscellaneous. The 17 publications in Hindi were classified as follows :—7 under Poetry, being religious descriptions of some of the actions of Ram and Krishna; 1 under Language, being merely a glossary of words occurring in the Departmental Reader V, Part I; 2 under Arithmetic, giving multiplication tables; all the rest being Miscellaneous. The only Anglo-Hindi publication is a key to New Orient Reader No. I. Of the 8 Marathi publications, one under Poetry is a song of love; two under Language are glossaries of words in the first three Departmental Reading Books; two come under the head of drama; one of the two miscellaneous is a religious sanad of the Vaishyas, and the other gives a description of plague; one under History describes the Bhonslas of Nagpur. The publication in Sanskrit is a selection of the mythological accounts of the City of Nagpur.

CHAPTER X.

MUSEUMS AND LIBRARIES.

Museums.

88. The Museum at Nagpur is not under the management of the Department. At the Raipur Museum, the number of visitors during the year was 84,636 as against 96,154.

Literary and Philanthropic Societies.

89. The number of literary and philanthropic societies is the same as last year, *i. e.*, 49.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Education,

Central Provinces.

TABLES.

EDUCATION—GENERAL, TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central Provinces at the end of the Official year 1900-01.

(FOR DETAILS SEE GENERAL TABLE III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
British Territory 86,501 Native States 29,435 Total ... 115,936	Towns. British Territory ... 52; Native States ... 6; Total ... 58	Males. British Territory ... 4,841,681; Native States ... 982,823; Total ... 5,824,504	Institution. For Males ...	3	2	236	1,954	4	5	2,204	...	...	2,204	Institutions to No. of Towns and Villages.	4·92
			For Females.	...	...	22	166	1	1	190	...	...	190		·42
			Total ..	3	2	258	2,120	5	6	2,394	...	...	2,394		5·34
	Villages. British Territory 34,303; Native States 10,401; Total ... 44,704; GRAND TOTAL 44,762	Females. British Territory ... 5,003,364; Native States ... 1,000,673; Total ... 6,004,037; GRAND TOTAL ... 11,828,541	Scholars. For Males ...	262	34	9,547	105,960	191	214	116,208	...	...	116,208	Male Scholars to male population of school-going age.	13·32
			For Females..	...	...	287	10,824	29	68	11,208	...	...	11,208	Female Scholars to female population of school-going age.	1·23
			Total ...	262	34	9,834	116,784	220	282	127,416	...	...	127,416		7·27

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

(FOR DETAILS SEE

		TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.						
		UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.
		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ...	For Males	54,377	3,000	2,13,987	3,95,061	24,853	9,466	7,01,044
	For Females	...	...	14,701	77,077	7,111	300	98,889
	Total ...	54,377	3,000	2,28,688	4,72,138	31,964	9,766	7,99,933
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction		6·07	·17	15·95	29·12	8·51	2·09	61·91
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction ...		...	...	4·14	81·29	...	...	85·43
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction		1·76	...	42·78	49·75	...	·18	94·47
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		5·35	·29	22·49	46·44	3·14	·96	78·67
AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	226 6 11	18 0 0	11 12 4	3 15 6	161 5 9	42 5 1	21 0 7
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	4 15 6	0 0 9	...	1 0 3	1 10 8
	Total Cost ...	314 2 1	85 11 5	27 5 8	4 5 8	162 4 1	43 7 4	28 11 8
Local Fund Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	0 6 11	0 7 7	...	...	0 7 7
	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	5 9 6	3 1 6	...	...	3 2 8
	Total Cost ...	...	...	7 0 5	3 13 1	...	...	3 14 8
Municipal Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	5 13 5	0 14 1	...	...	1 14 9
	Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	7 5 10	2 15 8	...	...	3 14 5
	Total Cost ...	...	...	18 5 7	4 7 8	...	...	7 6 4
Institutions in Feudatory States.	Cost to Native State Revenues ...	...	...	16 4 3	2 9 9	...	...	2 10 11
	Cost to *Local and Municipal Funds* ...	...	...	3 9 3	1 4 4	...	...	1 3 1
	Total Cost ...	...	...	20 4 5	3 5 6	...	...	4 1 4
Aided Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	22 0 11	...	8 13 3	1 11 3	...	9 14 10	2 4 9
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	8 9 11	...	2 5 7	0 12 10	...	...	0 15 0
	Total Cost ...	162 10 8	...	30 7 1	4 7 5	...	22 14 0	6 15 2
Unaided Institutions...		...	...	80 10 0	3 6 7	...	...	12 13 6
All Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	88 0 11	18 0 0	6 1 2	0 14 11	161 5 9	26 13 6	11 13 1
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	5 13 4	...	4 9 9	1 13 5	...	0 8 5	2 0 10
	Total Cost ...	211 9 4	85 11 5	23 4 11	4 0 9	162 4 1	33 8 11	6 4 8

RAL TABLE II.

in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1900-01.

GENERAL TABLE IV).

TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	25,347	96,437	32,366	35,962	9,032	7,940	2,07,084	9,08,128	
...	...	...	827	7,988	846	...	9,661	1,08,550	
...	25,347	96,437	33,193	43,950	9,878	7,940	2,16,745	10,16,678	
...	6·78	22·31	4·14	2·42	·61	1·83	38·09	100·00	
...	...	·58	5·74	6·77	·97	·51	14·57	100·00	
...	...	...	·48	4·12	·93	...	5·53	100·00	
...	2·49	9·49	3·27	4·33	·97	·78	21·33	100·00	

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC							
	UNDER PUBLIC							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls Monthly during the year.	Average Daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls Monthly during the year.	Average Daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.								
ARTS COLLEGES.								
English	1	68	83	75	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
Law	2	34	35	15	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	102	118	90	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.								
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys... High Schools ...	4	264	240	206	...	...	...	...
For Boys... Middle Schools English ...	7	1,034	972	803	28	3,050	2,929	2,435
For Boys... Middle Schools Vernacular..	4	63	55	35	111	1,735	1,811	1,244
For Girls... High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls... Middle Schools English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls... Middle Schools Vernacular..	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	2
Total ...	15	1,361	1,267	1,044	140	4,789	4,744	3,681
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys	33	2,214	2,143	1,448	834	56,885	56,846	34,603
For Girls	3	161	145	90	65	2,735	2,693	1,605
Total ...	36	2,375	2,288	1,538	899	59,620	59,539	36,208
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.								
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.								
Training Schools for Masters ...	4	191	168	153	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	1	29	29	22	...	...	...	...
School of Art	1	37	39	29	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools...	1	29	28	25	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	2	84	85	74	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9	370	349	303	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	63	4,208	4,022	2,975	1,039	64,409	64,283	39,889

RAL, TABLE III.

Central Provinces for the Official year 1900-01.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
Maintained by Native States.				*Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Board.*				*Unaided.*			
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls Monthly during the year.	Average Daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls Monthly during the year.	Average Daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls Monthly during the year.	Average Daily attendance.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	2	194	174	165	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	2	194	174	165	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	617	654	541	4	84	164	136
9	325	328	229	19	1,802	1,814	1,433	5	133	139	105
19	285	288	189	16	180	176	144	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	28	24	23	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	159	142	120	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11	71	71	52	...	...	...	...
28	610	616	418	66	2,857	2,881	2,313	9	217	303	241
249	12,328	12,983	7,254	791	35,158	34,820	21,271	47	2,141	1,771	1,162
11	466	468	244	73	4,288	4,256	3,089	14	408	407	270
260	12,794	13,451	7,498	864	39,446	39,076	24,360	61	2,549	2,178	1,432
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	132	139	116	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	132	139	116	...	...	...	...
288	13,404	14,067	7,916	934	42,629	42,270	26,954	70	2,766	2,481	1,673

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central

	Class of Institutions.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning—		
				English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.
	1	22	23	24	25	26
University Education.	**ARTS COLLEGES.**					
	English	3	262	259	172	59
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.					
	Law	2	34	34	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5	296	293	172	59
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.					
School Education, General.	For Boys ... High Schools ...	18	965	965	798	184
	For Boys ... Middle Schools English ...	68	6,344	6,344	139	6,205
	For Boys ... Middle Schools Vernacular ...	150	2,263	...	...	2,263
	For Girls ... High Schools ...	4	28	28	25	3
	For Girls ... Middle Schools English ...	6	159	159	87	72
	For Girls ... Middle Schools Vernacular ...	12	75	...	...	75
	Total ...	258	9,834	7,496	1,049	8,802
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.					
	For Boys	1,954	108,726	358	55	108,313
	For Girls	166	8,058	608	...	7,516
	Total ...	2,120	116,784	966	55	115,829
	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION					
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters ...	4	191	11	...	180
	Training Schools for Mistresses ...	1	29	3	...	29
	School of Art	1	37	...	...	37
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	1	29	29	...	...
	Industrial Schools	2	132	132	...	...
	Other Schools	2	84	17	...	67
	Total ...	11	502	192	...	313
	Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.	2,394	127,416	8,947	1,276	125,003
Private Institutions.	1.—Advanced, Teaching—					
	(*a*) Arabic or Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) Any other Oriental Classic ...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly. For Boys.	...	...	...	...	...
	2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly. For Girls.	...	...	...	...	...
	3.—European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For Boys	...	...	...	...	...
	3.—European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For Girls.	...	...	...	...	...
	4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For Boys.	...	...	...	...	...
	4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For Girls.	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	2,394	127,416	8,947	1,276	125,003

RAL, TABLE III.—(*Concld.*)

Provinces for the Official year 1900-01.—(Concld.)

Classification of Scholars on the 31st March according to Race or Creed.					Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.			
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
4	5	231	16	3	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	2	29	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	7	260	18	3	...	...	
33	11	791	116	14	...	...	
177	91	5,187	849	40	...	...	
...	48	1,962	164	89	26	...	
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	
111	34	14	...	...	...	1	
...	48	25	2	...	...	...	
349	232	7,979	1,131	143	26	1	
361	1,832	89,471	8,197	8,865	2,948	...	
542	1,288	5,676	443	109	...	182	
903	3,120	95,147	8,640	8,974	2,948	182	
...	...	179	12	...	...	...	
...	...	29	...	...	...	...	
...	...	35	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	28	1	...	...	...	
132	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	81	3	...	...	...	
132	...	352	18	...	...	...	
1,389	3,359	103,738	9,807	9,120	2,974	183	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,389	3,359	103,738	9,807	9,120	2,974	183	

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Objects of Expenditure.					PUBLIC						
					UNDER PUBLIC						
					Maintained by the Department.						
					Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1					2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	ARTS COLLEGES.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.	English			...	18,794	...	...	3,875	...	3,404	26,073
	Oriental			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.										
	Law			...	630	...	...	2,370	...	...	3,000
	Medicine			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	19,424	...	...	6,245	...	3,404	29,073
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
School Education, General.	For Boys	High Schools		...	3,891	...	1,323	7,504	...	66	12,784
		Middle Schools.	English	...	10,814	...	4,970	5,814	...	58	21,656
			Vernacular	...	207	...	...	12	...	...	219
	For Girls	High Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		Middle Schools.	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Vernacular	...	...						
						...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	14,912	...	6,293	13,330	...	124	34,659
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
	For Boys			...	8,353	...	50	731	22	2	9,158
	For Girls			...	729	...	60	...	17	...	806
			Total	...	9,082	...	110	731	39	2	9,964
	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.										
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters			...	24,753	...	...	...	100	...	24,853
	Training Schools for Mistresses			...	7,035	...	...	...	...	76	7,111
	School of Arts			...	146	...	154	...	...	...	300
	Law Schools			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools			..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools			...	1,352	...	...	...	...	...	1,352
	Industrial Schools			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools			...	4,934	...	...	...	...	...	4,934
			Total	...	38,220	...	154	...	100	76	38,550
	Buildings			...	1,535	...	153	146	...	30	1,864
	Furniture and Apparatus, (Special grants only)			...	1,430	...	...	14	...	...	1,444
			Total	...	2,965	...	153	160	...	30	3,308
	University			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Direction			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspection			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in	Arts Colleges		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Professional Colleges		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Secondary Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Primary Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Special Schools other than Training Schools.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION			...	84,603	...	6,710	20,466	139	3,636	1,15,554

RAL TABLE IV.

Central Provinces for the Official year 1900-01.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.

Maintained by the Municipal and Local Boards.							*Maintained by Feudatory States.*						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,228	2,436	21,463	15,693	870	555	59,245	9,045	1,793	...	189	...	...	11,027
1,046	6,293	1,947	741	89	...	10,116	975	257	155	32	...	48	1,467
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	44	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,274	8,729	23,454	16,434	959	555	69,405	10,020	2,050	155	221	...	48	12,494
29,329	1,42,199	27,972	18,130	526	491	2,18,647	25,899	12,708	1,401	647	106	1,920	42,681
3,843	4,857	7,689	...	89	30	16,508	1,821	208	272	6	...	...	2,307
33,172	1,47,056	35,661	18,130	615	521	2,35,155	27,720	12,916	1,673	652	106	1,920	44,988
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
463	13,059	3,257	286	318	2,808	20,191	4,103	...	29	12	...	...	4,144
177	2,052	795	...	11	420	3,455	1,449	6	89	438	19	40	2,041
640	15,111	4,052	286	329	3,228	23,646	5,552	6	118	450	19	40	6,185
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53,086	1,70,896	63,167	34,850	1,903	4,304	3,28,206	43,292	14,972	1,946	1,324	125	2,008	63,667

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Objects of Expenditure.					PUBLIC						
					UNDER PRIVATE						
					Aided by the Department or by the District Councils or Municipal Boards.						
					Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1					23	24	25	26	27	28	29
ARTS COLLEGES.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.	English	...	...	...	3,838	...	1,500	7,669	...	15,297	28,304
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.										
	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total ...	3,838	...	1,500	7,669	...	15,297	28,304
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.											
School Education, General.	For Boys... High Schools			...	7,402	...	2,358	12,279	1,887	8,707	32,633
	For Boys... Middle Schools	English		...	11,625	...	3,811	11,583	2,259	9,489	38,767
		Vernacular		...	652	11	...	61	268	651	1,643
	For Girls... High Schools			...	1,399	...	200	850	100	1,205	3,754
	For Girls... Middle Schools	English		...	4,170	...	300	2,854	50	2,699	10,073
		Vernacular		...	145	...	90	...	85	510	830
				Total ...	25,393	11	6,759	27,627	4,649	23,261	87,700
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.											
	For Boys ...	...	...	...	50,637	24,008	5,023	15,714	5,455	19,384	1,20,221
	For Girls ...	...	...	...	15,894	679	1,656	6,692	4,566	24,883	54,370
				Total ...	66,531	24,687	6,679	22,406	10,021	44,267	1,74,591
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.											
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	School of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineer and Surveying Schools			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools	...	...	...	1,380	...	...	...	100	1,700	3,180
	Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total ...	1,380	...	...	...	100	1,700	3,180
	Buildings	...	...	...	7,063	1,239	102	115	3,374	5,813	17,706
	Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)			...	659	...	...	...	125	2,154	2,938
				Total ...	7,722	1,239	102	115	3,499	7,967	20,644
	University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in Arts Colleges	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in Professional Colleges			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in Secondary Schools			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in Primary Schools	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in Special Schools other than Training Schools.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION				...	1,04,864	25,937	15,040	57,817	18,269	92,492	3,14,419

TABLE IV.—(*Concld.*)

Central Provinces for the Official year 1900-01.

INSTITUTIONS. MANAGEMENT. *Unaided.*				TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—						Remarks.
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	22,632	...	1,500	11,544	18,701	54,377	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	630	...	...	2,370	...	3,000	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	23,262	...	1,500	13,914	18,701	57,377	
3,000	2,718	...	5,718	11,293	...	3,681	22,783	13,378	51,135	
8,517	1,763	8,432	18,712	40,667	2,436	30,244	41,796	34,264	1,49,407	
...	...	...	...	1,905	6,304	1,947	846	2,443	13,445	
...	...	...	...	1,399	...	200	850	1,305	3,754	
...	...	...	...	4,170	...	300	2,854	2,749	10,073	
...	...	...	...	145	...	134	...	595	874	
11,517	4,481	8,432	24,430	59,579	8,740	36,506	69,129	54,734	2,28,688	
429	1,652	2,273	4,354	88,319	1,66,207	33,045	35,651	71,839	3,95,061	
360	1,350	1,376	3,086	20,466	5,536	9,405	7,058	34,612	77,077	
789	3,002	3,649	7,440	1,08,785	1,71,743	42,450	42,709	1,06,451	4,72,138	
...	...	...	...	24,753	...	...	...	100	24,853	
...	...	...	...	7,035	...	...	...	76	7,111	
...	...	...	...	146	...	154	...	...	300	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1,352	...	...	...	...	1,352	
...	...	...	...	1,380	...	...	...	1,800	3,180	
...	...	...	...	4,934	...	...	...	...	4,934	
...	...	...	...	39,600	...	154	...	1,976	41,730	
...	38	7	45	9,061	14,298	3,512	559	16,520	43,950	
...	...	...	...	2,266	2,052	795	452	4,313	9,878	
...	38	7	45	11,327	16,350	4,307	1,011	20,833	53,828	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	25,347	...	...	...	...	25,347	
...	...	...	...	83,300	1,227	...	...	11,910	96,437	
...	...	...	...	3,197	...	...	...	1,894	5,091	
...	...	...	...	2,172	...	...	...	82	2,254	
...	...	...	...	8,243	10,107	336	...	2,527	21,213	
...	...	...	...	277	489	68	...	628	1,462	
...	...	...	...	1,581	1,532	...	...	60	3,173	
...	...	...	...	6,863	1,077	...	...	...	7,940	
...	...	...	...	1,30,980	14,432	404	...	17,101	1,62,917	
12,306	7,521	12,088	31,915	3,73,533	2,11,265	85,321	1,26,763	2,19,796	10,16,678	

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle Stage). 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys ...	Departmental	English	11	1,298	264	...	264	1,034	...	1,034
		Vernacular	4	63	...	...	...	63	...	63
	Local Fund	English	2	136	...	...	...	136	...	136
		Vernacular	92	1,350	...	...	...	1,342	8	1,350
	Municipal	English	26	2,914	...	...	...	2,914	...	2,914
		Vernacular	19	385	...	...	...	385	...	385
	Native States	English	9	325	6	...	6	319	...	319
		Vernacular	19	285	...	...	...	285	...	285
	Aided	English	29	2,419	617	...	617	1,784	18	1,802
		Vernacular	16	180	...	...	...	180	...	180
	Unaided	English	9	217	84	...	84	133	...	133
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		236	9,572	971	...	971	8,575	26	8,601
For Girls...	Departmental	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	1	4	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	10	187	...	28	28	1	158	159
		Vernacular	11	71	...	...	...	...	71	71
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		22	262	...	28	28	1	233	234
Total Secondary Schools			258	9,834	971	28	999	8,576	259	8,835
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys ...	Departmental		33	2,214	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		734	46,557	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		100	10,328	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		249	12,328	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		791	35,158	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		47	2,141	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		1,954	108,726	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls...	Departmental		3	161	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		34	1,327	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		31	1,408	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		11	466	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		73	4,288	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		14	408	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Total		166	8,058	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools			2,120	116,784	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			2,378	126,618	971	28	999	8,576	259	8,835

RAL, TABLE V.

Education in the Central Provinces at the end of the Official year 1900-01.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.								
			Reading printed books.			*Not reading printed books.*					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,298	...	1,298
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	...	136
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,342	8	1,350
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,914	...	2,914
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385	...	385
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	...	325
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	...	285
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,401	18	2,419
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	180
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	...	217
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,546	26	9,572
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	186	187
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	261	262
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,547	287	9,834
342	...	342	981	...	981	891	...	891	2,214	...	2,214
6,758	88	6,846	21,545	616	22,161	16,817	733	17,550	45,120	1,437	46,557
2,007	...	2,007	5,449	...	5,449	2,865	7	2,872	10,321	7	10,328
1,498	77	1,575	5,849	273	6,122	4,291	340	4,631	11,638	690	12,328
4,958	69	5,027	15,824	342	16,166	13,692	273	13,965	34,474	684	35,158
137	1	138	668	14	682	1,206	115	1,321	2,011	130	2,141
15,700	235	15,935	50,316	1,245	51,561	39,762	1,468	41,230	105,778	2,948	108,726
...	16	16	...	68	68	...	77	77	...	161	161
...	123	123	...	664	664	...	540	540	...	1,327	1,327
...	100	100	...	585	585	...	723	723	...	1,408	1,408
...	35	35	...	222	222	...	209	209	...	466	466
7	478	485	93	1,744	1,837	48	1,918	1,966	148	4,140	4,288
1	6	7	20	145	165	13	223	236	34	374	408
8	758	766	113	3,428	3,541	61	3,690	3,751	182	7,876	8,058
15,708	993	16,701	50,429	4,673	55,102	39,823	5,158	44,981	105,960	10,824	116,784
15,708	993	16,701	50,429	4,673	55,102	39,823	5,158	44,981	115,507	11,111	126,618

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	...	3	8	43	...	3	54
3. B. Sc.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First Arts	1	2	1	4	39	97	2	...	138
4. Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Arabic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
LAW—									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	2	...	...	2	25	...	...	...	25
MEDICINE.									
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Medicine and Surgery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary Scientific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RAL, TABLE VI.

in the Central Provinces during the Official year 1900-01.

Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.					Remarks.
Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	
2	15	...	3	20	1	...	17	1	1	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	37	1	...	50	1	1	42	4	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the

Nature of Examination.		Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
		Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.—(*Concld.*)										
ENGINEERING—										
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TEACHING—										
Licentiate in Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—										
Matriculation	Boys ...	4	8	6	18	39	222	69	40	370
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Final Examination.	Boys ...	3	3	2	8	38	48	7	...	93
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary Examination.	Boys ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2
	Girls ...	...	2	...	2	...	7	...	...	7
Middle School Examination.	Boys ...	35	20	13	68	593	400	50	114	1,157
	Girls ...	...	5	1	6	...	27	1	...	28
Upper Primary Examination.	Boys ...	865	508	227	1,600	6,777	2,537	1,219	30	10,563
	Girls ...	45	48	9	102	216	274	56	6	552
Lower Primary Examination.	Boys ...	865	668	242	1,775	8,553	4,074	1,701	4	14,332
	Girls ...	62	62	12	136	305	530	104	...	939
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION—										
1. Training School Examination for Masters.	Upper ...	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	22	33
	Lower ...	60	...	14	74	294	...	71	193	558
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses.	Upper ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower ...	2	...	1	3	11	...	2	3	16
3. School of Art Examination.	Boys ...	55	14	2	71	437	122	7	30	596
	Girls ...	1	1	...	2	7	1	...	...	8
4. Medical Examination ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.		1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	11
6. Industrial School Examination..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Vernacular Middle School Examination.		16	...	...	16	40	...	...	4	44
8. Examination in Agriculture ...		2	...	...	2	123	...	...	...	123

TABLE VI.—(*Concld.*)

Central Provinces during the Official year 1900-01.—(Concld.)

Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.					Remarks.
Institutions. under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	63	8	8	90	7	...	76	4	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	13	1	...	31	...	...	30	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	
409	194	31	38	672	36	3	579	54	...	
...	19	...	...	19	18	1	...	...	...	
4,577	1,708	824	12	7,121	78	72	6,131	601	239	
164	204	51	5	424	65	28	284	31	16	
6,297	2,945	1,158	4	10,404	72	165	8,854	882	431	
230	472	83	...	785	158	169	425	22	11	
11	...	...	6	17	1	1	14	1	...	
184	...	43	77	304	...	5	278	18	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	...	2	3	15	...	3	12	...	...	
97	9	...	10	116	...	...	103	13	...	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	7	7	...	...	6	1	...	
9	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	...	2	8	...	...	8	...	...	
104	...	...	...	104	...	...	97	7	...	

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.													
	In Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In Institutions managed by—		
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls Monthly during the year.	Average Daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARTS COLLEGES.														
University Education. — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.														
University Education. — Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.														
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — English ...	2	136	132	101	...	2,436	...	591	389	...	3,416	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular ...	92	1,350	1,428	976	674	6,293	...	490	87	...	7,544	...	...	11
School Education, General. — For Girls — High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	94	1,486	1,560	1,077	674	8,729	...	1,081	476	...	10,960	...	...	11
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.														
School Education, General. — For Boys ...	734	46,557	46,257	26,480	20,448	1,42,199	...	11,005	484	332	1,74,468	...	...	24,008
School Education, General. — For Girls ...	34	1,327	1,315	788	2,207	4,857	...	..	4	...	7,068	...	...	679
Total ..	768	47,884	47,572	27,268	22,655	1,47,056	...	11,005	488	332	1,81,536	...	...	24,687
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.														
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Training Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — School of Art ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	149	13,059	...	286	177	2,808	16,479	...	...	1,239
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	2,052	...	...	...	420	2,472	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	149	15,111	...	286	177	3,228	18,951	...	...	1,239
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special Schools other than Training Schools. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	862	49,370	49,132	28,345	23,478	1,70,896	...	12,372	1,141	3,560	1,11,447	...	...	25,937

C

Public Instruction in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1900-01.

Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.										In Institutions managed by—			Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Numeer of Scholars on the rolls Monthly during the year.	Average Daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,323	...	2,358	3,681	3,681
2,436	26	2,914	2,797	2,334	18,228	21,463	...	15,102	481	555	55,829	4,970	...	3,811	30,244	32,680
6,304	19	385	383	268	372	1,947	...	251	2	...	2,572	...	...	...	1,947	8,251
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300	300
...	1	4	4	2	...	44	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	90	134	134
8,740	46	3,303	3,184	2,604	18,600	23,454	...	15,353	483	555	58,445	6,293	...	6,759	36,506	45,246
1,66,207	100	10,328	10,589	8,123	8,881	27,972	...	7,125	42	159	44,179	50	...	5,023	33,045	1,99,252
5,536	31	1,408	1,378	817	1,636	7,689	...	...	85	30	9,440	60	...	1,656	9,405	14,941
1,71,743	131	11,736	11,967	8,940	10,517	35,661	...	7,125	127	189	53,619	110	...	6,679	42,450	2,14,193
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	154	154
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	154	154
14,298	...	...	...	...	314	3,257	...	...	...	...	3,571	153	...	102	3,512	17,810
2,052	...	...	...	...	177	795	...	...	...	...	972	...	...	...	795	2,847
16,350	...	...	...	...	491	4,052	...	...	...	...	4,543	153	...	102	4,307	20,657
1,227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,227
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	10,443
489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	557
1,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,532
1,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,077
14,432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	14,836
2,11,265	177	15,039	15,151	11,544	29,608	63,167	...	22,478	610	744	1,16,607	6,710	...	15,040	85,321	2,96,586

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for the Official year 1900-01.

FOR MALES.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of—		Number of Boarders who are Students of—				Expenditure from—					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions or Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government ...	12	359	20	63	...	276	2,206	24	100	60	2,390	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards ...	17	163	...	120	43	...	20	623	494	...	1,137	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	11	461	37	236	182	6	8,278	300	14,680	13,250	36,508	
4. Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

FOR FEMALES.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of—		Number of Boarders who are Students of—				Expenditure from—					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools	Provincial Revenues	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions or Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government ...	1	5	...	...	...	5	1,234	...	...	...	1,234	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	4	218	...	64	154	...	6,576	360	4,312	8,415	19,663	
4. Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY, TABLE No. II.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Abstract Return of Expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1900-01.

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.					TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.					Remarks.
	University Education.	School Education, General.		School Education, Special.	Total.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Furniture.	Total.	Total Expenditure.	
	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Industrial Schools.							
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Institutions... For Males	...	18,158	14,605	2,880	35,643	779	1,000	143	1,922	37,565	
For Females	...	12,769	20,272	300	33,341	171	2,395	1,252	3,818	37,159	
Total ...	...	30,927	34,877	3,180	68,984	950	3,395	1,395	5,740	74,724	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
(a) Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—11 to Total Provincial Expenditure on European Institutions ...	...	42 6 11	44 6 10	4 13 10	91 11 9	3 5 6	3 11 2	1 3 7	8 4 3	100 0 0	
(b) Do. do. to Municipal Expenditure	...	49 10 3	50 5 9	...	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	
(c) Do. do. Total Expenditure..	...	41 6 2	46 10 9	4 4 1	92 5 0	1 4 5	4 8 8	1 13 11	7 11 0	100 0 0	

Average Annual cost of educating each pupil—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aided Institutions.. Cost of Provincial Revenues	...	35 4 10	15 4 2	9 14 1	19 14 10
Aided Institutions.. Cost of Municipal Funds ...	...	4 1 8	1 11 6	...	2 2 7
Total ...	...	90 11 1	40 12 1	22 14 1	51 14 3
Unaided Institutions	...	...	43 5 8	...	43 5 8
Total ...	...	90 11 1	40 13 5	22 14 1	51 11 5

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. III—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of European Schools and Scholars in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1900-01.

Class of Institution.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING.—			Girls in Boys' Schools.	Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.															
	Aided by the Department, Local Fund or Municipal Board.				*Unaided.*											
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st March 1901.	Average number on the rolls Monthly during the year.	Average Daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st March 1901.	Average number on the rolls Monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance			English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COLLEGES. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																
School Education, General. — For Boys — High Schools	4	32	33	29	...	...	...	...	4	32	32	28	4	...	...	
For Boys — Middle Schools	4	177	178	154	...	...	...	...	4	177	177	134	43	18	...	
For Girls — High Schools	4	28	24	23	...	...	...	...	4	28	28	25	3	...	...	
For Girls — Middle Schools	5	111	106	91	...	...	...	...	5	111	111	87	24	...	1	
Total	17	348	341	297	...	...	...	...	17	348	348	274	74	18	1	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																
For Boys ...	5	358	351	283	...	...	...	...	5	358	358	...	...	53	...	
For Girls ...	8	510	475	390	1	32	28	26	9	542	542	...	...	...	154	
Total	13	868	826	673	1	32	28	26	14	900	900	...	...	53	154	
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.																
Industrial Schools — Boys	1	64	78	58	...	...	...	...	1	64	64	...	...	...	...	
Industrial Schools — Girls	1	68	61	58	...	...	...	...	1	68	68	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL OF SCHOOLS OR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS ...	32	1,348	1,306	1,086	1	32	28	26	33	1,380	1,380	274	74	71	155	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of Expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1900-01.

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. — Under Private Management. — *Aided by the Department.*						*Unaided.*				TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE FROM—					Remarks.
	Provincal Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.	
1	2-*a*	2-*b*	2-*c*	2-*d*	2-*e*	2	3-*a*	3-*b*	3-*c*	3	4-*a*	4-*b*	4-*c*	4-*d*	4	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
COLLEGES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENGLISH.																
For Boys ... High Schools ...	2,507	333	1,922	1,194	1,663	7,619	...	..	...	...	2,507	333	1,922	2,857	7,619	
For Boys ... Middle Schools ...	4,113	567	2.725	1,309	1,825	10,539	...	...	...	...	3,113	567	2,725	3 134	10,539	
For Girls ... High Schools ...	1,399	200	850	100	1,205	3.754	...	...	...	...	1,399	200	850	1,305	3,754	
For Girls ... Middle Schools ...	4,020	300	2,813	50	1,832	9,015	...	...	...	...	4,020	300	2,813	1,882	9,015	
Total ...	12,039	1,400	8,310	2,653	6,525	30,927	...	...	...	...	12,039	1,400	8,310	9,178	30,927	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																
For Boys ...	6,109	1,020	3,496	2,262	1,718	14,605	...	...	...	...	6,109	1,020	3,496	3,980	14,605	
For Girls ...	6,497	400	6,295	829	5,037	19,058	360	60	794	1,214	6,497	400	6,655	6,720	20,272	
Total ...	12,606	1,420	9,791	3,091	6,755	33,663	360	60	794	1,214	12,606	1,420	10,151	10.700	34,877	
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.																
Industrial Schools ... Boys ...	1,380	...	...	[illegible]	1,500	2,880	...	...	...	...	1,380	...	...	1,500	2,880	
Industrial Schools ... Girls ...	...	...	...	[illegible]00	200	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300	
Total ...	1,380	...	...	100	1,700	3,180	..	...	...	...	1,380	...	...	1,800	3,180	
Scholarships held in Colleges ... Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in Colleges ... Professional ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools ...	426	...	...	...	...	426	...	...	...	...	426	...	...	...	426	
Scholarships held in Primary Schools ..	524	...	...	...	...	524	...	...	...	...	524	...	...	...	524	
Buildings ...	1,050	...	...	1,000	1,345	3.395	...	...	...	...	1,050	...	...	2,345	3.395	
Furniture ...	349	...	...	125	921	1,395	...	...	...	...	349	...	...	1,046	1,395	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2.349	...	...	1,125	2,266	5.740	...	...	...	...	2 349	...	...	3,391	5,740	
Total Expenditure on European Institutions.	28,374	2,820	18,101	6,969	17,246	73,510	360	60	794	1,214	28,374	2,820	18,461	25,069	74,724	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. V.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the European Schools of the Central Provinces for the Official year 1900-01.

Class of School.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						TOTAL.		
														Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.						
					1			2			3			4			5						
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																						
For Boys	Aided	English	8	209	32	...	32	159	18	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	18	209
	Unaided	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	8	209	32	...	32	159	18	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	18	209
For Girls	Aided	English	9	139	...	28	28	1	110	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	138	139
	Unaided	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	9	139	...	28	28	1	110	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	138	139
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS			17	348	32	28	60	160	128	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	156	348
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																						
For Boys	Aided		5	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	25	125	197	28	225	8	...	8	305	53	358
	Unaided		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	5	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	25	125	197	28	225	8	...	8	305	53	358
For Girls	Aided		8	510	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	106	113	90	197	287	36	74	110	133	377	510
	Unaided		1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	20	6	26	...	...	...	21	11	32
		Total	9	542	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	111	119	110	203	313	36	74	110	154	388	542
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS			14	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	126	244	307	231	538	44	74	118	459	441	900
GRAND TOTAL			31	1,248	32	28	60	160	128	288	108	126	244	307	231	538	44	74	118	651	597	1,248

Secretariat Press, Nagpur :—R. D., 2-8-1901—250.

REPORT

ON THE

STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR

THE QUINQUENNIUM ENDING 1901-02.

133962

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No. 7957.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the General Department, dated Nagpur, the 6th September 1902.

READ—

The Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the quinquennial period ending 31st March 1902.

READ ALSO—

The Circle and District Reports.

RESOLUTION.

The quinquennial period to which the Report refers has been characterized by conditions peculiarly unfavourable to the development of education. The two famines through which the Province has passed had direct effects in the way of reduced attendance and entire disappearance of pupils; but the indirect effects, such as the diversion of the attention of Government officers and the curtailment of funds available for education, were perhaps not less serious. The end of the quinquennium was, however, marked by a return to a happier state of things, and since its close there has been still further improvement. The re-opening of schools has proceeded apace; the financial position of the District Council in regard to educational expenditure has been defined; and the amount of the Provincial contribution to each District Council has been adjusted in such a manner as to make reasonable provision for the opening of new schools where they are required as well as for the maintenance of those already in existence. On the whole the Department is to be congratulated on the way in which it has borne the stress of adverse circumstances. The damage done was less than what might have been anticipated; and, thanks to the timely provision of funds by the Government of India, the recovery is more rapid and more thorough than could have been hoped for.

2. An outline of the main points of improvement has been given in paragraph 3 of the Report. First among these is the revision of the curriculum for Primary schools. In a Province where the bulk of the population consists of agriculturists the provision of a suitable course of study for children in rural schools is a matter of prime importance. The disturbance of normal agricultural conditions has been so great that there has not yet been time to judge of the effects of the new curriculum. The half-time system has not yet become sufficiently familiar to agriculturists to overcome their objections to the attendance of their children at school. The short hours and the practical character that has been given to rural education should, as they become generally known, do much to encourage attendance. It is in part to want of familiarity with the present system and in part to the different way in which the term agriculturist has been construed that the comparatively small proportion of agriculturists under instruction in rural schools, referred to in the concluding portion of paragraph 74 of the Report, is to be attributed. The practical teaching referred to in the body of that paragraph does not stop with the Primary school. For those who can afford the time and are not afraid to leave their homes, the school newly established at Nagpur for the sons of landowners and well-to-do tenants offers an excellent opportunity for special training. The agricultural school on the other hand affords an agricultural training to those who desire to obtain through it an opening to Government service; and it has been doing excellent work in the training in elementary agriculture of teachers for rural Primary schools.

3. The rise in the percentage of scholars to population cannot be regarded as a satisfactory feature, because it is mainly due, not to an increase in the number of pupils, but to a decrease of the population. The decrease in Nimar is to be attributed in part to adult immigration during the famine and probably in part to the addition of the Harsud Tahsil, a wild and backward tract, to the Nimar District. In Sambalpur the reduction was largely due to the closing of schools for want of funds. Arrangements for re-opening these have since been made. In this Province, where female education has so far made extremely small progress, it is for the present, as the Director of Public Instruction has observed, mainly to the proportion of *boys* under instruction to the total *male* population that we have to look in watching the progress of education. Looked at in this way, the proportion under instruction is still low; but having regard to the number of aboriginals and dwellers in remote and jungly tracts, it is not altogether discouraging. It is among the male population that improvement may be expected to be most marked during the current quinquennium.

4. Although the total number of girls under instruction is small, it is satisfactory to note that there has been an increase both in the number of schools and in pupils since 1896-97. Part of the increase is due to the opening of Mission orphanages, but the increase in fee receipts from Rs. 11,517 to Rs. 17,599 shows that the increase is by no means confined to pauper children. The Chief Commissioner regards this rise in fee receipts as a most hopeful sign. One main difficulty in the way of female education has been the want of suitable teachers, and it is in order to meet this want in the Marathi-speaking districts that it has been decided to open a Female Normal School at Nagpur on the lines of that for Hindi teachers already in existence at Jubbulpore.

5. The proportion of pupils undergoing courses of primary and secondary education respectively has been disturbed by the change of classification referred to in paragraph 6 of the Report, according to which the primary departments of Secondary schools have been classed as primary. This was a change in the direction of accuracy, and is to be regarded with satisfaction. The line between primary and secondary education is one of a somewhat arbitrary character, and there is some difficulty in drawing it. At present it may be said that in actual practice the point where secondary education begins is the same as the starting point of English teaching.

6. The improvement in fee receipts in Secondary schools and Colleges is a matter on which the Department may justly be congratulated. In paragraph 11 of the Report, it is noted that in the last ten years the income under this head has increased by nearly 50 per cent., and that in spite of a falling-off in such receipts in Primary schools. The increase in receipts in Colleges and High schools is due partly to the development of those institutions and partly to the introduction of a higher scale of payment with graduation according to the income of the pupil or his parents. The highest annual fee payable in the Government College at Jubbulpore for the B. A. class is Rs. 192. But that is only for those whose annual income is estimated to exceed Rs. 2,400. The lowest annual fee is Rs. 60. The decrease in fee receipts in Primary schools is probably due to unfavourable agricultural conditions and to the effects of famine. Side by side with the increase in fee rates was introduced the rule that no scholarship payable from public funds should be awarded to any candidate except one who by reason of poverty would without it be unable further to prosecute his studies, and provision was made for the withdrawal of scholarships under such circumstances. The Chief Commissioner considers that, with a liberal provision of scholarships, this should enable every poor but really able student to obtain a complete and thorough education.

7. The relations of the Department with District Officers and Local Bodies have been throughout satisfactory. The difficulties which had to be encountered lost much of their formidable character owing to the spirit of mutual confidence which prevailed, and the community of effort which they evoked has strengthened the sense of union and interdependence already existing. The Director acknowledges in his report the services rendered by District Officers, even in times when

famine work occupied most of their attention. And he is able to refer with satisfaction to the work done by District Councils and Municipal Committees. The experience in this Province has been that differences of opinion between the Department and Local Bodies have been of rare occurrence, and, where they have occurred, have almost invariably been of a character that could easily be settled by the intervention of the District Officer. The Director of Public Instruction and the Inspectors of Schools deserve credit for their maintenance of the tradition of tact and forbearance which has largely contributed to bringing about this satisfactory condition of affairs. School Committees have continued to do good work in exercise of the functions referred to in paragraph 43 of the Report. The Chief Commissioner thinks that the efforts of District Officers should be directed towards their encouragement, and that District Councils should not neglect opportunities of enlisting their services.

8. The provision of suitable accommodation for boarders at Colleges and High schools is a matter in which considerable progress has been made, as is apparent from the particulars given in Chapter XIII of the Report. There is every reason to hope for further advance in this respect, as the movement has the earnest support of educated members of the Native community. The Chief Commissioner concurs in the importance attached by Mr. Monro to the improvement in the matter of the residence of pupils attending Colleges and Secondary schools. According to the rule which has lately been introduced, this is a matter which will be under the supervision of the Education Department, and there can be no question that it is one in which improvement was much called for. The working of this rule and of the tutorial system, to which reference is made in the same chapter, will be regarded with much interest. Both will require careful handling by the officers of the Education Department; but the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that under the guidance of Mr. Monro they will receive thorough yet judicious treatment. The Report gives ample evidence of the attention which has been devoted to the encouragement of outdoor sports and physical exercises. The efforts of Mr. Browning, Principal of the Jubbulpore College, in this direction have been attended with conspicuous success. A feature of the quinquennium is the progress that has been made with gymnastics on the native system (*deshi kasrat*) in Primary schools. Both boys and masters have taken heartily to this form of exercise, and practise it with a zest which was very rarely evinced when horizontal and parallel bars were the order of the day. Mr. Fraser has, in his visits to rural schools, been much struck with the creditable manner in which the boys have gone through their exercises, and the interest that they appeared to take in them. In his opinion they afford an excellent means of physical development; and they do not require the apparatus necessary for English gymnastics.

9. Satisfactory progress has been made with education in the Feudatory States. The figures given in Chapter XII show an increase of 53 schools during the last five years. The number of pupils has remained practically stationary; but having regard to the severity of famine in some of the States, this can hardly be looked on as a matter for disappointment. The wild and inaccessible character of much of the country, the sparse population and the large proportion of aboriginals among the inhabitants, make progress a matter of peculiar difficulty. Added to these inherent disadvantages has been the scarcity of money, consequent on the presence of famine. One source of satisfaction is that there is every reason to believe that such progress as is shown has been real. Mr. Fraser has had the opportunity of visiting schools in the Feudatory States, and his inspection convinced him that they were not generally inferior to the rural schools in British territory. The buildings which he saw were cleanly and in good order, and discipline was well maintained. Credit is due for this to the Chiefs concerned and to the Agency Inspector, Mr. Ganpat Lal Chowbe, himself an enthusiastic exponent of *deshi kasrat*, whose services are referred to in the Report.

10. The Rajkumar College at Raipur has been well managed and is doing good work. In accordance with the decision arrived at by the Administration, its teaching has been placed on a broader basis. More attention has been given to the Vernacular, and pupils receive instruction in their own language. The teaching now carries the Rajkumars up to the Entrance Examination of the

Allahabad University. It is possible that with the introduction of the new School Final Examination, it may be desirable to make that the end of the Rajkumar College course of teaching.

11. In this Province the adoption of the recommendations made at the Educational Conference will involve comparatively few changes of system. Effect has already been given to some of the decisions arrived at. Result grants have disappeared; the pay and prospects of the teachers in rural schools have been improved; the inspecting agency has been strengthened and low-paid posts on it have been abolished. The revision of the Educational Manual, which was effected before the Conference at Simla, has cleared the ground for the further revision which compliance with the resolutions of that meeting involves. The work is in hand and should be complete in the course of the next few months.

12. The Chief Commissioner desires to place on record his acknowledgment of the advantage he has derived from the advice and co-operation in educational business of Mr. Monro, whose wide experience and mature judgment have proved of the utmost value in assisting the Administration to form an opinion on points for determination and enabling it to carry out its educational policy. Mr. Monro has devoted himself with energy to the management of his Department; and the result has been such as to constitute in itself some reward for his exertions. The thanks of the Administration are due also to the officers specially mentioned in the Report. The Chief Commissioner has noted with satisfaction the mention made in paragraph 42 of the good work, in connection with education, done by Tahsildars. Among those not in Government service, whose services deserve special recognition, are the Revd. Mr. Whitton, Principal of the Hislop College, the Honourable Mr. Bose, C. I. E., Secretary of the Morris College, Miss Branch of the Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore, and the societies referred to in paragraph 102 of the Report. To all these the thanks of the Administration are tendered.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, Home Department; also that a copy be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette.*

[True Extract.]

H. M. LAURIE,

Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur :— T. P. R., 8-9-1902—250.

INDEX to the Report on the Progress of Education in the Central Provinces for the quinquennium ending 31st March 1902.

Chapter.	Subject.	Paragraph.
I	PRELIMINARY.	
	Submits the Report	1
II	GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY.	
	General statistics of attendance	2
	Main features of educational work during the quinquennium ...	3
	Proportion of scholars to population of school-going age ...	4
	General and statistical summary for the preparation of maps ...	5
	Number of pupils in each class of institution...	6
	Percentages of pupils according to sex	7
	Classification of pupils according to caste	8
	Schools classified according to management	9
	Languages learnt by pupils	10
	General statistics of expenditure on education	11
	Direct expenditure	12
	Percentage of direct and indirect expenditure from public and private sources.	13
	General statistics of expenditure both direct and indirect ...	14
	Expenditure on scholarships	15
	Average cost of educating each pupil	16
III	CONTROLLING AGENCIES.	
	Direction	17
	Strength of the Inspecting Staff	18
	Work of the Inspectors of Schools	19
	Work of Deputy, Joint Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools.	20
	Extra Departmental Controlling Agencies	21
	District Councils and Local Boards	22
	District Council, Nagpur	23
	Ditto, Wardha	24
	Ditto, Chanda	25
	Ditto, Bhandara	26
	Ditto, Chhindwara	27

INDEX to the Report on the Progress of Education in the Central Provinces for the quinquennium ending 31st March 1902.—(Contd.)

Chapter.	Subject.	Paragraph.
III—(*Concld.*)	CONTROLLING AGENCIES.—(*Concld.*)	
	District Council, Balaghat	28
	Ditto, Seoni	29
	Ditto, Betul	30
	Ditto, Jubbulpore	31
	Ditto, Saugor	32
	Ditto, Damoh	33
	Ditto, Nimar	34
	Ditto, Narsinghpur	35
	Ditto, Hoshangabad	36
	Mandla	37
	District Council, Raipur	38
	Ditto, Bilaspur	39
	Ditto, Sambalpur	40
	Municipal Committees	41
	Tahsildars	42
	School Committees	43
	Local Board Members	44
IV	COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.	
	Statistics of Colleges	45
	Results of University Examinations	46
	Jubbulpore College	47
	Hislop College	48
	Morris College	49
V	SECONDARY EDUCATION.	
	Character and scope of Secondary Education	50
	Statistics of High and Middle Schools for boys—English ...	51
	Statistics of Secondary Schools for boys—Vernacular	52

INDEX to the Report on the Progress of Education in the Central Provinces for the quinquennium ending 31st March 1902.—(Contd.)

Chapter.	Subject.	Paragraph.
V—(*Concld.*)	SECONDARY EDUCATION.—(*Concld.*)	
	Stages of instruction in Secondary Schools for boys	53
	Percentage of boys in High and Middle stages to the male population of school-going age.	54
	Results of examinations in High and Middle Schools	55
	Total expenditure on Secondary Schools for boys—English ...	56
	Expenditure on Secondary Schools for Boys—Vernacular ...	57
	High School, Saugor	58
	Ditto, Hoshangabad	59
	Ditto, Raipur	60
	Ditto, Sambalpur	61
	Ditto, Kamptee	62
	Hitkarni Sabha Aided High School, Jubbulpore	63
	Church Mission High School, ditto	64
	Anjuman Islamia High School, ditto	65
	High School Department of the Hislop College, Nagpur ...	66
	Neill City High School, Nagpur	67
	Mission High School, Seoni-Chhapara	68
	Sitabaldi Unaided High School, Nagpur	69
	Unaided High School, Chanda	70
	Khandwa Unaided High School	71
	Christian Mission Unaided High School, Harda	72
	Khairagarh High School	73
VI	PRIMARY EDUCATION.	
	Character and scope of Primary Education	74
	Number of boys in the Primary stages of instruction	75
	Statistics of Primary Schools for boys	76
	Stages of instruction in Primary Schools and results of Primary Examinations.	77
	Expenditure in Primary Schools for boys	78
	Cost of Primary Schools for boys (excluding unaided schools) ..	79

INDEX to the Report on the Progress of Education in the Central Provinces for the quinquennium ending 31st March 1902.—(Contd.)

Chapter.	Subject.	Paragraph.
VI—(*Concld.*)	PRIMARY EDUCATION.—(*Concld.*)	
	Average cost of educating each pupil	80
	Direct expenditure from public funds	81
	Average fee expenditure per pupil in Primary schools for boys ...	82
	Special measures for aboriginal races and low-castes	83
VII	TRAINING SCHOOLS.	
	Statistics of Training Schools	84
	Normal School, Nagpur	85
	Training Institution, Jubbulpore	86
	Normal School, Raipur	87
	Female Normal School, Jubbulpore	88
	Uriya Teachers	89
	Training classes attached to Vernacular Middle Schools ...	90
VIII	TECHNICAL EDUCATION.	
	Industrial Schools	91
	Special Technical Education	92
	Law Classes	93
	Engineering School, Jubbulpore	94
	Agricultural School, Nagpur	95
	Normal Agricultural Class, Nagpur	96
	Medical Scholarships	97
	Technical Scholarships	98
	Forestry...	99
IX	FEMALE EDUCATION.	
	Statistics of Female Education	100
	Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore	101
	Zenana Mission, Nagpur, Friend's Mission, Hoshangabad, and American Methodist Mission, Jubbulpore.	102
X	EUROPEAN EDUCATION.	
	Statistics of Schools for Europeans	103

INDEX to the Report on the Progress of Education in the Central Provinces for the quinquennium ending 31st March 1902.—(Concld.)

Chapter.	Subject.	Paragraph.
XI	MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.	
	Progress of Muhammadan Education	104
XII	FEUDATORY STATES.	
	Education in the Feudatory States	105
	The Rajkumar School, Raipur	106
XIII	MORAL AND PHYSICAL TRAINING.	
	Moral and Physical Training	107
XIV	PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS.	
	Distribution of Text-Books	108
	Preparation of Text-Books	109
	Text-Book Committees and their work	110
XV	MUSEUMS AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.	
	Museums	111
	Literary and Philanthropic Societies	112

No. D-4391.

FROM

ALEXANDER MONRO, Esq.,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECOND SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 21st August 1902.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the report on the state and progress of education in these Provinces for the quinquennium ending on the 31st March 1902. In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India regarding the curtailment of reports, I have endeavoured to shorten this report as far as possible.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

General statistics of attendance.

2. The following table gives the number of institutions and the number of pupils under instruction in each year of the period under review :—

Class of Institutions.	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-01.		1901-02.		Percentage of increase or decrease in 1896-97 compared with 1901-02.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
A.—Institutions in British Territory under Public Management.														
Colleges — Arts	3	291	3	301	3	297	3	260	3	262	3	282	...	— 3·1
Colleges — Professional	2	21	2	26	2	25	2	21	2	34	2	37	...	+76·2
Secondary Schools — Boys	212	23,716	208	22,880	207	23,362	208	23,184	208	8,962	205	9,304	— 3·3	—60·7
Secondary Schools — Girls	15	718	17	808	18	1,035	23	1,295	22	262	20	310	+33·3	—56·8
Primary Schools — Boys	1,880	103,136	1,834	94,991	1,709	93,730	1,613	86,465	1,705	96,398	1,853	109,660	— 1·4	+ 6·3
Primary Schools — Girls	143	6,423	142	6,575	145	6,681	143	6,457	155	7,592	155	7,692	+ 8·1	+19·7
Special Schools	9	363	9	352	10	372	11	339	11	502	12	666	+ 33·3	+83·5
Total	2,264	134,668	2,215	125,933	2,094	125,502	2,003	118,021	2,106	114,012	2,250	127,951	— ·6	— 4·9
B.—Private Institutions.														
Advanced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary — Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary — Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	2,264	134,66[illegible]	2,215	125,933	2,094	125,502	2,003	118,021	2,106	114,012	2,250	127,951	— ·6	— 4·9
C.—Institutions in Feudatory States.														
Secondary Schools — Boys	21	1,782	21	1,718	25	2,078	27	2,456	28	610	31	643	+47·6	—63·9
Secondary Schools — Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools — Boys	229	12,594	245	11,955	259	12,899	260	12,938	249	12,328	270	13,671	+17·8	+ 8·5
Primary Schools — Girls	10	463	11	492	11	497	11	486	11	466	12	455	+ 2·0	— 1·7
Total	260	14,839	277	14,165	295	15,474	298	15,880	288	13,404	313	14,769	+20·3	— ·4
GRAND TOTAL	2,524	149,507	2,492	140,098	2,389	140,976	2,301	133,901	2,394	127,416	2,563	142,720	+ 1·5	— 4·5

As the quinquennium included the famine of the year 1896-97, followed by two years of indifferent seasons and culminating in the greater famine of the year 1899-1900, it is not surprising that the figures of the year 1901-1902 exhibit a decline as compared with those of the year 1896-97. But the decrease is not as great as might be expected. There were in existence, in both British Territory and the Feudatory States, 2,524 schools with 149,507 pupils at the beginning as against 2,563 schools with 142,720 pupils at the end of the quinquennium, the decline in pupils being 4·5.

In British Territory, there has been a decline of ·6 in schools and 4·9 in pupils.

In the Feudatory States, schools show an increase of 20 per cent., but pupils a decrease of ·4. It is satisfactory to note that as compared with the year 1900-1901 there has been a marked revival, schools in British Territory having increased by nearly 7 and pupils by over 12 per cent. The figures in British Territory of the year 1901-1902 (2,250 schools and 127,951 pupils) represent the highest level of any year of the quinquennium, with the exception of the first year thereof, but compare unfavourably with the best year of the previous quinquennium, *viz.*, 1894-1895, when there were 2,253 schools with 141,931 pupils. This shows that we have still a good deal of leeway to make up. The more favourable results of the year 1901-1902, as compared with the previous year, are due partly to the better season and partly to the steps taken to re-open schools which had collapsed during the famine. Remarks on the progress of education in the different classes of institutions will be found under the appropriate headings.

Main features of educational work during the quinquennium.

3. The main points to notice during the quinquennium are the following:—

(1) The revision of the curriculum for primary schools. A special committee was appointed in the year 1899 to revise the curriculum, the object being to adapt it to the requirements of the Agricultural classes by shortening the hours of study and introducing subjects of a more practical and useful nature. The "half-time" system was adopted, the hours of study for agriculturists being reduced to 3. Instruction in the use of Patwaris' papers, in the elements of the law of landlord and tenant, and in Banias' accounts was introduced.

(2) The Training Institution was removed from Nagpur to Jubbulpore in the year 1902.

(3) The transfer of the Reformatory School to the Education Department in the year 1901.

(4) The substitution in village schools of *Deshi-kasrat*, or gymnastics on the native system, for English gymnastics. This has proved a most useful and popular measure and has resulted in a marked improvement in the physique of boys in village schools.

(5) The raising of the fee-rates and the introduction in Colleges and High Schools of the system of assessment of fees according to the income of the parent or guardian.

(6) The establishment of an infant class in our primary schools.

(7) The re-organization of the Text-Book Committee.

(8) The opening in Nagpur in the year 1902 of a school for the training in agriculture of the sons of malguzars and others.

(9) The issue in the year 1902 of more stringent rules regarding the residence of pupils of colleges and schools, who are without parental control, and the introduction of the "tutorial system." (Chapter XIII below.)

(10) The steps taken to establish the Victoria Technical Institute, Nagpur.

(11) Lastly, the year 1901 will be a land-mark in the annals of education in this country, as being that in which the Educational Conference at Simla was held.

The various reforms and changes introduced by it will have a far-reaching and profound effect on our educational system. They are many in number, but the principal are the following :—

(1) University reform.

(2) The revival of industrial education.

(3) The abolition of the result-grant and combined systems.

(4) The abolition of the Middle School, and Upper and Lower Primary Examinations.

(5) The strengthening of the inspecting agency.

(6) The institution of a School-Final Examination, to be conducted by the Education Department.

(7) The modification of the rules regulating the relations between District Councils and the Department.

Proportion of scholars to population of school-going age.

4. The following table gives the proportion of scholars to the population of school-going age :—

District.	Population.			Scholars.			Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.	Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.	Percentage of total scholars to total population of school-going age.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1896-97.									
Nagpur ...	382,863	374,999	757,862	15,405	1,139	16,544	31·8	2·0	14·5
Bhandara ...	366,636	376,154	742,850	7,603	219	7,822	13·8	·3	7·1
Chanda ...	352,327	345,283	697,610	7,356	184	7,540	13·9	·3	7·2
Wardha ...	203,286	197,568	400,854	6,115	197	6,312	20·5	·6	10·4
Balaghat ...	190,649	192,682	383,331	3,578	100	3,678	12·5	·3	6·3
Chhindwara ...	202,147	205,365	407,404	3,012	52	3,064	9·9	·1	5·01
Betul ...	162,662	160,534	323,196	3,477	40	3,517	14·2	·16	7·2
Seoni ...	184,841	185,926	370,767	3,489	215	3,704	12·5	·7	6·6
Jubbulpore ...	375,564	372,182	748,146	7,935	1,519	11,454	17·6	2·7	10·1
Saugor ...	305,712	286,031	591,743	6,343	1,391	7,734	13·8	3·2	9·3
Damoh ...	167,329	158,284	325,613	3,394	224	3,618	13·6	·9	7·4
Mandla ...	171,253	168,120	339,373	2,290	210	2,500	8·9	·8	4·9
Hoshangabad ...	279,962	268,532	548,494	7,146	256	7,402	16·1	·6	9·02
Narsinghpur ...	184,057	182,969	367,026	6,307	585	6 892	22·8	2·1	12·5
Nimar ...	131,226	122,260	253,486	5,726	125	5,851	29·6	·7	15·4
Raipur ...	775,736	808,691	1,584,427	13,384	1,904	17,288	13·2	1·5	7·2
Bilaspur ...	573,077	591,081	1,164,158	10,108	438	10,546	11·7	·4	6·1
Sambalpur ...	396,874	399,539	796,413	8,137	1,065	9,202	13·6	1·7	7·7
Total ...	5,406,643	5,396,200	10,802,843	124,805	9,683	134,668	15·4	1·2	8·3
Feudatory States ...	1,079,672	1,062,291	2,141,962	13,905	934	14,839	8·6	·6	4·6
Grand Total ...	6,486,315	6,458,490	12,944,805	138,710	10,797	119.507	14·2	1·1	7·7
1901-02.									
Nagpur ...	377,612	374,232	751,844	13,876	1,203	15,079	24·5	2·1	13·4
Bhandara ...	320,648	342,414	663,062	7,172	203	7,375	13·9	·3	7·4
Chanda ...	277,272	304,261	601,533	5,848	237	6,085	13·1	·5	6·7
Wardha ...	193,815	191.288	385,103	5,953	148	6,101	20·7	·5	10·5
Balaghat ...	157,720	168.792	326,521	3,052	124	3,176	12·9	·4	6·4
Chhindwara ...	199,369	208,558	407,927	3,463	147	3 610	11·5	·4	5·9
Betul ...	132,940	145,423	285,363	2,451	42	2,493	11·6	·1	5·8
Seoni ...	158,416	169,293	327,709	3,547	246	3,793	14·9	·9	7·7
Jubbulpore ...	335,552	345,033	680,585	11,461	1,912	13,373	22·7	3·6	13·0
Saugor ...	238,728	232,318	471,046	6,465	1,228	7,693	18·0	3·5	10·8
Damoh ...	143,488	141,838	285,326	3,556	251	3,807	16·5	1·1	8·9
Mandla ...	156,491	161,759	317,250	2,812	156	2,968	11·9	·6	6·2
Hoshangabad ...	224,105	225,060	449,165	7,437	557	7,994	22·1	1·6	11·8
Narsinghpur ...	153,938	160,013	313,951	5,476	357	5,833	23·6	1·4	12·4
Nimar ...	167,021	159,114	327,035	4,021	284	5,205	10·5	1·1	10·6
Raipur ...	693,536	747,020	1,440,556	14,586	1,483	16,069	14·0	1·3	7·4
Bilaspur ...	490,311	522,761	1,012,972	9,397	746	10,143	12·7	·9	6·6
Sambalpur ...	407,213	422,485	829,698	6,553	601	7,154	10·7	·9	5·7
Total ...	4,855,984	5,020,662	9,876,646	118,026	9,925	127,951	16·1	1·3	8·6
Feudatory States ...	988,830	1,007,553	1,996,383	13,402	1,367	14,769	9·0	·7	4·9
Grand Total ...	5,844,814	6,028,215	11,873,029	131,428	11,292	142,720	14·9	1·2	8·0

The conventional figure of 15 per cent. of the population is taken as representing the number of pupils of school-going age. For the year 1896-97, the figures of the Census of 1891, and for the year 1901-02, those of the Census of 1901, have been taken. The percentage of scholars to the total population has risen from 7·7 to 8 per cent., mainly owing to a decrease in the population due to the

effects of famine. For the same reason the percentage of boys under instruction has risen in British Territory from 15·4 to 16·1 and in the Feudatory States from 8·6 to 9·. The figures under female education, which in these Provinces may be regarded as a negligible quantity, show little variation. I may again repeat here what was said in the last quinquennial report, *viz.*, that the low percentage of pupils under instruction in the Central Provinces may be attributed to the backwardness of female education and the neglected state of education in the Feudatory States, to which causes may be added the fact that as much as 14·7 per cent. of the population of these Provinces is made up of aboriginal tribes, such as Gonds, Khonds, who are, practically, outside the pale of education. As regards districts, those which were most severely affected by the famine, and whose population consequently decreased, show an increase. For example, the percentage in Jubbulpore has risen from 10·1 to 13 and in Mandla from 4·9 to 6·2, in Hoshangabad from 9·02 to 11·8. On the other hand, Nimar which headed the list at the end of the last quinquennium has declined from 15·4 to 10·6, Betul from 7·2 to 5·8, Sambalpur from 7·7 to 5·7, Nagpur from 14·5 to 13·4.

General and statistical summary for the preparation of maps.

5. The information called for by the Government of India (Home Department letter No. 7-Education-191, dated the 28th March 1895) is furnished for the year 1901-02 in the following table. For the purpose of this table, the Central Provinces are divided into tracts, the districts of which resemble one another in population, natural features, and educational statistics:—

		Population.		Children.		1900—1901.					1901—1902.				
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total number of children under instruction.	Total number of children in colleges and special schools.	Number of boys in Secondary stage.	Number of boys in Primary stage.	Number of girls under instruction.	Total number of children under instruction.	Total number of children in colleges and special schools.	Number of boys in Secondary stage.	Number of boys in Primary stage.	Number of girls under instruction.
The Nerbudda Valley.	Saugor	238,728	232,318	35,809	34,848	7,212	...	524	5,583	1,105	7,693	...	495	5,970	1,228
	Damoh	143,488	141,838	21,523	21,276	3,163	...	205	2,712	246	3,807	...	232	3,324	251
	Jubbulpore	335,552	345,033	50,333	51,755	12,070	221	1,176	8,751	1,922	13.373	419	1,176	9,866	1,912
	Narsinghpur	153,938	160,013	23,091	24,002	5,926	...	386	5,033	507	5,833	...	370	5,106	357
	Hoshangabad	230,597	231,603	34,590	34,740	8,039	...	655	6,763	621	8,235	...	747	6,931	557
	Total	1,102,303	1,110,805	165,346	166,621	36,410	221	2,946	28,842	4,401	38,941	419	3,020	31,197	4,305
	Percentage	...	...	...	...	10·9	...	1·7	17·4	2·6	11·7	...	1·8	18·8	2·5
The Satpura Range.	Nimar	167,921	159,114	25,188	23,867	4,828	...	439	4,167	222	5,205	...	490	4,431	284
	Betul	139,940	145,423	20,991	21,813	2,452	...	158	2,259	35	2,493	...	154	2,297	42
	Chhindwara	199,369	208,558	29,905	31,284	3,094	...	190	2,752	152	3,610	...	176	3,287	147
	Seoni	158,416	169,293	23,762	25,394	3,420	...	218	2,990	212	3,793	...	288	3,259	246
	Balaghat	157,729	168,792	23,659	25,319	2,883	...	127	2,764	82	3,176	...	132	2,920	124
	Mandla	156,491	160,759	23,474	24,114	2,586	...	139	2,251	196	2,968	...	130	2,682	156
	Total	979,866	1,011,939	146,979	151,791	19,263	...	1,271	17,093	899	21,245	...	1,370	18,876	999
	Percentage	...	...	...	...	6·4	...	·8	11·6	·5	7·1	...	·9	12·8	·6
The Maratha Country.	Wardha	193,815	191,288	29,072	28,693	5,878	37	549	5,147	145	6,101	49	516	5,388	148
	Nagpur	377,612	374,232	56,642	56,135	14 991	481	2,336	11,046	1,228	15,079	435	2,382	11,059	1,203
	Bhandara	320,648	342,414	48,096	51,362	7,682	...	348	7,130	204	7,375	...	304	6,868	203
	Chanda	297,272	304,261	44,591	45,639	5,278	...	422	4,702	154	6,085	...	398	5,450	237
	Total	1,189,347	1,212,195	178,401	181,829	33,839	518	3,555	28,025	1,731	34,640	484	3,600	28,765	1,791
	Percentage	...	...	...	...	9·3	...	1·9	15·7	·9	9·6	...	2·0	16·1	·9
The Chhattisgarh Country.	Raipur	1,039,220	1,101,660	115,883	165,249	18,766	46	936	15,736	2·48	21,965	82	988	19,118	1,777
	Bilaspur	529,058	563,689	79,359	84,553	9 357	...	292	8,209	·85	10,890	...	352	9,740	798
	Sambalpur	1,005,020	1,027,927	150,753	154,189	9,788	10	547	8,055	1·16	15,039	...	538	12,819	1,622
	Total	2,573,298	2,693,276	385,995	403,991	37 9	56	1,775	32,000	4,080	47,894	82	1,938	41,677	4,197
	Percentage	...	...	...	...	·8	...	·4	8·2	1·0	6·0	...	·5	10·7	1·0
	Grand Total	5,844,814	6,028,215	876,721	904,232	127,1 3	795	9,547	105,960	11,1 1	142,720	985	9,928	120,515	11,292
	Percentage	...	...	...	...	··	...	1·8	12·0	1·2	8·0	...	1·1	13·7	1·2

6. The next table gives the number of pupils in each class of institution at the commencement and end of the quinquennium. These statistics are given in greater detail under the appropriate headings :—

Number of pupils in each class of institution.

Territory.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		TOTAL.		PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.	
	Colleges.		Secondary Schools.		Primary Schools.		Special Schools.							
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1896-97.														
British Territory ...	5	312	227	24,434	2,023	109,559	9	363	...	...	2,264	134,668	...	...
Feudatory States ...	...	...	21	1,782	239	13,057	...	...	...	...	260	14,839	...	...
Total ...	5	312	248	26,216	2,262	122,616	9	363	..	...	2,524	149,507	...	...
1901-02.														
British Territory ...	5	319	225	9,614	2,008	117,352	12	666	...	...	2,250	127,951	— ·6	— 5
Feudatory States ...	...	...	31	643	282	14,126	...	...	...	...	313	14,769	+ 2	— 9
Total ...	5	319	256	10,257	2,290	131,478	12	666	...	...	2,563	142,720	+ 1	— 4·6

The decline of pupils under secondary instruction in British Territory from 24,434 in the year 1896-97 to 9,614 in 1901-02, and the increase in Primary schools from 109,559 to 117,352 is mainly nominal, being partly due to a change in classification, the primary departments of Secondary schools being now classed as Primary schools. The figure, 24,434 pupils, under Secondary schools in 1896-97 included 15,648 pupils in the primary departments of those institutions. Excluding, for the purpose of comparison, these 15,648 from the figures of that year, the balance would be 8,786, so that there has been an actual increase of 828 or 9 per cent. in the number of pupils in Secondary schools.

Similarly under Primary schools, the number 15,648 should, for the purposes of comparison, be added to the number of pupils in Primary schools of the year 1896-97, which would bring the total to 125,207. The number of pupils in primary schools of the year 1901-02 is 117,352, so that, as a matter of fact, there has been during the quinquennium a decrease in Primary school pupils of 7,855 or 6 per cent.

Percentages of pupils according to sex.

7. The following table shows the percentage of pupils in each stage of instruction classified according to sex :—

Males.

Stage of Instruction.	Number.						Percentage.					
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.
British Territory.												
Collegiate ...	312	327	322	281	296	319	·3	·3	·3	·3	·3	·3
High ...	748	734	913	886	965	913	·6	·6	·8	·9	·9	·8
Middle ...	7,827	7,949	8,112	8,120	7,972	8,372	6·3	6·9	7·0	7·5	7·7	7·1
Upper Primary ...	17,439	16,939	15,710	15,238	14,210	14,383	13·9	14·6	13·6	14·0	13·7	12·2
Lower Primary (A) ...	50,343	47,907	47,698	45,379	44,580	49,358	40·3	41·3	41·3	41·9	42·9	41·8
Lower Primary (B) ...	47,796	41,802	42,420	37,996	35,532	44,015	38·3	36·0	36·7	35·1	34·1	37·2
Technical and Special Schools.	340	326	349	317	473	643	·3	·3	·3	·3	·4	·6
Total ...	124,805	115,984	115,524	108,217	104,028	118,003	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feudatory States.												
High ...	...	...	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	...	·05	·1
Middle ...	386	354	433	487	604	631	2·8	2·7	3·0	3·3	4·93	4·7
Upper Primary ...	1,755	1,363	1,417	1,580	1,498	1,598	12·7	10·4	10·0	10·9	12·23	11·9
Lower Primary (A) ...	6,221	6,250	7,496	7,408	5,849	6,868	44·7	47·6	52·5	50·8	47·76	51·2
Lower Primary (B) ...	5,543	5,164	4,924	5,106	4,291	4,293	39·8	39·3	34·5	35·0	35·3	32·1
Total ...	13,905	13,131	14,270	14,581	12,248	13,402	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	138,710	129,115	129,794	122,798	116,276	131,405	...	...	...	...	...	...

Females.

Stage of Instruction.	Number.						Percentage.					
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.
British Territory.												
High ...	18	21	30	29	28	24	·2	·2	·3	·3	·3	·3
Middle ...	193	231	202	190	259	305	2·0	2·3	2·0	2·0	2·6	3·0
Upper Primary ...	756	833	823	786	881	820	7·7	8·4	8·3	8·0	8·8	8·2
Lower Primary (A) ...	3,502	3,950	3,752	3,547	4,178	4,426	35·5	39·7	37·6	36·2	41·8	44·5
Lower Primary (B) ...	5,371	4,888	5,148	5,230	4,609	4,350	54·4	49·1	51·6	53·3	46·2	43·7
Technical and Special Schools.	23	26	23	22	29	23	·2	·3	·2	·2	·3	·3
Total ...	9,863	9,949	9,978	9,804	9,984	9,948	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feudatory States.												
Middle ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	·1	·1	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary ...	78	50	65	97	112	85	8·4	4·8	5·4	7·4	9·7	6·2
Lower Primary (A) ...	345	467	543	619	495	563	36·9	45·2	45·1	47·7	42·8	41·2
Lower Primary (B) ...	510	516	596	583	549	719	54·6	49·9	49·5	44·9	47·5	52·6
Total ...	934	1,034	1,204	1,299	1,156	1,367	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	10,797	10,983	11,182	11,103	11,140	11,315	...	...	...	...	...	...

The number of boys under instruction in British Territory has decreased during the quinquennium from 124,805 to 118,003 or by 5 per cent., whilst under girls there is a slight increase, *viz.*, from 9,863 to 9,948. The decline under boys may be ascribed to the famines. In the Feudatory States the number under boys has decreased from 13,905 to 13,402, and under girls increased from 934 to 1,367.

Collegiate education has practically remained stationary during the quinquennium. In British Territory the percentage of boys in Upper Secondary schools has increased from ·6 to ·8, and in Lower Secondary schools from 6·3 to 7·1. The percentage of boys in the Upper Primary stage has decreased from 13·9 to 12·2; in the Lower Primary stage A (reading printed books) it has risen from 40·3 to 41·9, but decreased in the Lower Primary stage B (not reading printed books) from 38·3 to 37·3. In the Feudatory States the percentage of Upper Primary boys has declined from 12·7 to 11·9, but increased in the Lower Primary stage A from 44·7 to 51·2. In the Lower Primary stage B there is a decrease of 7·7.

Classification of pupils according to caste.

8. The classification of pupils according to caste or race is as follows:—

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muhammadans.	Budhists.	Parsees.	Others.
1901-02 ...	1,271	3,822	19,408	97,192	10,114	57	91	10,765

The figures for the year 1896-97 are not available.

Schools classified according to management.

9. The classification of schools according to the agency by which they are managed will be gathered from General Table No. III.

The number of schools under direct Government management in British Territory was 64 or 2·8 per cent. with 4,335 pupils at the end of the quinquennium as compared with 59 schools and 3,854 pupils at the commencement thereof, the number of Board schools 1,137 or 50·5 per cent. with 73,337 pupils as against 971 with 73,009 pupils, and the number of Aided schools 955 or 42·5 per cent. with 46,308 pupils as compared with 1,124 schools and 53,455 pupils. The greater falling-off in Aided schools is due to the fact that being of a less permanent character they suffered more severely from the effects of the famines. In the Feudatory States, schools have increased from 206 to 313, but there is a slight decline in strength.

Languages learnt by pupils.

10. The arrangement of pupils according to languages studied is given in General Table No. III.

It appears from this that in British Territory the percentage of pupils studying English has risen from 5·9 to 7·04, whilst the number studying one or other of the vernaculars shows little variation. The number of students of a classical language was ·8 in 1896-97 as against ·9 in 1901-02.

In the Feudatory States the percentage of English learners has risen from 1·5 to 2·4, whilst under vernacular education there is little change.

General statistics of expenditure on education.

11. The next table gives the general expenditure on education from public and private sources, both direct and indirect, on institutions of all classes :—

Heads of charges.	British Territory.						Native States.					
	Provincial Revenue.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	State Revenues.	Local cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1896-97.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate ...	18,611	...	1,500	13,730	19,282	53,123	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary ...	70,472	38,443	54,947	62,032	43,246	269,140	8,613	4,399	683	414	388	14,497
Primary ...	89,494	145,154	33,859	50,691	50,433	369,631	15,300	12,189	612	507	467	29,075
Special ...	43,729	...	133	...	...	43,862	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction ...	80,254	...	...	...	...	80,254	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	90,890	1,369	...	...	...	92,259	4,327	3,504	...	...	...	7,831
Scholarships ...	14,078	10,373	126	...	2,535	27,112	1,564	908	33	...	293	2,798
Buildings ...	18,703	18,154	9,223	386	43,540	90,006	1,816	...	58	...	657	2,531
Furniture ...	2,424	2,242	1,222	292	3,087	9,267	1,197	1,049	8	...	8	2,262
Miscellaneous ...	5,407	162	...	...	...	5,569	2,582	696	5	305	...	3,588
Total ...	3,84,062	2,15,897	1,01,010	1,27,131	1,62,123	9,90,223	35,399	22,745	1,399	1,226	1,813	68,582
1901-02.												
Collegiate ...	22,652	...	1,500	17,019	19,558	60,729	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary ...	64,948	29,903	31,729	90,089	45,546	2,52,515	11,829	2,322	633	255	50	15,089
Primary ...	79,728	2,02,219	38,061	36,857	70,869	4,27,734	26,802	11,904	1,181	680	2,020	42,587
Special ...	67,145	...	155	...	1,500	68,800	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction ...	30,619	...	...	...	...	30,619	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	80,027	1,237	...	...	...	81,264	11,951	...	...	...	...	11,951
Scholarships ...	16,088	11,871	582	...	1,920	30,461	2,971	99	144	...	351	3,565
Buildings ...	12,690	22,449	9,544	146	13,154	57,983	2,576	6	12	...	337	2,931
Furniture ...	4,708	4,263	1,055	97	1,656	11,779	2,247	130	...	313	79	2,769
Miscellaneous ...	5,359	237	412	174	3,213	9,395	615	...	...	186	...	801
Total ...	3,83,264	2,63,179	83,038	1,44,382	1,57,416	10,31,279	58,991	14,461	1,970	1,434	2,837	79,693

The total expenditure in British Territory has increased during the quinquennium from Rs. 9,90,223 to Rs. 10,31,279 or by 4·1 per cent. The expenditure from Provincial revenues shows a decline of Rs. 798. This is nominal, as, under the orders of the Government of India, the expenditure on Local Board schools, from whatever source it is met, is debited to local funds, so that the provincial contribution, *viz.*, Rs. 23,138, to Local Boards, appears as local funds.

Under local funds the expenditure has increased from Rs. 2,15,897 to Rs. 2,63,179. The increase is partly nominal, *viz.*, owing to the orders of the Government of India above referred to, and is partly due to the opening of new schools. Under Municipal expenditure there is a decrease of Rs. 17,972. This is due partly to a decrease in the provincial contributions towards Municipal Anglo-Vernacular schools and partly to the enhanced fee receipts. It is satisfactory to note that the income from the latter source has increased in the last five years from Rs. 1,27,131 to Rs. 1,44,382 or by nearly 14 per cent.

The fee receipts in 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 95,184, so that in the last ten years the income under this head has increased by nearly 50 per cent. The increase is under Collegiate and Secondary education, whilst Primary schools show a decrease of 27 per cent. since the commencement of the quinquennium. This is doubtless due to the famines.

The receipts under other sources call for no special remarks. In the Feudatory States the expenditure has increased from Rs. 62,582 to Rs. 79,693.

Direct expenditure.

12. The figures showing the direct expenditure from public funds devoted to the chief classes of institutions will be found in General Table IV.

The expenditure on Arts Colleges was, in 1896-97, 6·8 per cent. of the total direct expenditure as compared with 7·1 per cent. in 1901-02. On Professional Colleges there is little variation in the expenditure. 36·6 per cent. were spent on Secondary education in the year 1896-97 as against 31·2 per cent. in the year 1901-02, and on Primary education 50·2 per cent. as compared with 52·8 per cent. in the year 1901-02. The increase in the expenditure on Technical schools is 355· per cent., owing to the transfer of the Reformatory School to the Education Department and the opening of two Industrial schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

Percentage of direct and indirect expenditure from public and private sources.

13. The expenditure, both direct and indirect, from public and private funds respectively on the different classes of institutions is given in General Table No. IV.

It appears from this that, in British Territory, of the total expenditure, both direct and indirect, public funds, which include Provincial revenues and Local and Municipal funds, contributed in the year 1901-02 70·7 per cent. as compared with 29·3 per cent. from private sources. In the year 1896-97, the figures were 70·8 per cent. from public and 29·2 per cent. from private sources, respectively. As regards the special sources from which the expenditure from public funds was met, 37·2 per cent. were contributed from Provincial revenues as compared with 38·8 per cent. in the year 1896-97; 25·5 from Local funds as against 21·8; 8·0 from Municipal funds as compared with 10·2; 14·1 from fees as against 12·8; whilst under private sources the figures are 15·2 at the end of 1901-02 as compared with 16·4 at the end of the year 1896-97. The figures under the Native States call for no special remarks.

General statistics of expenditure, both direct and indirect.

14. The general statistics of expenditure, both direct and indirect, in the different classes of institutions according to heads of charges is to be found in General Table No. IV.

From this table it appears that the direct expenditure in British Territory in Arts Colleges and Training schools has increased by 16 and ·3 respectively. Under Professional Colleges and Secondary schools there is a decrease of 10·7 and 6·1 respectively, whilst under Primary education and "Other special schools" there is an increase of 15·7 and 355·2 respectively.

As regards indirect expenditure, there is an increase under scholarships and furniture of 12·3 and 27·1 respectively, whilst buildings show a decrease of 35·5 and inspection of 11·9.

Expenditure on scholarships.

15. The expenditure on scholarships is shown in General Table No. IV. From this it may be gathered that, in British Territory, the amount spent on scholarships was in the year 1901-02 Rs. 30,461 as compared with Rs. 27,112 at the commencement of the quinquennium. The increase is due to the fact that the scholarships offered were more readily taken up. 14·9 per cent. of the expenditure was incurred on scholarships held in Arts Colleges; 59·7 per cent. on those held in Secondary schools, *viz.*, those awarded on the results of the Upper Primary and Middle school examinations, whilst 22·8 per cent. were spent on special scholarships and on those held in Primary schools. Of the total amount 93·7 per cent. were met from public and 6·3 per cent. from private sources.

In the Native States, the expenditure on scholarships has increased from Rs. 2,798 to Rs. 3,565.

Average cost of educating each pupil.

16. The average cost of educating each pupil will be found in General Table No. II.

The average cost is calculated on the direct expenditure, indirect expenditure being excluded.

The cost of educating each pupil in Arts Colleges, in British Territory, has increased during the quinquennium from 166·42 to 213·8. This may be ascribed partly to an increase in the expenditure owing to increments in salaries of the staff, and party to a decline in the average number enrolled. For the same reason there is an increase in the cost of each pupil in Professional Colleges. The increase in the cost of each pupil in Secondary schools from 11·12 to 26·4 is nominal, being due to a decrease in the number enrolled owing to the classification of the primary departments of these institutions as Primary schools. The increase in the cost of each pupil in Primary schools from 3·43 to 3·8 is due to the decrease in the number of pupils. The increase under Training schools is owing to the increased expenditure under contingencies. The increase under Special schools is due to a large expenditure on the Reformatory School.

The figures under Native States call for no special remarks.

CHAPTER III.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Direction.

17. I was in charge of the Department during the quinquennium, except for the following periods, when I was on leave :—(1) From 3rd June 1898 to 27th August 1898, on privilege leave, Mr. C. H. Browning, Inspector of Schools, acting for me; (2) from 6th April 1899 to 5th April 1900, on furlough; (3) Mr. George Thompson, Senior Inspector of Schools, acted for me, from 6th April 1899 to 18th April 1900, when he retired; (4) Mr. C. H. Browning, Principal of the Jubbulpore College, acted as Inspector General of Education from the 19th April 1900 to the 6th April 1901, when I returned from furlough and assumed charge of my duties.

I was in charge of the Department throughout the year. During the rains, I inspected 3 Colleges, 13 High schools, 25 Anglo-Vernacular schools, the Rajkumar College, Raipur, the Reformatory school, Jubbulpore, the Training Institution, the Agricultural Class, Nagpur, and all the Normal schools. Starting into camp from Jubbulpore on the 30th November 1901, I travelled through the Jubbulpore, Damoh, Saugor, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Betul, Chhindwara and Seoni Districts. I spent 211 days on tour (including 28 days occupied in attending the Simla Conference) and visited 150 schools with 12,305 pupils, travelling in all 8,326 miles, *viz.*, 7,350 by rail and 976 by road.

Strength of the Inspecting Staff.

18. There has been no change in the number of Inspectors of Schools. In April 1900, the Department lost a very useful officer in Mr. George Thompson, Senior Inspector of Schools, and Acting Inspector-General of Education, who retired from the service. Mr. Thompson's long experience of the Provinces, his unfailing tact and strenuous industry, rendered his services invaluable to the Department. The vacancy thus caused was filled by Mr. A. C. Sells, M. A., who was selected by the Secretary of State. During the quinquennium the strength of the subordinate Inspecting Staff in British Territory has undergone a slight revision by the appointment of two Joint Deputy Inspectors of Schools on Rs. 50 each, the post of Inspecting Schoolmaster in the Chanda District, paid by the District Council, being abolished.

The strength of the Inspecting Staff in the Feudatory States has been re-organized. Khairagarh has a Deputy Inspector of its own. Chhuikhadan is inspected by the Deputy Inspector of Kawardha. Sonpur has now a separate Deputy Inspector, while Rehrakhol is under the inspection of an Inspecting Master.

Work of Inspectors of Schools.

19. The Southern Circle was held by five different officers, *viz.*, Mr. A. P. Mitchell from 1st April 1901 to the 28th April 1901, when he went on 18 months' leave. I was in charge of the Circle from the 28th April 1901 to the 6th June 1901, in addition to my own duties, when Mr. Sharp was appointed to the post. He held charge of the Circle from the 7th June 1901, to the 14th July 1901, when he was succeeded by Mr. J. E. Hance, I. C. S., who remained in charge of it from the 15th July 1901 to November 1901. The experiment of appointing a junior Civilian to an acting post in the Education Department is a novel one and, in Mr. Hance's case, proved eminently satisfactory. Mr. A. C. Sells was, then, appointed to the post. Between them, these officers made 284 inspections, spent 216 days on tour, and travelled 1,178 miles by road and 2,347 by rail.

The Northern Circle was held by four different officers, *viz.*, Messrs. A. C. Dutt from the 1st April to the 12th April 1901, A. C. Sells from the 13th April to the 9th May 1901, K. C. Dutt from the 14th May to the 27th October 1901, when he retired from the service, and H. Sharp from the 28th October 1901 to the 31st March 1902. These officers made between them 326 inspections and spent 202 days on tour, travelling 1,310 miles by road and 2,959 by rail.

Mr. Spence remained in charge of the Eastern Circle throughout the year. He was 212 days on tour and made 254 inspections, travelling 1,725 miles by road and 1,544 by rail.

I consider the work done by the Inspectors of Schools, generally, to be satisfactory. I desire to bring to the special notice of the Administration the services of Mr. Sharp, Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle.

Work of Deputy, Joint Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

20. These officers are required to spend at least 18 days on tour each month all the year round, except in the month of April.

The Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the Southern Circle spent 2,892 days on tour in the year 1901-02, as against 2,671 in the year 1900-01 and 3,093 in the year 1896-97, the average number of inspections per officer being 216 in 1901-02, as against 224 in 1900-01 and 190 in 1896-97.

In the Northern Circle the Deputy Inspectors were 2,627 days on tour as against 2,705 in 1900-01 and 2,185 in the year 1896-97, the average number of inspections per officer being 274 as against 264 in 1900-01 and 217 in 1896-97.

In the Eastern Circle the Deputy Inspectors spent 1,500 days on tour as against 1,341 in 1900-01 and 1,845 in 1896-97, the average number of inspections per officer being 203 as against 219 in 1900-01 and 182 in 1896-97.

The work of these officers has been generally satisfactory. The following officers, however, deserve special mention :—

(1) Mr Govind Rao Bapat, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bhandara; (2) Mr. Maruti Ganesh of Nagpur; (3) Mr. Sheo Prasad of Chhindwara; (4) Mr. Jayadev Dixit, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Hoshangabad; (5) Mr. Gopal Parmanand of Saugor; (6) Mr. Hanuman Prasad of Jubbulpore; (7) Mr. Ganpat Ramchandra Kanitker of Raipur; (8) Mr. Jeorakhan Lal of Bilaspur, and (9) Mr. Gulab Singh of Sambalpur.

Extra-departmental controlling agencies.

21. The extra-departmental controlling agencies are :—

1. District Councils and Local Boards.
2. Municipal Committees.
3. Tahsildars.
4. School Committees.

To these may be added Deputy Commissioners who, in spite of their other multifarious duties and the heavy work which has devolved upon them in connection with the famines, have invariably done their best to encourage and promote education in their districts.

District Councils and Local Boards.

22. District Councils have generally worked in harmony with the Department, and have, with few exceptions, cordially met and carried out the suggestions of educational officers. The work of each District Council is briefly given in paragraphs 23 to 40.

23. *Nagpur.*—As compared with the year 1896-97, schools show an increase of 1, but as compared with 1900-01, a decline of 3. The strength shows a fall of 2,012 over that of 1896-97 but an increase of 41 as compared with the year 1900-01. The average attendance was 69 per cent., as against 67 per cent. in 1900-01, and 72 per cent. in 1896-97. Fees show an increase of Rs. 778 over those of 1900-01, but a decline of Rs. 883 over those of 1896-97. The Training classes have improved, 10 passing the Teacher's Certificate Examination as against 6 in the preceding year. Generally speaking school-buildings are in good condition, but separate buildings are required for 8 combined system schools. School gardens and physical instruction have received due attention.

24. *Wardha.*—There is a slight increase in statistics under all heads over the figures of the preceding year. The district is rapidly recovering from the late unfavourable season and most of the schools are in a satisfactory condition. Five candidates passed the Vernacular Middle School Examination for the first time, while 4 passed the Teacher's Certificate Examination out of 8, sent up from 3 Training classes, against 1 in the preceding year. School-houses, on the whole, are in a fair condition and are well equipped, and steps are being taken to provide buildings in places where they are required.

25. *Chanda.*—As compared with the year 1896-97, schools and scholars show a decline of 11 and 1,475, respectively, but as compared with the preceding year the figures exhibit an increase of 17 schools and 764 pupils. The average attendance in the year under report is 63 per cent. as against 60 in 1896-97 and 50 per cent. in 1900-01. Passes by the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations show much improvement over the figures of 1900-01. Fee receipts exhibit an increase of Rs. 283 over those of the preceding year. No new buildings were constructed during the year. Instruction in agriculture is attempted in almost all schools. A successful conference of masters was held at Sironcha.

26. *Bhandara.*—The statistics are compared below:—

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Average attendance.	Fees.	Passes.	
					Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.
				Rs.		
1896-97	150	7,371	61	...	670	352
1900-01	130	7,249	61	1,487	633	412
1901-02	127	6,959	68	2,311	658	471

The district is gradually recovering from the effects of the famines. The decrease in schools is owing to the closure of 3 schools, while the fall in numbers is attributed to the fact that steps were taken to strike off the rolls the names of hopeless absentees. The average daily attendance and passes by the Upper and Lower Primary standards show improvements. The results of the Teacher's Certificate Examination are not satisfactory, 5 boys out of 16 passed, against 10 out of 21 in the preceding year. Two candidates passed the Vernacular Middle School Examination out of 6 sent up. No new buildings were erected during the year, while 18 combined schools are without proper buildings.

27. *Chhindwara.*—The statistics for the district are compared below :—

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Average attendance.	Passes.	
				Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.
1896-97	48	2,797	67	...	...
1900-01	55	2,774	58	217	150
1901-02	59	3,310	73	332	227

The figures exhibit an increase under all heads. Fee receipts have increased from Rs. 819 in 1900-01 to Rs. 1,162 in the year 1901-02. Five boys passed the Teacher's Certificate Examination out of 13 sent up. Buildings are reported to be in a fairly satisfactory state.

28. *Balaghat.*—The statistics of the district are compared in the following table :—

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Average attendance.	Fees.	Passes.	
					Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.
				Rs.		
1896-97	65	3,451	53	1,377	269	171
1900-01	56	2,651	43	258	240	124
1901-02	57	2,926	50	764	224	158

The figures show improvement over those of the preceding year except in Lower Primary passes. The district, which was very badly hit by the famines, is slowly recovering. Two boys passed the Vernacular Middle School Examination against 4 in the preceding year. There was no expenditure on furniture and very little on construction. School gardens receive attention, as most of the teachers are trained in agriculture.

29. *Seoni.*—The figures for the district are compared below :—

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Average attendance.	Fees.	Passes.	
					Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.
				Rs.		
1896-97	59	3,273	60	1,498	319	143
1900-01	58	2,928	58	938	263	171
1901-02	59	3,017	64	1,046	289	146

The statistics generally show improvement over those of the preceding year. Very little has been done in constructing school-buildings owing to want of funds.

30. *Betul.*—The comparative statistics are as follows :—

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Average attendance.	Fees.	Passes.	
					Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.
				Rs.		
1896-97 ...	...	...	...	...	275	209
1900-01 ...	55	2,196	43	481	200	76
1901-02 ...	58	2,245	59	764	224	176

The figures show improvement under all heads over those of the preceding year. Owing to the abolition of the Multai Municipality during the year under report, the Vernacular Middle school at Multai has been converted into a District Council school. The district is reported to be in want of trained teachers.

31. *Jubbulpore.*—

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Average attendance.	Fees.	Passes.	
					Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.
				Rs.		
1896-97 ...	148	8,235	63	1,942	829	552
1900-01 ...	163	8,343	69	2,439	318	623
1901-02 ...	167	9,606	72	3,565	805	666

The figures are generally encouraging. Ten passed the Teacher's Certificate Examination against 12 last year. Thirteen out of 33 combined system schools are without school-buildings of their own. The schools are well equipped and have gardens in which English vegetables are grown. The supply of certificated teachers in place of uncertificated men goes on steadily. Physical education has received attention. Athletic tournaments were held at Sihora and Jubbulpore in the Christmas holidays.

32. *Saugor.*—

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Average attendance.	Fees.	Passes.	
					Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.
				Rs.		
1896-97 ..	131	6,851	66	2,676	721	498
1900-01 ...	146	6,339	66	2,000	586	370
1901-02 ...	146	6,752	70	2,672	663	468

The schools in the district are gradually recovering from the effects of the famines. The statistics show steady improvement. Five passed the Teacher's Certificate Examination in 1901-02. A successful conference of masters was held at Saugor. Physical education has received attention. School gardens are maintained in almost all schools. Four only out of 87 schools are under uncertificated teachers, but accommodation is defective, 28 out of 40 combined system schools being without school-buildings of their own. The relations between the Department and the Council were satisfactory.

33. *Damoh.*—

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Average attendance.	Passes.	
				Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.
1896-97	79	3,344	...	...	...
1900-01	72	2,890	65	266	134
1901-02	80	4,342	69	396	258

Schools and scholars for the year 1901-02 show improvement over those of 1896-97 and 1900-01. Passes by the Lower and Upper Primary standards show an increase. Six passed the Teacher's Certificate Examination out of 8 sent up. All the Board schools with few exceptions have suitable buildings and are well equipped, but 10 out of 22 combined system schools have no buildings of their own, and steps are being taken to supply these wants. School gardens are reported to be poor. The new subjects, such as Banias' accounts, village maps and patwaris' papers, have received due attention. Seventeen only out of 80 schools are under uncertificated teachers. The relations of the Council with the Department were harmonious.

34. *Nimar.*—

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Average attendance.	Fees.	Passes.	
					Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.
				Rs.		
1896-97	108	4,627	64	974	385	189
1900-01	90	3,637	64	1,738	308	200
1901-02	90	3,924	67	2,264	343	174

Schools, scholars and fee receipts show an increase over the figures of last year. Passes by the Upper Primary have declined. Instruction in manuscript reading and patwaris' papers was only recently introduced. In this respect the district is backward as compared with the other districts of the Northern Circle. No boys passed the Teacher's Certificate Examination. Twenty-five schools have no buildings of their own. Twenty-nine schools only are reported to have maintained gardens and they are very poor ones. Fourteen out of 79 schools are under uncertificated teachers.

35. *Narsinghpur.*—

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Average. attendance.	Fees.	Passes.	
					Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.
				Rs.		
1896-97	105	6,351	66	2,318	692	526
1900-01	94	5,331	68	1,710	545	386
1901-02	94	5,222	67	1,865	546	380

As compared with the figures of last year, scholars show a decline of 109. The average daily attendance shows little variation. Fees have increased since last year. Passes by the Lower and Upper Primary standards are practically unchanged. Training classes in this district are hardly necessary, as there are but 5 schools out of 89, under uncertificated teachers. Ten schools including 2 Board schools have no buildings of their own.

36. *Hoshangabad.*—

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Average attendance.	Fees.	Passes.	
					Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.
				Rs.		
1896-97	131	6,403	69	3,670	788	505
1900-01	131	7,065	69	2,457	624	469
1901-02	140	7,233	69	3,309	731	543

Schools and scholars show improvement, whilst the average attendance remains stationary. Fee receipts, as compared with last year, show a considerable increase, so also passes by the Lower and Upper Primary standards. Thirty-four schools including 6 District Council schools have no buildings of their own. School gardens have received attention. Six schools only out of 117 are under uncertificated teachers. Seven candidates passed the Teacher's Certificate Examination. The relations between the District Council and the Department have not been altogether harmonious. There has been slight friction.

37. *Mandla.*—There being no District Council in this district, the schools are managed by the Department.

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Average attendance.	Fees.	Passes.	
					Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.
				Rs.		
1896-97	54	2,141	50	759	313	56
1900-01	55	2,197	52	501	145	57
1901-02	56	2,568	58	905	107	109

The statistics show improvement over those of the preceding year. Two boys passed the Teacher's Certificate Examination. The schools in the district have suitable buildings.

38. *Raipur.*—

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Average attendance.	Fees.	Passes.	
					Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.
				Rs.		
1896-97	228	16,425	71	7,771	1,433	1,092
1900-01	164	10,708	42'9	2,224	565	386
1901-02	229	14,884	71'3	4,414	719	443

As compared with the year 1896-97 the figures show a falling-off in scholars and fees and in the number of Upper Primary passes. The decline is due to the closure, through want of funds, of 50 schools. Fifty-one new schools with 3,326 pupils were reopened during the year with the special allotment placed at the disposal of the Council. No boys passed the Teacher's Certificate Examination. The repairs to buildings have been hampered by lack of funds and many of the school-houses are in a ruinous condition. The general management of educational business by the District Council is reported to have been too dilatory to be very satisfactory.

39. *Bilaspur.*—

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Average attendance.	Fees.	Passes.	
					Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.
				Rs.		
1896-97	150	9,973	5,581	4,186	881	586
1900-01	146	8,084	4,950	2,366	652	429
1901-02	160	9,735	6,527	3,843	804	580

Twenty-one passed the Teacher's Certificate Examination against 22 in the previous year. There has been satisfactory improvement in schools, scholars, attendance, fee collections, and Lower and Upper Primary passes in the year 1901-02, which indicates that the district is recovering from the effects of the late famines. School-buildings in the district have deteriorated owing to want of funds. A sum of Rs. 3,000 has recently been sanctioned for the construction and repairs to school-houses, and steps are being taken to spend the amount before the rains. School committees have done much useful work. The relations of the Council with the officers of the Department were cordial.

40. *Sambalpur.*—

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Average attendance.	Fees.	Lower Primary.	Upper Primary.
				Rs.		
1896-97 ...	146	8,733	57	1,503	595	310
1900-01 ...	69	3,775	55	550	355	227
1901-02 ...	118	6,655	70	746	370	264

As many as 82 schools had to be closed in the year 1897-98 owing to lack of funds, but 50 of these were re-opened in the year 1901-1902. The statistics of the year show improvement over the preceding year. Three boys passed the Vernacular Middle School Examination and 18 the Teacher's Certificate Examination, against 3 and 23 in the preceding year. School-buildings are kept in good repair. Most of the schools are provided with fairly good gardens. The District Council is reported to have managed its educational affairs in a prompt and businesslike manner.

Municipal Committees.

41. All the Municipalities have now voluntarily surrendered to the Department the power of appointment and transfer of masters in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle schools under their management. This has improved the prospects of Municipal Schoolmasters as well as the general tone of instruction in the schools. The educational work of the Municipalities has been, as a whole, satisfactory. The main defect in most

Anglo-Vernacular Municipal schools is the lack of adequate accommodation to meet the increasing demand for English education. The strength has, in fact, outgrown the accommodation, and it has been found necessary, in some cases, to limit the number of students seeking admission. In Bhandara and Bilaspur, the difficulty has been met by encouraging the establishment of Aided Anglo-Vernacular schools, but in places where aided effort is not forthcoming, it will be necessary to offer building grants from Provincial Funds to the Municipalities concerned. The practice of limiting the number so as to fit the accommodation is a retrograde policy which cannot be tolerated. The schools are generally well managed and well equipped.

Tahsildars.

42. The duties of these officers in respect of schools have already been explained in Appendix D of the quinquennial report for 1896-97. In the Southern Circle, there is a marked increase in the number of visits paid. Several of these officers have worked hard to restore schools which had suffered in past years from the effects of the famines. In the Eastern Circle, there is an all-round improvement during the year.

The officers who deserve mention are :—(1) Mr. Yadao Rao of Balaghat, (2) Mr. Abdul Sobhan Khan of Arvi, (3) Khan Sahib Ahfazul Rahim of Murwara, (4) Mr. Wali Muhammad of Khurai, (5) Mr. Kasim Shariff of Janjgir, (6) Mr. Venkatesh Govind of Simga, and (7) Mr. Bhagwan Dass of Bargarh.

School Committee.

43. The School Committee is one of the most important factors in our educational system. Its co-operation is chiefly required in enlisting boys, securing regular attendance, levying and recovering fees, and maintaining discipline. They are sometimes entrusted with the work of construction of, and repairs to, school-buildings, the purchase of furniture, &c. In respect of the erection of school-buildings, the District Councils generally employ contractors, whose honesty is not of a high order. The buildings erected by them, as often as not, collapse a few months after erection, and I have urged District Councils to entrust the work of the erection of, and repairs to, school-buildings to School Committees as far as practicable. School Committees, in my experience, do the work more efficiently and at a cheaper rate than contractors. On the whole, these bodies have done much useful work in the furtherance of primary education, especially in the Bilaspur District, in which they are reported to have started, of their motion, as many as 25 schools.

Local Board Members.

44. The sympathies of Local Board members do not, as a rule, extend beyond the schools in their own villages. Their visits to schools in the local area are few and ineffective. As, however, education extends from the larger towns to the villages, and Local Board members become more enlightened, they will, doubtless, begin to appreciate the importance of educating others.

CHAPTER IV.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Statistics of Colleges.

45. The only Government institution is the Jubbulpore College. The two aided institutions are the Hislop and Morris Colleges. The total strength has declined from 291 to 282, a fact which accounts for the increase in cost per pupil from Rs. 166-10-2 to Rs. 213-12-10. In 1891-92 the total number enrolled was 232. The total expenditure has risen from Rs. 49,763 to Rs. 57,729. It is noticeable that in spite of the falling-off in strength, fee receipts have risen from Rs. 10,370 to Rs. 14,517 or by 39·9 per cent. Fee receipts at the commencement of the previous quinquennium amounted to Rs. 4,638, so that in the last 10 years the income from this source has risen by over 213 per cent.

Results of University examinations.

46. Ten students passed the M. A. Examination during the quinquennium as against 13 in the previous 5 years; 112, the B. A. Examination as compared with 118, and 215 the F. A. Examination as against 297 in the previous quinquennium. The caste or race of those who passed the higher University Examination in the year 1902 is as follows:—

	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muhammadans.
M. A.	... 1	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
B. A.	... 19	7	1
F. A.	... 43	16	1
	63	23	2

Jubbulpore College.

47. The total cost of this institution has increased from Rs. 22,660 at the beginning to Rs. 27,438 at the end of the quinquennium, and the cost per pupil from Rs. 231-3-7 to Rs. 315-6-0. The strength has declined from 93 to 85, but in spite of this the fee receipts have increased from Rs. 4,447 to Rs. 5,588. The increase under fees is due to the introduction of the system of assessment according to the income of parents or guardians. The results of the last University Examinations were satisfactory, 7 students passing the B. A. Examination out of 10 presented and 24, the F. A. out of 48 examinees, as against 4 and 24 passes respectively in the year 1896-97. The staff has undergone some changes during the quinquennium. In 1897, Mr. Sharp, the Principal, was placed on famine duty, Mr. Browning being appointed to officiate as Principal in addition to his own duties. In December 1898, Mr. Browning was appointed permanent Principal of the institution, having exchanged with Mr. Sharp from the inspecting to the teaching agency. An important change was made during the present year in the course of study of the College. Hitherto the course had been restricted to what was known as the B. or Scientific side of the B. A. Examination of the Allahabad University. It was felt that in a model institution, such as the Jubbulpore College is or should be, the studies ought to be as varied as possible, and the Administration sanctioned the introduction of the A. or classical course. This will, doubtless, result in an increase in the numbers of the College, as such students as had hitherto left it for other colleges in consequence of inability or unwillingness to take the scientific course, will now attend the institution. The annual tournaments of the Jubbulpore Field Games Association have been held within the precincts of the College and have been most popular and successful. The hostel is an excellent one and is well managed. The College was in the charge of Mr. Browning for the greater part of the quinquennium, Mr. Sells acting as Principal during the year 1900-01, and Mr. Sharp from July to October 1901. Mr. Browning's management of the institution has been highly creditable to him, especially the encouragement he has given to physical training.

Hislop College.

48. This institution is under the management of the Free Church Mission. The total cost has increased from Rs. 15,901 to Rs. 16,700 and the cost per pupil from Rs. 152-14-3 to Rs. 156-1-2. The strength has risen from 99 to 110, whilst fee receipts show a substantial increase, *viz.*, from Rs. 2,423 to Rs. 3,781. Eight students passed the B. A. Examination in the year 1901-02, as against 11 in the year 1896-97, and 17, the F. A. Examination as against 13 respectively in the same years. Compared with the previous quinquennium the figures are as follows:—

	1891-92 to 1896-97.	1897-98 to 1901-02.
B. A.	62	49
F. A.	94	84

The want of boarding accommodation adverted to in the last quinquennial report has been supplied. There is now a good hostel attached to the institution. I had occasion last year to animadvert on the management of the hostel, but the defects which I noticed have since then been removed.

Another important want has also been supplied, *viz.*, a play-ground and a place of recreation. The Government has placed at the disposal of the schools in Nagpur a large piece of ground outside the city, which will prove an excellent place of recreation and is now being used for that purpose.

Morris College.

49. The total expenditure shows a little variation, being Rs. 13,591 at the end, as against Rs. 11,202 in the beginning, of the quinquennium. Fee receipts have increased from Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 5,148, and the average cost per pupil from Rs. 115-7-9 to Rs. 178-13-3. The strength has decreased from 99 to 87. Thirty-eight passed the B. A. Examination and 82 the F. A. Examination during the quinquennium as against 28 and 90 during the previous 5 years. The institution has an excellent and well-managed hostel attached to it and it shares with the Hislop College in the play-ground mentioned above. The general management of the institution during the quinquennium is highly creditable to the Honourable Mr. Bipin Krishna Bose, C. I. E., the Secretary of the College Council.

CHAPTER V.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Character and scope of Secondary education.

50. In our Secondary schools the course commences with the first English class, promotion to which is made from the 4th class of a Primary Vernacular school on the results of the Upper Primary Examination, and ends with the 6th or Entrance class, the Matriculation or School Final Examination of which qualifies for admission to a College. The bifurcation of studies recommended by the Education Commission has only been partly carried out in these Provinces. Such of our schools (10 in number) as are connected with the Allahabad University send up pupils for the School Final Examination of that University, which may be said to represent the modern side of the Entrance Examination. The Calcutta University has not established a School Final Examination, and schools which are connected with that University prepare pupils for the Entrance Examination only. The Government of India, on the recommendation of the Education Conference, have now directed the introduction of a School Final Examination to be conducted by the Education Department. This examination is to be of a more practical character than the matriculation. It is to include, for example, commercial education as one of the subjects, and is designed to serve mainly as a final test for those students who do not intend to enter a college, but wish to take up service under Government or in a private capacity. Physical training has received attention during the quinquennium. All the High and Anglo-Vernacular Middle schools are provided with gymnasia, and such games as cricket and foot-ball and tennis are encouraged in English schools. The tutorial system was introduced in 1901-02 in the High and Middle schools.

Statistics of High and Middle schools for boys—English.

51. The following table gives the details of High and Anglo-Vernacular Middle schools for boys:—

Year.	Managed by Department.		Managed by the Municipal and Local Boards.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total.		Managed by the Native States.		Grand Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
							High Schools.							
1896-97 ...	4	170	...	...	9	510	3	68	16	748	...	...	16	748
1901-02 ...	5	233	...	...	10	583	5	118	20	934	1	12	21	946
							Middle Schools.							
1896-97 ...	6	1,037	30	3,048	19	1,516	5	177	60	5,778	8	210	68	5,988
1901-02 ...	7	1,044	28	3,057	20	2,153	9	283	64	6,537	10	352	74	6,889

High schools have increased from 16 to 21 owing to the opening of High schools at Kamptee, Seoni-Chhapra, Harda, Chanda and Khairagarh. The Friends' Mission High School at Hoshangabad and the R. R. and B. High School, Nagpur, were closed during the quinquennium, and figures for the Khandwa High School, which did not appear in the report for 1896-1897, are now shown. The total strength has increased from 748 to 946.

The increase in Middle Schools is from 68 to 74. Four new Aided schools were opened in the Eastern Circle. The opening of an Anglo-Vernacular department in connection with the Training Institution, Nagpur, now transferred to Jubbulpore, accounts for one school, and the establishment of a Middle department in connection with the Khandwa High School for another. The strength of Middle schools has increased from 5,988 to 6,889.

Statistics for Secondary schools for boys—Vernacular.

52. The total decrease in pupils in British Territory from 17,190 to 1,933 is, as before explained, nominal, being due to the fact that the primary departments of Secondary schools are now classed as Primary schools. The decline in Native States may be ascribed to the same cause. The decrease in British Territory of 15 schools is due to the reduction of certain Vernacular Middle schools to the status of Primary schools.

Stages of instruction in Secondary schools for boys.

53. Detailed information in connection with stages of instruction in Secondary schools is given in General Table V. The number of pupils in the High stage in British Territory has increased from 748 to 914 and in the Middle stage (English) from 5,564 to 6,556. Pupils in the Middle stage vernacular have, nominally, declined from 2,086 to 1,833. In the Native States, owing to the change of classification, pupils under the Middle stage, English and Vernacular, have increased from 163 to 352 and 224 to 279 respectively.

Percentage of boys in High and Middle stages to the male population of school-going age.

54. In British Territory, the percentage has increased from 1·05 to 1·2 and in the Native States from ·2 to ·4.

Results of examinations in High and Middle schools.

55. As compared with the year 1896-97, passes in the Matriculation Examination have decreased from 239 to 154, while those in the School Final Examination have increased from 12 to 24. Passes by the High and Final standard of European schools have risen from 4 to 6. The passes in these examinations year by year are as follows:—

	Entrance.	School Final.	High or Final Standard.
1896-97 ...	239	12	4
1897-98 ...	133	18	8
1898-99 ...	159	18	5
1899-00 ...	154	20	6
1900-01 ...	90	31	6
1901-02 ...	154	24	6

The number of passes in the Middle School Examination in British Territory has advanced from 450 in 1896-97 to 606 in 1901-02, the rise being mainly due to the increased number of candidates. Passes in the Native States have risen from 11 to 29.

Total expenditure on Secondary schools for boys—English.

56. The total expenditure in British Territory has increased from Rs. 1,86,963 in 1896-97 to Rs. 2,03,660 in the year 1901-02. The percentage of the total expenditure met from public funds was 43·2 in 1901-02 as against 54 in the year 1896-97. The percentage of the total cost met from private sources (including fees) was 56·8 in 1901-02 as against 46 in 1896-97. In the Native States the expenditure has increased from Rs. 6,838 in 1896-97 to Rs. 10,802 in 1901-02. More detailed information is given in General Table No. IV.

Expenditure on Secondary schools for boys—Vernacular.

57. Detailed information regarding expenditure on schools of this class is given in General Table No. IV. The expenditure in British Territory has decreased from Rs. 68,091 to Rs. 23,218. The decline is nominal being due to the fact that the expenditure on primary departments is shown under Primary schools. For the same reason the expenditure in Native States has fallen from Rs. 7,659 in 1896-97 to Rs. 4,287 in 1901-02.

High School, Saugor.

58. The strength, average attendance, fee collections and passes by the Entrance and the School Final Examinations have all improved, *viz.*, the strength from 53 to 63, average attendance from 42 to 72, fee receipts from Rs. 1,080 to Rs. 2,557, and passes from 7 to 17. The increase in fee receipts is chiefly due to the enhancement in the fee rates. Seven obtained certificates in the Bombay School of Art Examination in 1901-02 as against 3 in the year 1896-97. Arrangements are being made to provide a suitable hostel in the old fort. Physical education has received due attention. The general management of the school is creditable to the Head Master, Rai Saheb Nanak Chand, B. A.

High School, Hoshangabad.

59. The strength and average attendance have declined from 62 and 56 in 1896-97 to 52 and 55 in 1901-02, respectively. Fees have risen from Rs. 1,327 to Rs. 2,040 owing to the enhancement in the fee rates. Passes by the Entrance and School Final Examinations remain stationary, *viz.*, 14. At the Bombay School of Art Examination 14 obtained certificates in 1901-02 as against 15 in 1896-97. The old dispensary building has been converted into a suitable hostel and has been occupied by the students. Physical training has improved. The School Committee, with Rai Bahadur Kalidas Chaudhari at its head, continue to take a keen interest in the school.

High School, Raipur.

60. The statistics show improvement under all heads. Numbers and attendance have increased from 34 and 36 in 1896-97 to 75 and 62, respectively, in 1901-02. The fee income has risen from Rs. 951 to Rs. 2,209. Passes by the Entrance and School Final Examinations were 7 in 1901-02 as against 6 in 1896-97. In the Bombay School of Art Examination 11 obtained certificates in 1901-02 as against 10 in 1896-97. The institution maintains its reputation for attention to physical training, cricket and foot-ball being practised more energetically than in most of the High schools. Funds have been provided for the erection of a suitable hostel.

High School, Sambalpur.

61. The strength, average attendance and fees have increased from 21, 16 and Rs. 360 in 1896-97 to 33, 32 and Rs. 1,146 in 1901-02, respectively. The results of the Matriculation Examination were very unsatisfactory, only 2 passing in 1901-02 as against 3 in 1896-97. The results of this examination have been unsatisfactory throughout the quinquennium. Thus 4 passed in 1897-98, 3 in 1898-99, 4 in 1899-1900, and 1 in 1900-01. The school has been in charge of Uriya graduates since 1894. The experiment, though in conformity with the wishes of the Uriya people, does not appear to have been altogether successful. At the Bombay School of Art Examination 7 obtained certificates as against 2 in 1896-97. The school is provided with a good boarding-house. Physical education has received due attention.

High School, Kamptee.

62. This school was started on 1st April 1901, and is for the present connected with the Calcutta University. There were 10 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year 1901-02, with an average daily attendance of 9. Fee receipts in 1901-02 amounted to Rs. 316. Passes at the Bombay School of Art Examination in 1901-02 were 4.

Hitkarni Sabha Aided High School, Jubbulpore.

63. Numbers have fallen from 72 in 1896-97 to 45 in 1901-02, while the average attendance and fee receipts have increased from 61 to 86 and Rs. 1,295 to Rs. 1,984, respectively. Passes in the Entrance and School Final Examinations remain stationary, *viz.*, 18. Two

obtained certificates in 1901-02 at the Bombay School of Art Examination. Physical education, owing to want of a suitable play-ground, has received no attention. The school suffers from inadequacy of accommodation, but funds are being raised to provide a more suitable building.

Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore.

64. The statistics of the school show improvement. Numbers, average attendance, fee receipts and passes by the Entrance and School Final Examinations have risen from 48, 44 Rs. 782, and 9 in 1896-97 to 102, 93 Rs. 2,241, and 16 in 1901-02, respectively. Two boys obtained certificates in the Bombay School of Art Examination in 1901-02. The school has a good hostel. Physial training continues to receive attention, the school having carried off the "Fuller Challenge Shield" for the third term consecutively. The general management of the institution reflects credit on its Head Master, Mr. K. N. Basu.

Anjuman Islamia High School, Jubbulpore.

65. The strength, average attendance and fee receipts have risen from 12, 12 and Rs. 166 in 1896-97 to 21, 17 and Rs. 436 in 1901-02, respectively. Passes in the Entrance and School Final Examinations remain stationary, *viz.*, 4. Only one boy obtained a certificate of the Bombay School of Art Examination. Accommodation is sufficient for the present numbers, but a hostel and a suitable play-ground are wants that should be supplied.

High School Department of the Hislop College Nagpur.

66. With the exception of passes at the Entrance Examination the statistics of the institution show an increase. Numbers, average attendance and fee collections have risen from 131, 115 and Rs. 2,021 in 1896-97 to 142, 151 and Rs. 3,148 in 1901-02, respectively. Passes in the Entrance Examination have fallen from 48 in 1896-97 to 23 in 1901-02. In the Bombay School of Art Examination 2 obtained certificates in 1901-02 as against 8 in 1896-97. The want of space for physical training has now been supplied in the new play-ground, adverted to in paragraph 48 above. The buildings are good and accommodation is sufficient. A novel departure in the school is the attempt made to give girls a High school education with the boys. The Inspector of Schools reports that the girls are provided with a separate seat either in front of or at the side of the class. They generally enter the class after the boys have taken their seats and leave it before the latter rise. They are given a separate retiring room, where they sit when not required in the class. The experiment has so far worked satisfactorily.

Neill City High School, Nagpur.

67. The strength, average attendance, fee income and passes by the Entrance Examination have declined from 211, 197, Rs. 3,322 and 71 in 1896-97 to 190, 168, Rs. 3,127 and 34 in 1901-02, respectively. Six boys obtained certificates of the Bombay School of Art Examination in 1901-02, as against 16 in 1896-97. The building is inadequate for the growing numbers. There is an excellent hostel which is shared by the pupils of the Morris College. Physical instruction continues to receive attention. A covered gymnasium has been provided. Mr. Kesheo Rao Joshi, the Head Master, has done good work during the year.

Mission High School, Seoni-Chhapara.

68. The Seoni Mission School was raised, to the status of a High school in 1900-01. There were at the end of 1901-02, 39 pupils on the rolls with an average attendance of 33. The income from fees amounted to Rs. 805 during the year. Two boys passed the Entrance Examination and one obtained a certificate at the Bombay School of Art Examination.

Sitabaldi Unaided High School, Nagpur.

69. The strength, average attendance, fees and passes by the Entrance Examination have risen from 19, 16, Rs. 219 and 5 in 1896-97 to 35, 40, Rs. 768 and 6 in 1901-02, respectively. A suitable building, at an estimated cost of Rs 10,000, is under construction on a good site. A building grant of Rs. 3,333 from provincial funds is to be made when the work is completed. Physical training has not received attention for want of accommodation.

70. This school was started in June 1897. At the end of the quinquennium there were 20 pupils on the rolls, with an average attendance of 22. Fee receipts amounted to Rs. 629 in 1901-02. Five boys passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University as against 1 in 1900-01. The accommodation is most inadequate.

Unaided High School, Chanda.

71. At the end of the year 1901-02 there were 28 pupilsion the rolls, the average attendance being 25. The fee ncome was Rs. 1,430. Nine passed the Entrance and School Final Examinations in 1901-02 as against 6 in 1896-97. The school serves a useful purpose. The question of its amalgamation with the Khandwa Municipal Middle School is under consideration.

Khandwa Unaided High School.

72. The Christian Mission Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Harda, was raised to the status of a High school in 1900. The strength in 1901-02 was 13, with an average attendance of 14. Fee receipts amounted to Rs. 260. Two boys passed the Entrance Examination in 1901-02. One obtained a certificate in the Bombay School of Art Examination.

Christian Mission Unaided High School, Harda.

73. The Middle school at Khairagarh was raised to the status of a High school in July 1901. There were at the close of 1901-02 twelve boys on the rolls, with an average attendance of 9. One boy passed the Entrance Examination.

Khairagarh High School.

CHAPTER VI.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

74. Our efforts have been directed during the quinquennium to giving instruction in Primary schools a more practical test. The principles of the Resolution of the Government of India (Revenue and Agriculture Department) of 1897 have been borne in mind, and, as far as possible, carried out. Progress has, however, been much hindered by the unfavourable seasons, the people being too much occupied with the struggle for existence to devote much thought to education. Instruction by means of object lessons with the view of developing the faculties of observation and training the senses as opposed to the mere acquisition of knowledge has been the key-note of our policy. We use object lessons as a compulsory *method* in all subjects, though we have abandoned them as a separate compulsory subject in our curriculum. Every Primary school is required to be supplied with a collection of objects, such as the various metals, &c., and no master is allowed to give a lesson on any object unless he has a sample of the same before him. Geography, for example, used to be taught without globes. We are now gradually supplying all our schools with globes, and we endeavour in teaching the subject to call out the pupil's intelligence and reasoning powers instead of merely loading his brains with names and isolated facts. In fact, instruction by illustration and practical methods and exercises pervades our whole educational system. The magic lantern, which is probably as good a means of instruction by illustration as can be devised, has been tried in the Feudatory States, and I propose, in future, to arrange for every Deputy Inspector in British Territory being supplied with one for use on tour.

Character and scope of Primary education.

The education of agriculturists who form the bulk of the population of these Provinces has received special attention during the quinquennium. It was felt that to teach agriculture as a separate subject and form a separate text-book was a mistake, as the subject was apt to be neglected, whereas if it formed part and parcel of the ordinary reading lesson, masters and boys would be bound to read it. It would become in fact part of their daily task. The text-book on agriculture was accordingly embodied in the vernacular reading books. But the most important step taken in the matter of the education of agriculturists

was the revision of the curriculum. It was thought that the curriculum was overcrowded with subjects which were useless to the average agriculturist, and that he was kept too many hours at schools. Accordingly at a conference held in the year 1899 it was decided to frame a special curriculum for agriculturists and to require them to attend school for 3 hours in the morning, so as to admit of their spending the rest of the day in their ordinary occupations. Such students were classed as "half-timers." For whole-timers the curriculum involved a more extensive course and was designed for those boys who wish to continue their studies beyond the Upper Primary stage. With the view of teaching subjects which would be of practical use to the sons of agriculturists, instruction in the *elements* of the law of landlord and tenant was introduced, the portion of the text-book bearing on the subject being incorporated in the ordinary reading books. Instruction in patwaris' (village revenue) papers and mahajani accounts was also introduced. Every boy is now required to understand and to write in his own hand village revenue papers, and the patwari is appointed a member of the School Committee with the view of assisting the master in explaining these papers to the boys. The patwari in some schools accompanies the boys into the fields and explains to them the nature of the crops and soils, and many schools are supplied with samples of the different soils in the vicinity of the village. Every Primary school is provided with a copy of the patwari's village map and each boy is required to understand it and is required to draw a copy of it himself. In this way the boys are taught the meaning of a map or plan, a proper comprehension of which is necessary to every agriculturist. Each boy is required to write in his own hand a certain amount of Bania's accounts by *rokarbahi* and *khatabahi* (cash and ledger). School gardens as a means of providing occupation for the boys and of affording the means of illustration for agricultural instruction exist in most Primary schools. Some of them are well stocked with European and native vegetables, and in each district prizes are offered for the best gardens. Our course of instruction may in fact be said to carry out what Sir E. Buck has described as the proper method of education for the cultivating classes, *viz.*, "the lowest form of literary education compatible with such training of the faculties as will enable them to grasp the meaning of the agricultural experiments offered them and to protect themselves against their natural enemies—the landlord, the money-lender, and the Government official."

School conferences are held at the various centres of the Upper Primary Examination in each district. At this conference the opportunity is taken by the Deputy Inspectors to explain to the masters such new subjects of instruction as have been introduced, to give lectures on method, &c.; contests in games and sports are, also, held for the benefit of the boys. As regards the progress of education amongst the agricultural population it is difficult to obtain accurate figures. I called for a return in March last of the number of agriculturists under instruction in the rural schools of each district and give below a brief abstract of the information obtained. The highest percentage is in the Sambalpur District, *viz.*, 74·1, followed by Jubbulpore and Damoh with 71·8 each, Balaghat with 67·8, Seoni-Chhapara with 64·4, Chhindwara with 63·4, Raipur with 63·2 stand high, whilst the lowest are Bhandara with 42·2 and Chanda with 33·8. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the agricultural conditions of each district to be able to explain these divergencies. The total percentage for the Provinces is nearly 57. According to the census figures of the year 1901-02 the total agricultural population of the Provinces was 6,849,571 and the number under instruction being 46,748, the percentage is ·6. In the Feudatory States the number of agriculturists under instruction was 8,188 out of a population of 1,463,748, or ·5 per cent. Arrangements were made in the year 1901 for the sale of quinine through the agency of Primary school masters. The cost of the total amount of this drug distributed was Rs. 1,140, of which 438 rupees' worth was sold during the year. This, for the first year during which the scheme was in existence, may be considered not unsatisfactory.

Number of boys in the primary stages of instruction.

75. Information regarding the number of boys in the primary stages of instruction, both in Secondary and Primary schools, will be found in General Table V. It will be seen from this that the percentage of boys under instruction to the male population of

school-going age was 14·8 at the end, as compared with 14·2 at the beginning, of the quinquennium and in the Native States 8·6 as compared with 7·1. The increase is due to a decrease in the population.

Statistics of Primary schools for boys.

76. The following table gives the statistics of Primary schools for boys:—

Year.	Managed by the Department.		Managed by Municipal and Local Boards.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total.		Maintained by Native States.		Grand Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1896-97 ...	29	1,546	762	52,296	991	45,291	98	4,003	1,880	103,136	229	12,594	2,109	115,730
1897-98 ...	28	1,507	759	49,255	973	41,692	74	2,537	1,834	94,991	245	11,955	2,079	106,946
1898-99 ...	27	1,542	730	50,039	874	39,290	78	2,859	1,709	93,730	259	12,899	1,968	106,629
1899-1900 ...	28	1,712	726	47,816	807	34,921	52	2,016	1,613	86,465	260	12,938	1,873	99,403
1900-01 ...	33	2,214	834	56,885	791	35,158	47	2,141	1,705	96,398	249	12,328	1,954	108,725
1901-02 ...	32	2,137	941	65,852	813	38,620	67	3,051	1,853	109,660	270	13,671	2,123	123,331

It is difficult to institute a comparison between the figures of the year 1896-97 and those of the year 1901-02, as the primary departments of Vernacular Middle schools are now classed as Primary schools, while they were in the year 1896 classed under secondary education. According to the figures of this table there were in British Territory 1,853 schools with 109,660 pupils at the end, as against 1,880 schools with 103,136 pupils at the commencement of the quinquennium. It should, however, be noted that 15,118 boys in the primary departments of Secondary schools in the year 1896-97 were classed under secondary instruction. Adding these 15,118 for the purpose of comparison to the number of pupils in Primary schools in that year, the figure would be 118,254. The number under instruction in Primary schools in the year 1901-02 being 109,660, there has thus been a decline in the strength of boys under primary instruction of 8,594 or 7 per cent. This is due to the closure of schools, mainly aided institutions, during the famines. The figures under the Native States call for no special remarks.

Stages of instruction in Primary schools and results of Primary Examinations.

77. In British Territory there were in the primary stages, both Upper and Lower, 107,756 boys in 1901-02 against 100,673 in 1896-97. The variation calls for no remarks. Passes by the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations have declined from 7,912 and 12,027 in 1896-97 to 7,325 and 10,250 in 1901-02, respectively. In Native States the statistics show improvement in all respects (see General Tables V and VI).

Expenditure on Primary schools for boys.

78. In British Territory the total expenditure on Primary schools has increased from Rs. 3,06,339 in 1896-97 to Rs. 3,53,159 at the end of the quinquennium, the increase being chiefly due to the fact that expenditure on the primary departments of Secondary schools is shown under Primary schools. The expenditure from Provincial revenues in schools under public management and aided schools has decreased from Rs. 24,496 to Rs. 15,038 and Rs. 50,568 to Rs. 47,382, respectively. Local funds contributed Rs. 1,93,653 as against Rs. 1,37,649 in 1896-97, the increase being mainly one of account, owing to the fact that expenditure on Local Fund schools has, under orders from the Government of India, been shown as expenditure from local funds from whatever sources it may be met. For the same reason the expenditure from fees has declined from Rs. 42,237 to Rs. 29,420. Municipal funds contributed Rs. 29,712 as against Rs. 25,505. The expenditure from other sources has risen from Rs. 25,884 to Rs. 33,954 in the period under review. In Native States the expenditure has increased from Rs. 27,472 to Rs. 40,116 in the last five years.

79. In British Territory the average cost has risen from Rs. 169 to Rs. 191. This may be attributed mainly to the increase in expenditure caused by the re-opening of schools that were closed during the famines. The average cost in Native States has increased from Rs. 119 to Rs. 149 during the quinquennium.

Cost of Primary schools for boys (excluding Unaided schools.)

80. In British Territory the average cost of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 3·0 to Rs. 3·3 and in Native States from Rs. 2·2 to Rs. 3·1, in the period under review. The average number of pupils per school shows little variation.

Average cost of educating each pupil.

81. The expenditure on Primary schools in British Territory has increased from Rs. 2,38,218 to Rs. 2,85,785, the increase being due to the reasons given in paragraph 57 above.

Direct expenditure from public funds.

82. In Board and Unaided schools the average fee expenditure has decreased from ·36 and ·39 to ·11 and ·11, respectively, while in Departmental and Aided schools it has increased from ·34 and ·47 to ·39 and ·54, respectively. Figures in Native States call for no remarks.

Average fee expenditure per pupil in Primary schools for boys.

83. The number of aboriginal tribes returned in the Census of 1901 under the head of "Animistic religions" is 1,744,546 or 14·7 per cent. of the total population. The number under instruction in British Territory has decreased from 3,051 to 2,980 owing to the fact that the districts inhabited by these races were badly hit by the famine. For the Native States no figures are available. Separate schools for low-castes (Dhers and Mahars) were opened in the Chanda District some years ago, but did not prove a success. The mere fact of such separation seemed to accentuate caste distinctions and to tend to keep the lower-castes lower. Our policy now is to encourage, as much as possible, the admission of the lower-castes into our ordinary schools. Even though there is little intermingling of such castes with the other boys, the mere fact of their admission into these schools seems to raise their social status.

Special measures for aboriginal races and low-castes.

CHAPTER VII.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

84. The statistics of Training schools for teachers are shown in the following table :—

Statistics of Training schools.

Name of institution.	Number of students at the close of the year.		Students certified or promoted.		Average monthly number on rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Total cost.		Cost of educating each pupil.		
	1896-97.	1901-02.	1896-97.	1901-02.	1896-97.	1901-02.	1896-97.	1901-02.	1896-97.	1901-02.	1896-97.	1901-02.	
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Training class for teachers of the Collegiate and Secondary grades.	17	14	13	9	16	11	14	10	928	3,607	58 0 0	327 14 7	
Normal schools for men, Nagpur ...	39	36	30	25	38	35	33	33	12,199	*9,921	321 0 5	283 7 3	*This includes figures of the Training Institution for the first nine months.
Normal schools for men, Jubbulpore ...	97	93	58	46	91	84	85	80	10,683	9,882	117 6 4	117 10 3	
Normal schools for men, Raipur ...	55	62	38	22	51	52	45	45	5,654	5,920	110 13 9	113 13 6	
Total ...	208	205	139	93	196	182	177	168	29,464	29,330	150 5 3	161 2 5	
Normal school for women, Jubbulpore.	23	23	5	2	21	23	20	20	6,825	6,953	325 0 0	302 4 10	
GRAND TOTAL ...	231	228	144	95	217	205	197	188	36,289	36,283	167 3 8	† 176 15 10	

The schools for the training of teachers in these Provinces are maintained from Provincial funds. Their number remains the same. The only important change is the removal in the year 1902 of the Training Institution from Nagpur to Jubbulpore. The Jubbulpore Training Institution contains two departments, one for the training of teachers of the Collegiate and Secondary grades for employment in Colleges and English schools, the other for the training of Primary school masters. Numbers and average attendance during the quinquennium show little variation. Ten students passed the Collegiate grade, 72 the Secondary, and 1,430 the Primary grade, during the period under review. The total cost of the institutions for boys has slightly declined from Rs. 29,464 to Rs. 29,330, the cost of educating each pupil being Rs. 161-2-5 this year, as against Rs. 150-5-3 in 1896-97. The Female Normal School, Jubbulpore, supplies the wants of the Hindi-speaking districts only. The Marathi districts have hitherto been without a Normal school for girls. This want, however, will be met shortly by the establishment of a Female Normal school at Nagpur.

Normal School, Nagpur.

85. This institution trains students for the Primary schools of the Marathi districts. The building and surroundings are all that could be desired, the boarding accommodation being specially good and the space for recreation ample. The school has maintained its reputation for soundness of instruction, and excellence of tone and discipline. Twenty-five out of 35 examinees passed the last Teachers' Certificate Examination, as against 30 at the beginning of the quinquennium. The annual expenditure was Rs. 9,921 and the cost of educating each pupil Rs. 283-7-3 in 1901-02.

Training Institution, Jubbulpore.

86. This Training Institution was transferred, as above mentioned, from Nagpur to Jubbulpore in the year 1902. It is too early to hazard a statement on its working in the new locality. The average strength, attendance and passes in the Teachers' Certificate Examination for the last quinquennium are 84, 80 and 45 against 91, 85 and 58 for the previous five years. The annual expenditure has decreased by Rs. 801 and the cost of educating each pupil has increased from Rs. 117-6-4 to Rs. 117-10-3. There are 63 boarders, but the boarding accommodation is hardly adequate for so large a number. Physical instruction is excellent, but it is to be regretted that globe-making has not yet been started.

Normal School, Raipur.

87. The school is designed to train treachers for employment in the Hindi-speaking districts of the Eastern Circle. The scholarships tenable in it were raised by 20 during the past year, to meet the demand for masters caused by the re-opening of new schools in Raipur and Bilaspur. The number enrolled at the end of the year was 62. Twenty-two passed the last Teachers' Certificate Examination out of 40 presented, as against 38 out of 41 in the year 1896-97. The annual expenditure has increased from Rs. 5,654 to Rs. 5,920 and the cost of educating each pupil from Rs. 110-13-9 to Rs. 113-13-6. The discipline in the school has not been quite as satisfactory as it should be, but steps have been taken to improve it.

Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.

88. In this school, scholars and passes show 23 and 2 against 19 and 8 in 1891-92 and 23 and 5 in 1896-97. The total cost has increased by Rs. 802 and Rs. 128 respectively ; the cost per pupil has increased by Rs. 22-11-5 as compared with 1891-92, but decreased by Rs. 22-11-2 as compared with 1896-97. The cost of turning out one passed teacher was in the present year Rs. 3,476. The cost of educating each pupil has declined from Rs. 325 to Rs. 302-4-10. Considering the cost, the instruction should be good. But the report of the Inspector of Schools is not altogether satisfactory. There appears to be a great deal of quarrelling amongst the women, and the instruction is not as sound as it should be. The practising department is reported not to be kept up to the mark.

Uriya teachers.

89. There is no separate school for the training of Uriya teachers. Certain pupil teachers' scholarships are attached to the Bargarh and Remenda Vernacular Middle Schools in the Sambalpur District. The number of these scholarships has been raised from 10 to 20 to meet the demand created by the opening of new schools. The work of both the Bargarh and Remenda Training Schools has been satisfactory.

Training classes attached to Vernacular Middle schools.

90. In addition to the Normal schools there are 62 Vernacular Middle schools which are recognized by the Department as competent to train teachers for the Teachers' Certificate Examination on the bonus system, under which teachers are offered rewards for each student who passes the Teachers' Certificate Examination. One hundred and ninety-one teachers appeared at the last Teachers' Certificate Examination from 40 of these schools, of whom 68 passed as against 73 in the year 1896-97. These schools have not altogether proved a success, and the question of their re-organization will have to be considered.

CHAPTER VIII.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Industrial schools.

91. The quinquennium has been remarkable for the establishment of a large number of Industrial schools opened in connection with the Mission orphanages, of which there are at present as many as 40. In 24 of these, industries of various kinds, such as carpentry, blacksmithery, tailoring, weaving and printing are taught. The schools are of the kind described as type VI [page 19 of Sir E. Buck's Report on Practical and Technical Education], *viz.*, "Schools which give literary instruction combined with teaching a trade under school officials." For literary instruction they receive aid from Government on the system of payment by results, but no aid for industrial instruction. The industries are taught on no definite or uniform system, as hitherto, no standards of instruction having been prescribed by the Government. I have submitted a scheme for such standards, but the matter awaits, I understand, the orders of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Industrial Commission of the year 1902. The best of the Mission Industrial schools is the American Episcopal Mission Orphanage of Narsinghpur. What differentiates this from the other Mission Industrial schools is that *work is turned out for the market.* This condition is considered essential for the success of an industrial institution. If the market test is not applied, industrial instruction is apt to degenerate into mere playing at industries, and instructors and pupils tend to become careless not only as to the character of the work turned out, but also as to the time occupied in producing it. The St. Francis de Sale's Mission School, Nagpur, has a workshop attached to it. The work turned out is meant entirely for the use of the Mission itself. Some 60 boys are under instruction in the workshop, but the primary object is not to train them as artizans but to develop their faculties by the manual training which working at handicrafts affords. Mention should be made of the Weavers' Home, Itarsi, under the management of the Friends' Mission. This is an interesting attempt to revive the decaying industry of weaving. The Mission provides a home for certain weavers, about 180 in number, who live in a small village under the supervision of the local missionary. The Mission at first worked the institution themselves on commercial principles, partly supplying their own wants thereby and partly taking orders from outside. This arrangement lasted for 5 years, until the year 1899, when they decided on abandoning the commercial management of the institution, leaving the weavers to manage their own affairs in the matter of buying and selling, but still continuing to help them by advice and assistance and by securing for them, when possible, contracts from outside. The Mission has, in fact, established what amounts almost to a weavers' guild. Attempts were made to teach the weavers cheaper methods of production by introducing the use of the fly-shuttle, but the fly-shuttle has not proved altogether a success. Experts, however, are of opinion that, combined with improved and longer warps and better sizing, the fly-shuttle would increase the outturn of the weavers by perhaps 100 per cent, and it has been suggested that the Local Government might fit up small weaving factories under competent supervision and conduct experiments in the use of this instrument. The only Government institution in which industries are taught is the Reformatory School, Jubbulpore, for which a separate report has already been submitted. Drawing, which is admittedly the foundation of technical education, has received every encouragement during the quinquennium, and the progress made has been generally satisfactory.

92. The schools for special technical education in these Provinces are the following:—(1) Law Classes; (2) Engineering School, Jubbulpore; (3) Agricultural School, Nagpur; (4) Normal Agricultural Class, Nagpur, and (5) the Reformatory School, Jubbulpore.

Special technical education.

93. There are two Law Classes, the one attached to the Jubbulpore College and the other to the Morris College, Nagpur. These institutions are defined as law classes in the returns, though, being affiliated in law, the first with the Allahabad University and the second with the Calcutta University, they are strictly Colleges. In the Nagpur class, Government contributes Rs. 100 towards its up-keep, whilst half the fee receipts are credited to Provincial funds. In the Jubbulpore class, the entire cost is met from Provincial revenues. The strength in the Jubbulpore class has decreased from 17 in 1896-97 to 9 in 1901-02. The decline is mainly due to the raising of the fee rates. The total cost remains unchanged. Of this, in the year 1901-02, Rs. 465 were met from Provincial funds and Rs. 735 from fee receipts, whilst in the year 1896-97 the whole cost was met from the latter sources. The cost of educating each pupil has increased from Rs. 57-2-3 at the beginning to Rs. 109-1-5 at the end of the quinquennium. Three candidates out of 13 passed the LL. B. Examination in 1896-97 as against 3 out of 3 in the year 1901-02. In the Law Class, Nagpur, the strength has risen from 4 in 1896-97 to 28 in 1901-02, whilst the fee receipts have decreased from Rs. 2,160 in 1896-97 to Rs. 1,767 in 1901-02. The large amount of fees in the year 1896-97 is due to the realization of fees which had been allowed to fall into arrears. The cost of educating each pupil has decreased from Rs. 69-10-10 to Rs. 60. The number of passes in the B. L. Examination at the beginning and end of the quinquennium was 11 and 14 respectively.

Law Classes.

94. The class is designed to train candidates for lower subordinate appointments in the Department of Public Works of the Central Provinces and for employment under local bodies, wards' estates, and the like. The standard of admission has been raised from the Middle School Examination to the Matriculation and School Final Standard. The figures of the year 1900-01 cannot profitably be compared with those of the year 1901-02, as the first-mentioned year was one of famine, during a portion of which the class was broken up and pupils and teachers alike placed on famine duty. This, of course, led to a great diminution in expense. The figures of the year 1901-02 are a return to the normal. The strength was 30 in 1896-97 as against 33 in the present year. The cost of educating each pupil has decreased from Rs. 107-8-0 to Rs. 71-11-1. Thirteen candidates passed the final examination for certificates in the year 1901-02, as compared with 9 in the year 1896-97. During the quinquennium 58 candidates in all passed that examination. It is proposed to modify the course of study by increasing it from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, so as to admit of more practical instruction being given, the last 6 months of the course to be spent in working under an Executive Engineer.

Engineering School, Jubbulpore.

95. The object of this school is to train students for appointments in the Subordinate Revenue and Settlement Departments and Court of Wards Estates. In the last provincial quinquennial report it was observed that the school was declining in popularity and that steps were being taken to place it on a more satisfactory footing. The proposals made were (1) to bring the school into connection with the agricultural branch of the Poona College of Science, (2) to place candidates who pass the final examination of the school on an equal footing with F. A. candidates as regards admission to Government service, thus rendering them eligible for Naib-Tahsildarships,—a certain proportion of these appointments to be reserved for them. The affiliation of the school with the Poona College has not been carried out, but with the view of encouraging candidates to study in that institution, a scholarship tenable in the Poona College of Science is awarded annually to an F. A. student of the school, who shows special merit and aptitude for scientific subjects, in order to enable him to obtain the Diploma in Agriculture of the Bombay University. On his obtaining such diploma, he is offered a Tahsildarship or an appointment carrying a salary of not less than Rs. 100. As regards the second proposal, one-half of

Agricultural School, Nagpur.

the appointments to Naib-Tahsildarships are, as far as possible, reserved annually for Revenue Inspectors who have passed the final examination of the school and obtained certificates. In spite, however, of these inducements, the school, if its strength be any criterion of its popularity, has not gained much, there being 11 students on the rolls as against 17 in the year 1896-97. The causes of the decline are, first, the raising of the standard of admission. This, whilst diminishing the quantity, has raised the quality of the students. Secondly, the location of the school at Nagpur militates against its popularity. Students from the northern parts of the Provinces are deterred from coming to Nagpur by the long railway journey, so that practically the school serves the purposes of the Maratha districts of the Provinces only. When, however, the new railway is opened, it is probable that there will be an influx of students from the northern districts, and the school will increase in strength and popularity. The instruction is as practical as possible. Practical instruction is given in the Agricultural farm which adjoins the school. The students are allotted plots of ground on which they grow their own crops. All the operations, from the manuring of the ground and sowing to the threshing of the crops, are done by their own hands. It is proposed to make the course still more practical by increasing the time devoted to field work and reducing the amount of theoretical instruction. Attached to the farm is a Veterinary Dispensary in which the students are taught something of the treatment of cattle diseases. Thirty-two candidates in all passed the final examination for certificates during the quinquennium. The accommodation and hostel arrangements are hardly adequate, but provision will be made in the Victoria Technical Institute for a class-room and for a boarding-house. The total cost has increased from Rs. 2,408 to Rs. 2,689. The average cost of educating each pupil has decreased from Rs. 71 to Rs. 55.

Normal Agricultural Class, Nagpur.

96. This institution is attached to the Agricultural school. Its object is to teach Primary school masters such small amount of science as will enable them to understand and teach the agricultural lessons embodied in the reading books in use. As such, it cannot be strictly considered a school for special technical instruction, but it is dealt with in this chapter for the sake of convenience. The course of study is for six months, and there are two sessions in a year, an examination for certificates being held at the end of each session. The course of instruction, which is theoretical as well as practical, is laid down in Appendix C to the Education Manual. The students are made to practise such simple experiments as the evolution of oxygen gas from plants, the conversion of oxygen and hydrogen into water, and the like. Each student has a plot of ground assigned him which he works with his own hands. At the end of the course, the successful students are supplied with simple apparatus, the object of which is to enable them to illustrate in their own schools the lessons they have learnt in the class. The cost of the apparatus is Rs. 4. 541 students passed the final examination of the class and obtained certificates during the quinquennium. The annual cost of the class, which is met from Provincial funds, is Rs. 2,555, and the average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 38-2-1.

Medical scholarships.

97. There is no Medical College in these Provinces. Ten scholarships are awarded annually on the results of the Matriculation Examination to enable students to study at the Patna Medical School. Two scholarships awarded on the results of the F. A. and one on the results of the B. A. Examination are tenable in any College of Medicine. All these scholarships have been taken up, annually, during the quinquennium. Twelve students of the B. A. and F. A. standard are studying medicine, six in the Lahore Medical College, four in the Calcutta Medical College, and two in the Grant Medical College, Bombay; with one exception they are all in receipt of scholarships.

Technical scholarships.

98. There are six technical scholarships, four for Natives and two for Europeans, tenable in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Workshop or Pottery Works of Messrs. Burn & Co., and in the Warora Colliery. Two students on scholarships of Rs. 40 are under instruction in the Roorkee Engineering College, one in the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, and one in the Kalabhawan Baroda. Seven female candidates are studying medicine in the Agra Medical School.

99. At the examination for admission to the Dehra Dun Imperial Forest School six students were successful, of whom four were sent to that institution as stipendiary students.

Forestry.

CHAPTER IX.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

100. The following table shows the statistics of the primary education of girls arranged in the agency by which the schools are managed :—

Statistics of female education.

	Year.	Managed by Government.		Managed by Municipal and Local Boards.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total.		Managed by Native States.		Grand Total.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
	1896-97	3	168	63	2,763	73	3,393	4	102	143	6,423	10	463	153	6,886
	1901-02	3	174	65	2,853	75	4,151	12	514	155	7,692	12	455	167	8,147
Girls in Boys' Schools ...	1896-97	...	20	...	1,663	...	907	...	...	...	2,590	...	444	...	3,004
	1901-02	...	3	...	1,458	...	595	...	16	...	2,072	...	912	...	2,984
Boys in Girls' Schools ...	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	97
	1901-02	...	...	...	...	...	117	...	51	...	168	...	...	...	168

From this table it appears that the total strength of girls in Primary schools has increased during the quinquennium from 9,793 to 10,963 or by 12·3 per cent. It is noticeable that whilst the strength of Primary boys' schools has fallen by 7 per cent. owing to the famines, the attendance of girls shows an increase. The reason is partly that girls' schools are, as a rule, situated in large centres which were less affected by the unfavourable seasons and partly that the famines have given an impetus to Missionary enterprise and tended to fill the Mission Orphanages. Of the 10,963 girls in Primary schools as many as 2,984 attend Primary boys' schools. The strength of girls' schools in the year 1891-92 was 7,543, so that the increase in the last 10 years is over 45 per cent. Considering the attitude of the people towards female education and taking the famines and unfavourable seasons of the last decade into consideration, this may be regarded as not unsatisfactory.

Information regarding Secondary girls' schools will be found in General Table III. The decrease in the strength of schools from 718 to 310 is due to a change of classification, the primary departments of Secondary institutions being classed as Primary schools.

As regards race or creed, the number of Hindus under instruction in Primary schools has increased from 5,604 to 7,479, and in Secondary schools there is a nominal decrease owing, as stated above, to a change of classification. For the same reason the strength of Muhammadans in Secondary schools shows a decline, whilst in Primary schools, numbers have increased from 361 to 514. Under Native Christians, there is an increase in Primary schools from 425 to 1,584, which is due to the opening of Mission Orphanages during the famines.

The expenditure aggregated Rs. 78,981 at the commencement as compared with Rs. 1,02,683 at the end of the quinquennium. The increase is due mainly under aided schools and is due to the extension of Mission enterprise, increased grants having been given to Mission girls' schools. Fee receipts have increased from Rs. 11,517 to Rs. 17,599.

101. This is one of the most enterprising and successful agencies for the promotion of female education in the Provinces. The Mission maintains 11 schools and is also engaged in Zenana-work, instruction being imparted to as many as 400 women in their

Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore.

houses as against 300 in the year 1896-97. The retirement of Miss Branch, whose zeal and energy have contributed so much to the success of the Mission, will be a great loss.

Zenana Mission, Nagpur; Friends' Mission, Hoshangabad; and American Methodist Mission, Jubbulpore.

102. These Societies have done admirable work during the quinquennium.

CHAPTER X.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

Statistics of schools for Europeans.

103. The statistics for European schools are given in the following table :—

Name of School.	Number of boys.		Number of girls.		Total.		Average monthly number on rolls.		Average daily attendance.		Passed. Matriculation.		Passed. Final or High Standard.		Passed. Middle School.		Passed. Upper Primary.		Passed. Lower Primary.		Monthly grant.	
	1896-97.	1901-02.	1896-97.	1901-02.	1896-97.	1901-02.	1896-97.	1901-02.	1896-97.	1901-02.	1896-97.	1901-02.	1896-97.	1901-02.	1896-97.	1901-02.	1896-97.	1901-02.	1896-97.	1901-02.	1896-97.	1901-02.
St. Francis de Sales School, Nagpur.	251	229	...	...	251	229	237	260	206	231	13	3	4	...	22	13	18	21	19	32	400	420
St. Francis de Sales Industrial School.	...	60	...	...	...	64	...	66	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Bishop's School, Nagpur.	58	63	54	53	112	116	126	107	97	83	2	1	...	...	5	4	7	7	12	22	270	250
St. Aloysius' School, Jubbulpore.	136	115	...	...	136	115	125	116	102	104	...	...	...	...	1	6	13	20	13	...	175	175
St. Joseph's Convent School, Kamptee.	11	12	125	131	136	143	135	132	108	113	1	...	3	1	6	4	3	6	17	15	210	220
St. Joseph's Convent School, Nagpur.	27	28	117	146	144	174	145	163	104	132	...	1	...	2	5	...	9	5	13	16	175	190
St. Joseph's Convent School, Jubbulpore.	13	...	130	130	143	130	127	130	105	112	...	...	2	...	5	1	2	7	19	55	270	275
Christ Church Girls' School, Jubbulpore.	16	15	79	65	95	80	92	58	65	46	...	...	...	2	...	3	5	8	11	29	155	170
Christ Church Boys' School, Jubbulpore.	26	45	...	...	26	45	30	48	23	38	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	4	7	17	130	115
Railway School, Khandwa.	10	16	5	28	15	44	15	45	14	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	25	30	35
Railway School, Harda.	19	10	10	7	29	17	31	20	23	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	30	25
Convent School, Harda (Unaided).	...	27	...	13	...	40	...	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway School, Bilaspur.	3	11	14	9	17	20	16	19	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	25	20
Railway School, Dongargarh.	8	11	11	16	19	27	16	25	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	25	20
Convent School, Saugor.	5	20	29	25	34	45	30	40	20	31	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	6	...	35	45
St. Joseph's Convent, Nagpur, Industrial.	...	...	...	35	...	35	...	36	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	583	662	574	658	1,157	1,320	1,125	1,298	891	1,108	16	5	7	6	45	32	63	88	129	211	2	

The number of institutions remains unchanged, but the strength has
ring the quinquennium from 1,157 to 1,320. The results of the
aminations were less satisfactory than in the year 1900-01, bu
vourably with those of the year 1896-97. The schools generally
ined a high standard of proficiency. The accommodation and ap
od and much attention is given to physical training and drill in
alisthenics in girls' schools. 153 students in boys schools are en
olunteer Cadet Corps and 147 qualified last year for the ca
ant of space prevents me from offering remarks on individual sc

CHAPTER XI.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

Progress of Muhammadan education.

104. According to the figures of General Table III-A, the total number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction has decreased during the quinquennium from 10,263 to 10,114. Of the total population of the Provinces, Muhammadans form only 2·6 per cent., whilst in the year 1896-97 they contributed 6·8 per cent. of scholars as against 7·08 per cent. in the year 1901-02.

The classification of Muhammadan pupils according to stages of instruction is given in General Table III-A. The Muhammadan element in Colleges has increased during the quinquennium from 3·7 to 4·9, in secondary Schools from 9·3 to 10·4, and in Primary schools from 6·3 to 6·8, as compared with 5·6, 9·3, and 7·4, respectively, in the year 1891-92. Twelve students passed the different University examinations in the year 1901-02, as against 17 in the year 1896-97. These figures are discouraging, as indicating little or no progress in the last 10 years. It is to be regretted that Muhammadans do not avail themselves more readily of the educational facilities offered them.

CHAPTER XII.

FEUDATORY STATES.

Education in the Feudatory States.

105. The progress of education in the Feudatory States is shown in the following table :—

Name of State.	Area.	Population.	Schools. 1896-97.	Schools. 1901-02.	Scholars. 1896-97.	Scholars. 1901-02.	Increase. Schools.	Increase. Scholars.	Decrease. Schools.	Decrease. Scholars.	
Raigarh ...	1,486	174,929	16	24	1,116	1,474	8	358	...	...	
Sarangarh ...	540	79,900	19	19	1,243	1,141	...	...	...	102	
Patna ...	2,399	277,748	28	32	1,704	1,640	4	...	...	64	
Kalahandi ...	3,745	350,529	37	40	1,604	1,676	3	72	...	...	
Kawardha ...	798	57,474	16	10	1,061	633	...	...	6	428	
Khairagarh ...	931	137,554	15	22	1,040	1,200	7	160	...	...	
Rajnandgaon...	871	126,365	26	28	1,891	1,428	2	...	...	463	
" Rairakhol ...	833	26,888	6	5	291	242	...	...	1	49	
Th[illegible]npur ...	906	169,877	17	24	865	1,051	7	186	...	...	
[illegible] ...	13,062	306,501	41	54	2,252	1,781	13	...	...	471	
[illegible]dan...	154	26,368	2	8	110	388	6	278	...	...	
[illegible] ...	25,725	1,734,133	223	266	13,177	12,654	43	...	...	523	
[illegible] ...	138	22,301	6	2	264	114	...	...	4	150	Under Deputy Inspector's inspection.
	1,988	123,378	18	24	539	661	6	122	...	...	} Have their own arrangements of inspection.
	1,429	103,536	13	16	859	1,099	3	240	...	...	}
	3,555	249,215	37	42	1,662	1,874	5	212	...	...	
	[illegible]155	13,035	*	5	*	241	...	...	...	...	*Figures for 1896-97 were included in the figures for British Territory.
	[illegible]ipu										
	[illegible]03	1,996,383	260	313	14,839	14,769	53	...	...	70	

The Feudatory States are 15 in number. Eleven of them are under the inspection of the Agency Inspector, who is directly subordinate to the Political Agent. Of the remaining 4, Sakti and Makrai are under the Deputy Inspectors of Bilaspur and Hoshangabad, Bamra has its own Director of Public Instruction, and Kanker makes its own arrangements for inspection. The schools under the Agency Inspector have made good progress during the quinquennium. Schools have increased from 223 to 266, though owing to the famines the strength has declined from 13,177 at the commencement to 12,654 at the end of the quinquennium or by nearly 4 per cent. The States which have made good progress are Raigarh, Khairagarh, Sonpur, and Chhuikhadan. The services of Mr. Ganpat Lal Chowbey, Agency Inspector of Schools, deserve recognition. Of the remaining States, Sakti has lost considerable ground, whilst Bamra and Kanker have advanced. The percentage of pupils of school-going age under instruction in the Feudatory schools generally is 9·0 under boys and 7 under girls. A new departure and one worthy of imitation is the use of the magic lantern as a means of instruction in village schools. The Political Agent writes:—"The lectures illustrated by magic lantern slides, given by the Agency Inspector in his inspection tour, have been an unqualified success. They have been really educational in the best sense of the word."

Rajkumar College, Raipur.

106. The number on the rolls at the end, was 22, as against 23 at the commencement, of the quinquennium and 8 in the year 1891-92. The improvement in the average attendance from 13 in 1896-97 to 19 in the year 1901-02 is a satisfactory feature, and is due to the steps which have been taken to secure greater punctuality in the return of the wards to the College. The total expenditure aggregated Rs. 15,399 as against Rs. 12,769, fee receipts being Rs. 8,832 as compared with Rs. 7,723. A special committee was appointed in the year 1901 to consider the condition and revise the curriculum of the College. The standard of instruction and curriculum were assimilated to that in force in Government institutions, and it was decided that the College should teach up to the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University. Parallel courses in Hindi and Uriya are to be taught by masters whose vernacular is one of these languages, and special arrangements were made for teaching Marathi, Telugu or Bengali wards their own vernaculars. Instruction in mensuration and surveying, and in Patwari's papers and Bania's accounts were also introduced, and it was decided that a member of the staff should be sent to the Agricultural Class, Nagpur, to undergo a course of training in agriculture with the view of enabling him to teach the subject to the wards. The question of requiring the wards to mess together in a common dining-hall was considered by the committee, and it was resolved, if the proposal was not objected to by parents or guardians, to erect a common dining-hall with separate partitions, 3 feet in height, to meet caste prejudices. The present system of allowing the boys to eat apart in separate houses, surrounded by servants and parasites, can hardly be considered satisfactory, and I have no doubt that the new arrangement, if it can be carried out, will tend to improve the moral tone and discipline of the institution. The instruction has been generally satisfactory, and physical training has received special attention. Th[illegible] general management of the College during the quinquennium reflects mu[illegible] credit on Mr. Oswell, the Principal, and his staff of assistants.

CHAPTER XIII.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Moral and physical training.

107. In the last quinquennial report of these Provinces it was [illegible] that the main defect of our educational syst[illegible] lack of suitable boarding accommodation [illegible] who come to large centres and who have no parents or guardians [illegible] they can be entrusted, and allusion was made to the steps that h[illegible] encourage and promote the hostel system. In the quinquenni[illegible] no efforts have been spared to extend and improve this syst[illegible] attached to the Jubbulpore College has been enlarged. Excelle[illegible]

been provided for the Hoshangabad and Sambalpur High Schools, and funds have been allotted for the erection of a hostel for the Raipur High School. A portion of the old fort in Saugor has been assigned for the use of the Saugor High School students. A measure, however, of, I think, supreme disciplinary importance was taken in the year 1901, *viz.*, the framing of new rules regulating the residence of students in colleges and schools. Under these rules, no student can be admitted to a college, a High or Anglo-Vernacular Middle school, unless he lives either (1) with his parents or with suitable guardians; (2) in a hostel recognized by the Director of Public Instruction; (3) in lodgings licensed as such by the Director of Public Instruction. I consider this the most important step that has been taken in the matter of discipline and moral training during the last five years, and I have no doubt that it will have an excellent effect on our colleges and schools. Supplementary to this, arrangements were made last year to introduce what is known as the "tutorial system." This is briefly an attempt to encourage teachers to take an interest in their pupils' life and occupations outside the school walls. There is, as has often been remarked, too great a tendency amongst Professors and Masters to regard their work as finished with the conclusion of the lecture or lesson. Under the "tutorial system" students are arranged in batches, not according to class but according to propinquity of residence, and are assigned to the care of a "tutor." The duties of the "tutor" are to visit his pupils from time to time in their houses, to enquire into all alleged cases of sickness, absence from the class or the like, to attend in turn at their games and sports, to watch their progress, and generally to look after their moral and physical welfare. The "tutor," in fact, is less of a teacher and more of a "guru." The system has been too short a time in existence to hazard an opinion as to its ultimate success, but it will be admitted that the principle is a sound one. Another means of keeping boys out of mischief and of promoting a manly spirit and a healthy moral tone is the encouragement of sports and athletic exercises. These have received much attention during the quinquennium. Drill and gymnastics are taught in all High and English Middle schools, and cricket, football and tennis are played. *Deshi kasrat* or gymnastics on the native system, was substituted in Vernacular Middle and Primary schools for that expensive exotic—gymastics on the English system, and has proved most popular, not only with the boys but with the public generally. The Jubbulpore Field Games' Association has held annual tournaments and has recently acquired a plot of ground which is open to, and large enough as a play-ground for, all the schools in Jubbulpore. Similarly, in Nagpur, a large piece of ground has been set aside by the Administration for the use of the colleges, and schools of the city. The Revd. Mr. Whitton, Principal of the Hislop College, remarks:—"In this connection, I think that field games, such "as cricket and football, are of great value. Some of the ordinary social virtues "can be better taught in this way than in any other. Only a few weeks ago "I was present at a football match on a piece of ground that has been gener-"ously placed at our disposal by our Chief Commissioner, and when I saw a "Muhammadan boy throw his arms round a Christian's neck and congratulate him "on having won a goal, I felt that I had seen something beyond the reach of "any moral text-book." Conduct books are in use in schools of all grades. The Inter-School Rules (Chapter XII of the Education Manual) have tended to ...ve discipline by checking undue migration from school to school.

CHAPTER XIV.

Preparation and Distribution of Text-Books.

...xt-books.

...uring the quinquennium the work of publication and distribution of books has been in the hands of the firm of Munshi Newal Kishore—three depôts being established at Jubbulpore, ...ipur. To these may be added the sub-depôts, which have been ...onvenient places in each district and maintained by means of the ...nces offered by each District Council.

109. The scheme of preparing a graduated course of departmental readers, containing lessons *inter alia* on scientific subjects, has been carried out, and the work in connection with the same is nearly complete.

Preparation of text-books.

110. The Text-Book Committees were finally re-organized in December 1900, there being a Central Text-Book Committee and three Sub-Text-Book Committees. The new series of departmental readers in Hindi, Marathi, and Urdu, Nos. 1 to 4, were referred to the respective Committees and approved. On the 31st March 1901 the Committees had 8 books on hand for review, and 70 more were sent to them during the year 1901-02, for opinion as to their suitability for adoption as prize and library books. The Honorary Secretaries reported on 22 books, of which 15 were adopted as prize or library books, 7 being rejected. They had, still, 56 books on hand at the close of the year. Besides these books, the Committees have reviewed 31 books of different languages, prescribed as alternative text-books. The number of books adopted during the quinquennium are given below, and the figures call for no special remarks:—

Text-Book Committes and their work.

Year.	English or Anglo-Vernacular.		Hindi.		Marathi.		Persian or Urdu.		Uriya.		Sanskrit.		Remarks.
	Text.	Prize or library books.	Text.	Prize or library books.	Text.	Prize or library books.	Text.	Prize or library books.	Text.	Prize or library books.	Text.	Prize or library books.	
1896-1897 ...	10	4	6	20	1	16	4	2	2	6	...	6	
1900-1901 ...	2	14	...	40	...	9	1	...	...	4	...	...	
1901-1902 ...	7	1	8	6	14	2	1	2	1	2	...	2	

CHAPTER XV.

Museums and Literary Societies.

Museums.

111. There are two museums in these Provinces. They are not under the management of the Department.

Literary and Philanthropic Societies.

112. The number of literary and philanthropic societies is 52 against 38 in the year 1896-97.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient S[illegible]

A. M[illegible]

Director of Public [illegible]

TABLES.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

[redacted]*rn of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Central Provinces at the end of the Official year* 1901-02.

(FOR DETAILS SEE GENERAL TABLE III).

AREA AND POPULATION.						PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
						COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		Institutions and Scholars.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
1	2	3		4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
British Territory 86,614	Towns. British Territory... 59	Males. British Territory ... 4,855,984		Institutions.	For Males ...	3	2	236	2,123	4	6	2,374	...	...	2,374	Institutions to No. of Towns and Villages.	5·13
Native States ... 29,435	Native States ... 16	Native States ... 988,830			For Females.	...	...	20	167	1	1	189	...	...	189		·40
Total ... 116,049	Total ... 75	Total ... 5,844,814			Total ...	3	2	256	2,290	5	7	2,563	...	...	2,563		5·54
	Villages. British Territory 34,179	Females. British Territory. 5,020,662		Scholars.	Males ...	282	37	9,928	120,515	225	383	131,370	...	...	134,205	Male Scholars to male population of school-going age.	14·9
	Native States ... 11,983	Native States ... 1,007,553			Females ...	...	...	329	10,963	23	35	11,350	...	...	8,515	Female Scholars to female population of school-going age.	1·2
	Total ... 46,162	Total ... 6,028,215			Total ..	282	37	10,257	131,478	248	418	142,720	...	...	142,720		8·0
	GRAND TOTAL. 46,237	GRAND TOTAL ... 11,873,029															

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

(FOR DETAILS SEE

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.						
	COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		Total.
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For Males ...	57,729	3,000	2,41,967	3,93,275	30,048	31,799	7,57,818
For Females ...	...	...	25,637	77,046	6,953	...	1,09,636
Total ...	57,729	3,000	2,67,604	4,70,321	37,001	31,799	8,67,454
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction.	5·78	·13	16·77	20·80	9·66	7·87	61·1
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	7·94	76·84	...	...	84·78
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	1·81	...	38·20	45·84	...	·19	86·04
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	5·19	·27	24·09	42·33	3·33	2·86	78·07
AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—							
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	210 8 5	12 2 4	11 14 10	3 5 2	168 2 11	92 2 10	25½ 7 10
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ..	...	...	4 10 4	0 0 9	...	0 7 11	1 8 7
Total Cost ...	315 6 0	73 2 8	28 5 1	3 14 9	168 2 11	92 11 0	33 12 7
Local Fund Schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cost to Local Funds ...	...	...	13 13 6	3 4 2	...	...	3 8 10
Total Cost ..	...	...	13 13 6	3 4 2	...	...	3 8 10
Municipal Schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	6 2 5	0 13 2	...	...	1 14 8
Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	6 0 6	2 10 1	...	...	3 5 3
Total Cost ...	...	...	19 2 7	4 0 11	...	...	7 2 9
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State Revenues ...	...	...	18 3 2	2 1 10	...	...	2 12 7
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds...	...	...	4 8 8	0 15 1	...	...	1 [illegible]
Total Cost ...	...	...	23 3 5	3 3 7	...	...	[illegible]
Aided Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ..	20 15 6	...	9 2 5	1 8 3	...	13 [illegible]	
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds...	8 3 1	...	2 2 3	0 10 11	...	[illegible]	
Total Cost ...	165 8 4	...	33 12 9	4 7 10	...	2[illegible]	
Unaided Institutions ... Total Cost ...	...	...	64 8 2	3 8 7	...	[illegible]	
All Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	82 0 9	12 2 4	6 4 9	0 10 2	168 2 11	[illegible]	
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds...	5 8 10	...	5 2 7	1 14 7	...	[illegible]	
Total Cost ...	213 12 10	73 2 8	26 3 11	3 12 0	168 2 1[illegible]	[illegible]	

RAL TABLE II.

in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1901-02.

GENERAL TABLE IV).

TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							Total.	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholar-ships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Mis-cellaneous.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	30,619	93,215	33,083	55,360	14,164	10,183	2,36,624	9,94,442	
...	...	...	943	5,554	384	13	6,894	1,16,530	
...	30,619	93,215	34,026	60,914	14,548	10,196	2,43,518	11,10,972	
...	7·99	20·88	4·19	3·31	1·23	1·39	38·99	100	
...	...	·47	4·51	8·53	1·62	·09	15·22	100	
...	...	...	·70	11·49	1·28	·49	13·96	100	
..	2·76	8·39	3·06	5·49	1·31	·92	21·93	100	

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

	Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC							
		UNDER PUBLIC							
		Managed by Government.				*Managed by District or Municipal Boards.*			
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.	ARTS COLLEGES.								
	English	1	85	87	78	...	...	...	...
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
	Law	2	37	41	32	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	122	128	110	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
	For Boys. English... ...	12	1,277	1,290	1,062	28	3,057	2,916	2,427
	For Boys. Vernacular ...	4	54	56	39	102	1,570	1,686	1,205
	For Girls. English... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls. Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	1	5	9	7
	Total ...	16	1,331	1,346	1,101	131	4,632	4,611	3,639
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
	For Boys	32	2,137	2,084	1,405	941	65,852	62,675	44,046
	For Girls	3	174	149	104	65	2,853	2,768	1,779
	Total ...	35	2,311	2,233	1,509	1,006	68,705	65,443	45,825
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.								
	Training Schools for Masters ...	4	225	197	183	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses ...	1	23	23	20	...	...	...	...
	School of Art	1	49	44	34	...	...	...	
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Engineering and Surveying Schools.	1	33	36	33	...	...		
	Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Agricultural Schools ...	2	79	80	70	...	...		
	Other Schools (Reformatory) ...	1	162	152	144	...	...		
	Total ...	10	571	532	484	...	...		
	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	64	4,335	4,239	3,204	1,137	73		

RAL TABLE III.

Central Provinces for the Official year 1901-02.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
Maintained by Native States.				*Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*			
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	2	197	183	158	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	197	183	158	...	...	...	...
11	364	360	269	30	2,736	2,675	2,182	14	401	409	355
20	279	290	203	14	204	209	164	1	5	5	4
...	...	...	...	10	201	172	150	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	104	119	104	...	...	...	...
31	643	650	472	63	3,245	3,175	2,600	15	406	414	359
270	13,671	12,779	8,594	813	38,620	37,139	25,288	67	3,051	2,622	1,786
12	455	431	281	75	4,151	4,067	2,982	12	514	441	335
282	14,126	13,210	8,875	888	42,771	41,206	28,270	79	3,565	3,063	2,121
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	95	102	98	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	95	102	98	...	...	...	...
...	13,860	9,347		955	46,308	44,666	31,126	94	3,971	3,477	2,480

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

	Class of Institutions.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING		
				English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.
	1	22	23	24	25	26
Collegiate Education.	ARTS COLLEGES.					
	English	3	282	282	170	70
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.					
	Law	2	37	37	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5	319	319	170	70
School Education, General.	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.					
	For Boys. English ...	95	7,835	7,835	888	6,931
	For Boys. Vernacular ...	141	2,112	...	...	2,112
	For Girls. English ...	10	201	201	143	58
	For Girls. Vernacular ...	10	109	...	...	109
	Total ...	256	10,257	8,036	1,031	9,210
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.					
	For Boys	2,123	123,331	328	...	123,331
	For Girls	167	8,147	540	...	8,147
	Total ...	2,290	131,478	868	...	131,478
School Education Special.	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.					
	Training Schools for Masters	4	225	14	...	211
	Training Schools for Mistresses... ...	1	23	...	...	23
	School of Art	1	49	...	...	49
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	1	33	33	...	...
	Technical and Industrial Schools ...	2	95	95	...	...
	Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural Schools	2	79	11	...	68
	Other Schools (Reformatory)	1	162	...	...	162
	Total ...	12	666	153	...	513
	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	2,563	142,720	9,376	1,201	141,271
	PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.					
	1.—Advanced, teaching—					
	(a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	
	(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	
	(c) Any other Oriental Classic ...	...	...	...	...	
	2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly. For Boys...	...	...	...	...	
	2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly. For Girls...	...	...	...	...	
	3.—Elementary, teaching the Koran. For Boys...	...	...	...	...	
	3.—Elementary, teaching the Koran. For Girls...	...	...	...	...	
	4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For Boys...	...	...	...	...	
	4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For Girls...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,563	142,720	9,376		

TABLE III.—(*Concld.*)

Central Provinces for the Official year 1901-02.—(Concld.)

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.								Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Budhists.	Parsis.	Others.		
		Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.						
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	1	190	72	14	...	3	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	27	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	217	79	15	...	3	1	...	...
197	125	3,016	3,468	947	10	44	28	16	...
...	99	484	1,322	122	5	...		5	...
129	47	3	10	...	...	12	...	...	2
...	83	5	19	1	...	...	1	...	...
326	354	3,508	4,819	1,070	15	56	109	21	2
313	2,134	14,624	87,236	8,470	31	20	10,503	2,984	...
540	1,326	940	4,692	506	11	8	124	...	168
853	3,460	15,564	91,928	8,976	42	28	10,627	2,984	168
...	3	67	133	22	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	45	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	23	6	4	...	...	...	...	...
90	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20	56	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	111	20	...	...	28	...	...
90	6	119	366	53	...	4	28	...	...
1,271	3,822	19,408	97,192	10,114	57	91	10,765	3,005	170
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,271	3,822	19,408	97,192	10,114	57	91	10,765	3,005	170

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III-A.

Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1902, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
				Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.				
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.									
Arts Colleges.									
English	Male	1	1	190	72	14	...	3	1
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training.									
Law	Male	1	1	27	7	1	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		2	2	217	79	15	...	3	1
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.									
Secondary Schools.									
For Boys.									
High Schools	Male	37	11	528	272	83	2	12	...
	Female	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—									
English	Male	144	114	2,488	3,196	864	8	32	28
	Female	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	Male	...	99	484	1,319	122	5	...	80
	Female	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
For Girls.									
High Schools	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—									
English	Male	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	104	47	3	10	...	...	12	...
Vernacular	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	83	5	19	1	...	...	1
Total		326	354	3,508	4,819	1,070	15	56	109
Primary Schools—									
For Boys	Male	260	1,852	14,390	85,607	8,462	31	20	9,725
	Female	53	282	234	1,629	8	...	...	777
For Girls	Male	127	24	...	16	...	...	...	...
	Female	413	1,302	940	4,676	506	11	8	125
Total		853	3,460	15 564	91,928	8,976	42	28	10,627

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III-A.

Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1902, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.—(Concld.)

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddists.	Parsis.	Others.
				Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.				
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.									
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
Training Schools	Male	...	3	67	133	22	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	8	15	...	...	...	...
School of Art	Male	...	...	...	45	4	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	Male	...	...	23	6	4	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	Male	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	30	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Commercial Schools	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	Male	...	...	20	56	3	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools (Reformatory)	Male	...	3	...	111	20	...	...	28
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		90	6	119	366	53	...	4	28
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		1,271	3,822	19,408	97,192	10,114	57	91	10,765
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.									
1. Advanced, teaching—									
(a) Arabic or Persian.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Sanskrit	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other Oriental Classics.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—									
For Boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Koran only—									
For Boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental standards—									
For Boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		1,271	3,822	19,408	97,192	10,114	57	91	10,765

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC						
	UNDER PUBLIC						
	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.							
ARTS COLLEGES.							
English	18,316	...	...	5,588	...	3,534	27,438
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
Law	498	...	...	2,502	...	...	3,000
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18,814	...	...	8,090	...	3,534	30,438
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.							
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys. English	15,898	...	6,258	15,485	124	171	37,936
For Boys. Vernacular	161	...	...	22	...	...	183
For Girls. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16,059	...	6,258	15,507	124	171	38,119
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys	6,683	...	50	842	373	8	7,956
For Girls	739	...	60	...	8	...	807
Total ...	7,422	...	110	842	381	8	8,763
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
Training Schools for Masters	30,048	...	...	...	...	...	30,048
Training Schools for Mistresses	6,953	...	...	...	...	...	6,953
Schools of Art	145	...	155	...	...	...	300
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	2,581	...	...	...	...	...	2,581
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	5,244	...	...	...	...	...	5,244
Other Schools (Reformatory)	20,794	...	...	...	...	...	20,794
Total ...	65,765	...	155	...	...	...	65,920
Buildings	1,763	...	...	...	...	54	1,817
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only) ...	3,146	...	...	97	...	...	3,243
Total ...	4 909	...	...	97	...	54	5,060
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Other Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Other Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	1,12,969	...	6,523	24,536	505	3,767	1,48,300

TABLE IV.

Central Provinces for the Official year 1901-02.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.

Managed by District or Muncipal Boards.							*Managed by Native States.*						
Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,308	4,318	16,185	20,507	281	606	60,205	9,668	923	...	211	...	...	10,802
810	16,508	2,328	283	...	...	19,929	2,161	1,399	633	44	...	50	4,287
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	238	...	...	...	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,118	20,826	18,751	20,790	281	606	80,372	11,829	2,322	633	255	...	50	15,089
8,355	1,66,865	24,673	7,252	2	7	2,07,154	24,679	11,904	833	680	363	1,657	40,116
1,477	7,710	6,732	...	43	5	15,967	2,123	...	348	...	...	...	2,471
9,832	1,74,575	31,405	7,252	45	12	2,23,121	26,802	11,904	1,181	680	363	1,657	42,587
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,252	22,449	9,544	...	201	385	36,831	2,576	6	12	...	337	...	2,931
365	4,263	1,055	...	26	119	5,828	2,247	130	...	313	64	15	2,769
4,617	26,712	10,599	...	227	504	42,659	4,823	136	12	313	401	15	5,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33,567	2,22,113	60,755	28,042	553	1,122	3,46,152	43,454	14,362	1,826	1,248	764	1,722	63,376

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Objects of Expenditure.			PUBLIC						
			UNDER PRIVATE						
			Aided by the Government or by District or Municipal Boards.						
			Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
			23	24	25	26	27	28	29
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.	ARTS COLLEGES.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	English		3,838	...	1,500	8,929	417	15,607	30,291
	Oriental		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
	Law		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3,838	...	1,500	8,929	417	15,607	30,291
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
	For Boys. English		20,620	...	6,153	31,005	4,802	16,231	78,811
	For Boys. Vernacular		1,323	77	...	88	542	1,076	3,106
	For Girls. English		6,422	...	480	10,162	240	6,620	23,924
	For Girls. Vernacular		706	...	87	...	348	334	1,475
		Total ...	29,071	77	6,720	41,255	5,932	24,261	1,07,316
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
	For Boys		47,382	26,788	4,989	20,988	8,998	22,429	1,31,574
	For Girls		15,092	856	1,557	6,717	8,485	20,732	53,439
		Total ...	62,474	27,644	6,546	27,705	17,483	43,161	1,85,013
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.								
	Training Schools for Masters		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical and Industrial Schools		1,380	...	...	...	...	1,500	2,880
	Commercial Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools (Reformatory)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,380	...	...	...	...	1,500	2,880
Buildings			6,675	...	...	120	1,763	8,668	17,226
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only) ...			1,197	...	...	...	200	898	2,295
		Total ...	7,872	...	...	120	1,963	9,566	19,521
University			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—	Arts Colleges ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Colleges		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Professional Colleges		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical and Industrial Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Special Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...			1,04,635	27,721	14,766	78,009	25,795	94,095	3,45,021

TABLE IV.—(*Concld.*)

Central Provinces for the Official year 1901-02.—(Concld.)

INSTITUTIONS. MANAGEMENT. *Unaided.*				TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM							Remarks
Fess.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources. Private.	All other sources. Public.	Grand Total.	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	22,154	...	1,500	14,517	19,558	...	57,729	
...	...	...	...	498	...	...	2,502	...	...	3,000	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	22,652	...	1,500	17,019	19,558	...	60,729	
12,537	3,340	10,831	26,708	54,826	4,318	28,596	79,745	37,309	9,668	2,14,462	
...	...	...	...	2,294	16,585	2,328	437	3,700	2,161	27,505	
...	...	...	...	6,422	...	480	10,162	6,860	...	23,924	
...	...	...	...	706	...	325	...	682	...	1,713	
12,537	3,340	10,831	26,708	64,248	20,903	31,729	90,344	48,551	11,829	2,67,604	
338	1,627	4,510	6,475	62,420	1,93,653	29,712	30,100	52,711	24,679	3,93,275	
720	1,083	2,559	4,362	17,308	8,506	8,349	7,437	33,263	2,123	77,046	
1,058	2,710	7,069	10,837	79,728	2,02,219	38,061	37,537	85,974	26,802	4,70,321	
...	...	...	...	30,048	...	...	...	...	...	30,048	
...	...	...	...	6,953	...	...	...	...	...	6,953	
...	...	...	...	145	...	155	...	...	...	300	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2,581	...	...	...	...	...	2,581	
...	...	...	...	1,380	...	...	...	1,500	...	2,880	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5,244	...	...	...	...	...	5,244	
...	...	...	...	20,794	...	...	...	...	...	20,794	
...	...	...	...	67,145	...	155	...	1,500	...	68,800	
26	10	2,073	2,109	12,690	22,449	9,544	146	13,509	2,576	60,914	
...	200	213	413	4,708	4,263	1,055	410	1,865	2,247	14,548	
26	210	2,286	2,522	17,398	26,712	10,599	556	15,374	4,823	75,462	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	30,619	...	...	...	...	...	30,619	
...	...	...	...	80,027	1,237	...	...	...	11,951	93,215	
...	...	...	...	3,248	...	...	...	1,276	665	5,189	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	800	
...	...	...	...	7,644	9,818	506	...	718	2,008	20,694	
...	...	...	...	353	639	68	...	99	298	1,457	
...	...	...	...	1,779	...	...	...	191	...	1,970	
...	...	...	...	2,264	1,414	8	...	230	...	3,916	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5,359	237	412	360	3,213	615	10,196	
...	...	...	...	1,32,093	13,345	994	360	5,727	15,537	1,68,056	
13,621	6,260	20,186	40,067	3,83,264	2,63,179	83,038	1,45,816	1,76,684	58,991	11,10,972	

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.	Government	English	12	1,277	233	...	233	1,044	...	1,044
		Vernacular	4	54	...	...	...	54	...	54
	District Board	English	3	180	...	...	...	180	...	180
		Vernacular	87	1,277	...	...	...	1,272	5	1,277
	Municipal	English	25	2,877	...	...	...	2,877	...	2,877
		Vernacular	15	293	...	...	...	293	...	293
	Native States	English	11	364	12	...	12	352	...	352
		Vernacular	20	279	...	...	...	279	...	279
	Aided	English	30	2,736	582	1	583	2,138	15	2,153
		Vernacular	14	204	...	...	...	204	...	204
	Unaided	English	14	401	98	...	98	303	...	303
		Vernacular	1	5	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Total		236	9,947	925	1	926	9,001	20	9,021
For Girls.	Government	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Board	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	1	5	...	...	...	...	5	5
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	10	201	...	23	23	2	176	178
		Vernacular	9	104	...	...	...	...	104	104
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		20	310	...	23	23	2	285	287
Total Secondary Schools			256	10,257	925	24	949	9,003	305	9,308
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys	Government		32	2,137	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Board		842	55,688	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		99	10,164	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		270	13,671	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		813	38,620	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		67	3,051	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		2,123	123,331	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	Government		3	174	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Board		38	1,534	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		27	1,319	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		12	455	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		75	4,151	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		12	514	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		167	8,147	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools			2,290	131,478	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			2,546	141,735	925	24	949	9,003	305	9,308

RAL TABLE V.

Education in the Central Provinces at the end of the Official year 1901-02.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,277	...	1,277
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	180
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,272	5	1,277
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,877	...	2,877
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	...	293
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	...	364
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	...	279
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,720	16	2,736
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	...	204
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	...	401
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,926	21	9,947
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	199	201
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	104
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	308	310
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,928	329	10,257
307	...	307	910	3	913	917	...	917	2,134	3	2,137
6,760	114	6,874	25,281	611	25,892	22,194	728	22,922	54,235	1,453	55,688
1,882	...	1,882	5,480	5	5,485	2,797	...	2,797	10,159	5	10,164
1,598	48	1,646	6,868	306	7,174	4,293	558	4,851	12,759	912	13,671
5,305	49	5,354	16,725	260	16,985	15,995	286	16,281	38,025	595	38,620
114	...	114	880	...	880	2,041	16	2,057	3,035	16	3,051
15,966	211	16,177	56,144	1,185	57,329	48,237	1,588	49,825	120,347	2,984	123,331
...	13	13	...	57	57	...	104	104	...	174	174
...	143	143	...	684	684	...	707	707	...	1,534	1,534
...	85	85	...	543	543	...	691	691	...	1,319	1,319
...	37	37	...	257	257	...	161	161	...	455	455
10	405	415	60	2,036	2,096	47	1,593	1,640	117	4,034	4,151
5	11	16	22	227	249	24	225	249	51	463	514
15	694	709	82	3,804	3,886	71	3,481	3,552	168	7,979	8,147
15,981	905	16,886	56,226	4,989	61,215	48,308	5,069	53,377	120,515	10,963	131,478
15,981	905	16,886	56,226	4,989	61,215	48,308	5,069	53,377	130,443	11,292	141,735

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	...	3	10	38	...	...	48
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ Arts	1	3	...	4	43	79	...	5	127
4. Previous Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Urdu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Arabic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Urdu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Urdu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
LAW—									
1. Doctor of Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Laws	2	...	...	2	29	...	...	...	29
MEDICINE—									
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Medicine and Surgery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ L. M.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary Scientific ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RAL TABLE VI.

in the Central Provinces during the Official year 1901-02.

Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.							Remarks.
Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
							Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
7	20	...	...	27	...	...	19	7	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	36	...	...	60	1	...	43	15	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.—(*Concld.*)									
ENGINEERING—									
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TEACHING—									
1. Licentiate in Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Matriculation ... Boys ...	4	9	5	18	54	313	54	48	469
Girls ...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	4
School Final Examination. Boys ...	2	5	...	7	23	50	...	...	73
Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary Examination. Boys ...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	4
Girls ...	...	3	...	3	...	7	...	1	8
Middle School Examination. Boys ...	34	21	12	67	593	434	69	149	1,245
Girls ...	...	5	...	5	...	23	...	...	23
Upper Primary Examination. Boys ...	936	500	262	1,698	7,386	2,969	1,236	39	11,630
Girls ...	40	37	10	87	136	313	87	...	536
Lower Primary Examination. Boys ...	888	631	287	1,806	9,108	3,765	1,885	7	14,765
Girls ...	61	55	13	129	284	550	117	..	951
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper ...	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	22	32
Lower ...	82	13	5	100	425	49	83	294	851
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower ...	1	1	...	2	9	5	...	1	15
3. School of Art Examination. Boys ...	44	11	4	59	468	85	14	53	620
Girls ...	1	1	...	2	3	...	1	...	4
4. Medical Examination ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	8	8
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	1	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	22
6. Industrial School Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Veterinary Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Examination in Agriculture ...	2	...	...	2	119	...	...	...	119
9. Vernacular Middle School Examination	16	1	2	19	50	3	2	4	59

RAL TABLE VI.—(*Concld.*)

in the Central Provinces during the Official year 1901-02.—(Concld.)

Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.								Remarks.
Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
							Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	92	23	9	154	4	1	113	26	9	...	1	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	14	...	...	24	...	...	15	8	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	5	...	1	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
379	196	36	24	635	14	8	311	228	68	2	2	2	
...	13	...	...	13	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,227	1,964	814	31	8,036	51	116	1,707	5,044	698	1	17	402	
131	259	81	...	471	52	127	36	240	5	...	4	7	
7,054	3,065	1,245	7	11,371	53	213	1,995	7,492	929	28	52	609	
243	475	95	...	813	147	184	80	375	12	...	7	8	
9	...	...	8	17	1	1	9	6	...	...	...	...	
175	2	23	63	263	...	...	76	169	18	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
106	15	2	15	138	...	...	67	63	8	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	Central Provinces Students passed from the Patna Medical School.
13	...	...	...	13	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
103	...	...	...	103	...	...	34	66	3	...	...	...	
12	...	2	3	17	...	...	3	14	...	...	...	...	

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.													
	In Institutions managed by District Boards.											In Institutions managed by		
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District Fund.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION. ARTS COLLEGES.														
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.														
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.														
For Boys { English ...	3	180	173	144	...	4,318	...	...	...	...	4,318	...	...	...
For Boys { Vernacular ...	87	1,277	1,331	940	...	16,508	...	...	...	...	16,508	...	...	77
For Girls { English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	90	1,457	1,504	1,084	...	20,826	...	...	...	...	20,826	...	...	77
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.														
For Boys	842	55,688	52,047	35,605	...	1,66,865	...	...	...	...	1,66,865	...	...	26,788
For Girls	38	1,534	1,439	927	...	7,710	...	...	...	...	7,710	...	...	856
Total ...	880	57,222	53,486	36,532	...	1,74,575	...	...	...	...	1,74,575	...	...	27,644
SCHOOL EDUCATION SPECIAL. SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.														
Training Schools for Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	22,449	...	...	...	...	22,449	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	4,263	...	...	...	...	4,263	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	26,712	...	...	...	...	26,712	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in { Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in { Medical Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in { Other Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in { Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in { Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in { Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in { Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in { Other Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	970	58,679	54,990	37,616	...	2,22,113	...	...	...	...	2,22,113	...	...	27,721

RAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1901-02.

Total District Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.
	In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions managed by—				
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Number of Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenue.	Municipal Funds.	District Fund.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,500
4,318	25	2,877	2,743	2,283	18,308	16,185	...	20,507	281	606	55,887	6,258	...	6,153	28,596	32,914
16,585	15	293	355	265	810	2,328	...	283	...	...	3,421	...	...	...	2,328	18,913
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	480	480
...	1	5	9	7	...	238	...	...	...	...	238	...	...	87	325	325
20,903	41	3,175	3,107	2,555	19,118	18,751	...	20,790	281	606	59,546	6,258	...	6,720	31,729	52,632
1,93,653	99	10,164	10,628	8,441	8,355	24,673	...	7,252	2	7	40,289	50	...	4,989	29,712	2,23,365
8,566	27	1,319	1,329	852	1,477	6,732	...	...	43	5	8,257	60	...	1,557	8,349	16,915
2,02,219	126	11,483	11,957	9,293	9,832	31,405	...	7,252	45	12	48,546	110	...	6,546	38,061	2,40,280
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	...	...	155	155
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	...	...	5	155
22,449	...	...	...	...	4,252	9,544	...	...	201	385	14,382	...	...	...	9,544	31,993
4,263	...	...	...	...	365	1,055	...	...	26	119	1,565	...	...	...	1,055	5,318
26,712	...	...	...	...	4,617	10,599	...	...	227	504	15,947	...	...	...	10,599	37,311
1,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,237
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	506	10,324
639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	707
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1,422
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	412	649
13,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	994	14,339
2,63,179	167	14,658	15,064	11,848	33,567	62,755	...	28,042	553	1,122	1,24,033	6,523	...	14,766	83,038	3,46,217

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for the Official year 1901-02.

FOR MALES.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions or Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government ...	11	355	12	54	...	289	5,030	106	...	60	5,196	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	16	106	...	149	57	..	98	622	29	...	749	
3. Added by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	11	400	31	204	165	...	906	...	1,612	5,991	8,509	
4. Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

FOR FEMALES.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions or Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government ...	1	4	...	...	...	4	1,183	...	...	...	1,183	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	5	246	...	69	157	...	425	...	120	6,121	6,666	
4. Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. II—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY).

Abstract Return of Expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1901-02.

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.					TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.				Total.	Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
	Collegiate Education.	School Education, General.		School Education, Special.	Total.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Furniture.	Miscellaneous.			
	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Industrial Schools.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Institutions ... For Males	...	23,755	15,111	2,880	41,746	604	652	395	...	1,651	43,397	
Institutions ... For Females	...	21,926	20,114	...	42,040	196	8,965	541	1,500	11,202	53,242	
Total ...	...	45,681	35,225	2,880	83,786	800	9,617	936	1,500	12,853	96,639	
(*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2 to 12 to Total Provincial expenditure on European Institutions.	...	44·9	36·7	4·2	85·8	2·5	10·6	1·1	...	14·2	100	
(*b*) Do. of Municipal expenditure do. do. to Municipal expenditure.	...	48·6	51·4	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*c*) Do. of Total expenditure do. do. to Total expenditure.	...	47·3	36·5	2·9	86·7	·9	9·9	·9	1·6	13·3	100	
Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Aided Institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues..	...	42 7 3	14 6 9	13 8 5	20 14 10							
Aided Institutions... Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	4 0 1	1 12 3	...	2 3 8							
Total ...	...	133 9 1	41 0 11	28 3 9	65 0 7							
Unaided Institutions	...	...	45 14 0	...	45 14 0							
Total ...	...	133 9 1	41 3 11	28 3 9	64 8 9							

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. III—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY).

Return of European Schools and Scholars in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1901-02.

Class of Institution.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING									Girls in Boys' Schools.	Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
	Under Private Management.										English.			A Classical Language.			A Vernacular Language.					
	Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Board.				*Unaided.*																	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st March 1902.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st March 1902.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools—																						
For Boys	8	214	212	190	...	...	...	...	8	214	198	16	214	156	16	172	42	...	42	16	...	
For Girls	9	143	130	116	...	...	...	...	9	143	2	141	143	2	141	143	...	...	...	...	2	
Total ...	17	357	342	306	...	...	...	...	17	357	200	157	357	158	157	315	42	...	42	16	2	
Primary Schools—																						
For Boys	6	328	358	296	...	...	...	...	6	328	275	53	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	
For Girls	7	500	463	375	1	40	33	33	8	540	127	413	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	
Total ...	13	828	821	671	1	40	33	33	14	868	402	466	868	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	127	
School Education Special.																						
Industrial Schools. For Boys ...	1	60	66	64	...	...	...	...	1	60	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial Schools. For Girls ...	1	35	36	34	...	...	...	...	1	35	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2	95	102	98	...	...	...	...	2	95	60	35	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of Schools of Public Instruction.	32	1,280	1,265	1,075	1	40	33	33	33	1,320	662	658	1,320	158	157	315	42	...	42	69	129	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III-A.

Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1902, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed for European Schools.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
				Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.					
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.										
ARTS COLLEGES.										
English	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oriental... ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.										
Law	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teaching ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agriculture ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.										
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.										
High Schools ...	Male ...	37	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	
	Female ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle Schools.—										
English ...	Male ...	141	1	4	...	...	...	9	...	
	Female ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Vernacular ...	Male ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls.										
High Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle Schools.—										
English ...	Male ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	104	...	2	...	...	...	12	...	
Vernacular ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	323	2	7	...	...	...	25	...	...
Primary Schools.—										
For Boys ...	Male ...	254	2	6	...	...	1	12	...	
	Female ..	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ...	Male ...	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female ...	413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	847	2	6	...	...	1	12	...	...

Number of Scholars on the 31st March, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed for European Schools.—(Concld.)

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
			Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.					
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.									
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
Training Schools ... ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School of Art ... ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law Schools ... ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical Schools ... ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering and Surveying Schools... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial Schools ... ... { Male ...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Female ...	30	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	
Agricultural Schools ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Schools ... ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	90	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	1,260	4	14	...	...	1	41	...	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.									
1.—Advanced, teaching—									
(*a*) Arabic or Persian ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*b*) Sanskrit ... ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Female ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*c*) Any other Oriental classics ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—									
For Boys ... ... { Male ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ... ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3.—Elementary, teaching the Koran only—									
For Boys... ... ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls... ... .. { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4.—Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards—									
For Boys... ... ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls... ... ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,260	4	14	..	...	1	41	...	...

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of Expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1901-02.

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					REMARKS.
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.															
	Aided by the Department.						*Unaided.*									
	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources (private).	Grand Total.	
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2	3a	3b	3c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
COLLEGES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENGLISH.																
For Boys	8,328	890	8,691	3.060	2,786	23,755	...	...	...	...	8,328	890	8,691	5,846	23,755	
For Girls	6,191	480	10,115	240	4,900	21,926	...	...	...	...	6,191	480	10,115	5,140	21,926	
Total ...	14.519	1,370	18,806	3,300	7,686	45,681	...	...	...	...	14,519	1,370	18,806	10,986	45,681	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																
For Boys	5,965	1,030	3,935	2,073	2,108	15,111	...	...	...	...	5,965	1,030	3.935	4,181	15,111	
For Girls	5,878	420	6,266	600	5,436	18,600	720	300	494	1,514	5,878	420	6,986	6,830	20,114	
Total ...	11,843	1,450	10,201	2,673	7,544	33.711	720	300	494	1,514	11,843	1,450	10,921	11,011	35,225	
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.																
Industrial Schools { Boys ...	1,380	...	...	...	1,500	2,880	...	...	...	...	1,380	...	...	1,500	2,880	
Industrial Schools { Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in ... Colleges ... { Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in ... Colleges ... { Professional ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in ... Secondary Schools ...	440	...	...	...	...	440	...	...	...	...	440	...	...	...	440	
Scholarships held in ... Primary Schools ...	360	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	360	
Scholarships held in ... Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Buildings	3,412	...	...	...	6,205	9,617	...	...	...	...	3,412	...	...	6,205	9,617	
Furniture	356	...	...	200	380	936	...	...	...	...	356	...	...	580	936	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	
Total ...	4,568	...	...	200	8,085	12,853	...	...	...	...	4 568	...	...	8,285	12.853	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS	32,310	2,820	29,007	6,173	24,815	95,125	720	300	494	1,514	32,310	2,820	29,727	31,782	96,639	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. V—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY).

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the European Schools of the Central Provinces for the Official year 1901-02.

Class of School.	Number of Schools	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys — Aided	8	214	43	1	44	155	15	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	16	214
For Boys — Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8	214	43	1	44	155	15	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	16	214
For Girls — Aided	9	143	...	23	23	2	118	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	141	143
For Girls — Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9	143	...	23	23	2	118	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	141	143
Total Secondary Schools	17	357	43	24	67	157	133	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	157	357
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys — Aided	6	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	19	123	165	32	197	6	2	8	275	53	328
For Boys — Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	19	123	165	32	197	6	2	8	275	53	328
For Girls — Aided	7	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	96	106	60	246	306	31	57	88	101	399	500
For Girls — Unaided	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	22	12	34	...	...	...	26	14	40
Total	8	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	98	112	82	258	340	31	57	88	127	413	540
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS	14	868	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	117	235	247	290	537	37	59	96	402	466	868
GRAND TOTAL	31	1,225	43	24	67	157	133	290	118	117	235	247	290	537	37	59	96	602	623	1,225

Secretariat Press, Nagpur.—A. R. D., 29-8-1902—250.

REPORT

ON THE

STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR

1902-03.

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Extract from the Proceedings of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the General Department, dated Nagpur, the 8th September 1903.

READ—

The Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1902-03.

READ ALSO—

The Circle and District Reports.

RESOLUTION.

The year 1902-03 has been one of educational progress. The number of schools went up by 24, while scholars increased from 142,720 to 158,332, or by 10 per cent. The improvement was common to British Territory and to Feudatory States, the latter accounting for 14 of the new schools and having a rise of 16 per cent. in scholars. The increase in scholars is to some extent a concomitant of greater general prosperity, but it is mainly due to the opening of infant classes, to which an increase of about 9 per cent. is attributed. In these classes young children, who if they attended school at all, were known by the designation of "*ummedwar*" and not shown as pupils, are now enrolled and have regular teaching of an elementary kind provided for them. The report of the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, shows that this new departure has been attended with considerable success. A note of warning is, however, sounded in the forwarding note of the Deputy Commissioner on the Chanda District Report, where it is observed that in parts of the district the neglect of the infant classes is such that it is quite common to find children who have been attending school for months and have hardly learnt a single letter. In the Hoshangabad District the result appears from the Northern Circle Report to have been unsatisfactory. Vigilance on the part of controlling officers is needed to prevent infant teaching from degenerating into a mere swelling of numbers by the perpetuation of the *ummedwar* system under a different guise.

The percentage of scholars to children of school-going age was 8·8, a figure not much better than that of the United Provinces in 1901-02 (6·33) and below that of the Punjab (8·14). The percentage of boy-scholars in British territory is much better, amounting to as much as 18·2, a figure which is fairly creditable having regard to the proportion of aborigines (13·5) and to the numbers contributed by low castes to the total population.

The average attendance has improved in almost every district, though in some agricultural conditions were unfavourable. In parts of the Nagpur Division it was observed that the demand for field labour consequent on a good cotton crop made it more than usually difficult to procure attendance. Thus good harvests as well as bad contribute their share towards the difficulties of the village schoolmaster.

2. Results would undoubtedly have been much better, both in respect of attendance and of examination passes, but for the numerous outbreaks of plague, which interfered very seriously with educational work. The decline in fee receipts from Rs. 1,45,816 to Rs. 1,33,032 is to be attributed wholly to this cause, and the want of success in examinations was in a very large measure directly or indirectly due to it, the Colleges and High Schools at Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad having been closed on account of plague for some months immediately preceding the examinations.

3. The increase in the amount expended on education from District Funds is mainly the outcome of increased grants. Out of the Imperial allotment of two lakhs, much was spent on the erection and repair of school buildings, which had suffered severely from enforced neglect in famine years. In several districts

the grant made on this account was expended to the full: in others, where for one reason or another the money was not spent before the 31st March, the allotment did not lapse but swelled the balance of the District Council and is available for expenditure in the current year on the object for which the grant was originally made.

The amount expended on Collegiate education is small and bears to the total expenditure the proportion of 4·9 only. In accordance with the recommendations of the Universities Commission the amount expended on higher education might, the Officiating Chief Commissioner thinks, with advantage be increased. Objects which require special attention in connection with Collegiate education are the provision of a properly taught Central Law School at Nagpur and the equipment of laboratories and appointment of professors for the teaching, under a system of combined lectures, of Chemistry and Natural Science to the students at the two Colleges at Nagpur. The grant-in-aid to the Morris College, which amounts to Rs. 600 a year only is, in the opinion of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, very inadequate. The Officiating Chief Commissioner would like to see the appointment of competent English Professors to teach English and History at this College, and is prepared to consider the question of increasing the grant materially if the Council finds itself able to propose a suitable scheme for the proper payment of the Professors at the College. The scale of pay at present given (Rs. 175 a month) to Professors is not sufficient to attract men of the highest qualifications.

4. The report shows that good progress has been made in giving effect to the recommendations of the Educational Conference. The conversion of Aided and Combined System Schools in rural tracts into Board Schools and the improvement of the pay of Primary School teachers have so far been attended with good results. The abolition of the system of payment by results has been carried out without any difficulty. A matter in which improvement is urgently called for is the strengthening of the higher inspecting staff. Proposals for this have been duly submitted, but orders on the subject are still awaited. The rules regulating the relations between the Education Department and District Councils were laid before a Committee of Native Gentlemen interested in education whose suggestions it was found possible to adopt with little or no modification. The Upper and Lower Primary Examinations have been abolished, and proposals have been submitted for the introduction of a Departmental School Final Examination. The Inspector of School, Southern Circle, remarks that one result of the discontinuance of the Middle School Examination will be to increase the number of candidates at the Matriculation Examination. With reference to this remark it may be observed that there is no reason to suppose that the abolition of the Middle School Examination will encourage students to go on to Matriculation unless they intend to go through a University Course, because the Matriculation Examination will not in itself, after the institution of the School Final Examination, admit to Government employment. So far as the change may encourage study for the sake of knowledge, apart from any material advantage in the way of employment that it may bring, the Officiating Chief Commissioner agrees with the Director of Public Instruction that the result is to be regarded with satisfaction. The School Final Examination, at the end of the High School Course, is likely to become more popular by reason of the change. Apart from this the encouragement will be to go through with the University Course instead of stopping at Matriculation or First Arts.

5. In primary education the advance that has been made in agricultural instruction is, in the Officiating Chief Commissioner's opinion, peculiarly satisfactory in a Province where the bulk of the inhabitants are agriculturists. The association of Patwaris with School Committees is calculated to do away to some extent with the perfunctory character of the teaching of village papers to which reference is made in the report of the Inspector, Northern Circle. The addition of village Banias wherever possible has been made with a view to the supervision of the teaching of *mahajani* accounts. It is to be hoped that the extension of school gardens will be attended with useful results. Mr. Hewett has been much pleased with what he has seen of the system of *deshi-kasrat* during his tours. This

form of exercise is popular with the boys and is attended with the best results in the way of healthy physical development. A matter of much importance for the well-being of primary education is the supply of duly qualified teachers. One of the rules at present in force is that none but certificated teachers must be employed, but it is abundantly apparent from the reports that effect has not yet been given to it. It is unsatisfactory to find an impression abroad in rural areas, such as that referred to by the Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, in forwarding the annual report, that it is useless to send boys to a school where the master is not capable of giving them any sound teaching. Reference is made also by the Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, to the inefficiency of the teachers in some of the rural schools of his District. The difficulty in the matter arises partly from the fact that the supply is not equal to the demand; besides this, with the conversion of a large number of Aided and Combined System Schools into Board Schools, some regard has to be paid to vested interests. Teachers who will not qualify should not be kept on. They must be gradually replaced by men with the necessary qualifications. The Officiating Chief Commissioner trusts that no effort will be spared by the Department to secure a set of competent men for this work. The improvement that has been effected in the pay and prospects of the Board School staff should make this a matter of less difficulty than was formerly the case. But it is a matter that must be kept constantly in view. It is a question whether existing facilities in the Province for the training of teachers are sufficient to provide an adequate supply for Primary Schools. The Officiating Chief Commissioner would like to have this looked into and to have it stated in the next annual report to what extent uncertificated have been replaced by duly qualified teachers.

6. A measure since taken for the improvement of female education and which was decided on during the year under report is the provincialization of girls' schools, which were hitherto under the management of Local Bodies. There is reason to hope that this may result in the gradual removal of the reproach against this Province in the matter of female education. Another step that has been taken in this direction is the establishment at Nagpur of a Female Normal School. There has been great difficulty hitherto in procuring duly qualified native female teachers for girls' schools in Marathi-speaking tracts, and it is with the object of providing these that the new Female Normal School has been established. One of the great needs of female education is, however, skilled inspection, and for that the services of a competent Inspectress are required. It may be confidently anticipated that when the services of an Inspectress are procured, and duly trained female treachers are made available in sufficient numbers, there will be a decided advance in this respect. Proposals have been made to the Government of India for the appointment of a European Inspectress but orders on the point are still awaited.

7. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the arrangements for the education of Europeans and Eurasians in the Province are not altogether satisfactory. The quality of the teaching in European Schools is in need of improvement, and this defect can be removed only by bettering the pay and prospects of the teachers and by the provision of better training. In Aided Schools salary grants to qualified teachers should have some effect in improving the character of the teaching. The number and value of scholarships available might also be increased. These questions are at present under separate consideration.

8. Arrangements for the supply of text books are not at present on a proper footing. A report on the subject of existing defects has been called for from the Director of Public Instruction.

9. Considerable improvement has been effected in the Rajkumar College. The teaching has been put on a more practical basis and provision has been made for considerably strengthening the College staff. Endeavour is being made to devise some form of moral and religious instruction for the students, the Raja of Bamra, Sir Sudhal Deo, K. C. I. E., having undertaken to prepare a treatise or manual for use in the College.

10. The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes with satisfaction the remarks contained in the report on the interest generally shown by Deputy Commissioners in educational matters. The commendation bestowed on the Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars, whose names are mentioned in paragraph 18 of the report, will be placed on record, and it is hoped that in the report for the current year it may be found possible to speak more highly of the services rendered by officers of the subordinate service generally. The relations between the Education Department and District Councils have almost invariably been harmonious, and the past year offers no exception to the rule. The good work done by School Committees forms the subject of special mention in several of the district reports. The experiments made in the direction of entrusting these bodies with the supervision of the construction and repair of school buildings have been attended with success, and Deputy Commissioners will do well to enlist their aid in work of this kind wherever possible.

11. For the steady progress made by the Department, the Administration is largely indebted to the judgment and experience of Mr. Monro, who held the office of Director of Public Instruction throughout the year. He has been ably assisted by the Inspectors of Schools. The Officiating Chief Commissioner desires to place on record his obligation to these officers as well as to Mr. Monro. Valuable outside support was, as usual, rendered to the Department by various private societies and individuals, to whom the thanks of the Administration will be separately conveyed.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, Home Department; also that a copy be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

[True Extract.]

H. M. LAURIE,

Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

Secretariat, Press Nagpur :—R. D., 9-9-1903—250.

INDEX to the Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1902-03.

Chapter.	Subject.	Paragraph.
	Submits the Report	1
I	GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY.	
	General Statistics	2
	Special features of the year's work	3
	Proportion of scholars to children of school-going age in each district	4
	Percentage of pupils of school-going age according to race or creed.	5
	Classification of pupils according to Languages	6
	General and Statistical Summary for the preparation of Maps ...	7
	Expenditure upon education and the sources from which it is met ...	8
	Number and annual value of scholarships tenable in each class of institution and the sources from which they are met ...	9
	Average cost of educating each pupil	10
	Fee receipts	11
	Expenditure as audited by Accounts Department... ...	12
	Results of examinations	13
II	CONTROLLING AGENCIES.	
	Director of Public Instruction	14
	Work of Inspectors of Schools	15
	Work of Deputy Inspectors of Schools	16
	Extra-Departmental Controlling Agencies	17
	District Officers and their Subordinates	18
	District Councils and Local Boards	19
	District Council and Local Boards, Nagpur	20
	Do. do., Wardha.	21
	Do. do., Chanda	22
	Do. do., Bhandara	23
	Do. do., Chhindwara	24
	Do. do., Balaghat	25
	Do. do., Seoni	26
	Do. do., Betul	27
	Do. do., Jubbulpore	28
	Do. do., Saugor	29

INDEX to the Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1902-03.—(Contd.)

Chapter.	Subject.	Paragraph.
II	CONTROLLING AGENCIES.—(*Concld.*)	
	District Council and Local Board, Damoh	30
	Do. do., Nimar	31
	Do. do., Narsinghpur	32
	Do. do., Hoshangabad	33
	Education in Mandla	34
	District Council and Local Boards, Raipur	35
	Do. do., Bilaspur	36
	Do. do., Sambalpur	37
	Municipal Committees	38
	School Committees	39
III	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	
	Colleges	40
	Government Colleges, Jubbulpore	41
	Hislop College, Nagpur	42
	Morris do., do.	43
IV	SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	
	SECTION A.—Secondary Schools (Boys).	
	Statistics of Secondary Schools	44
	Statistics of the Upper Secondary Departments of High Schools ...	45
	Saugor High Schools	46
	Hoshangabad High School	47
	Raipur High School	48
	Sambalpur do.	49
	Kamptee do.	50
	Aided High Schools	51
	Unaided do.	52
	Lower Secondary departments of High Schools and Middle Schools...	53
	SECTION B.—Primary Education (Boys).	
	Primary Schools	54
	Education in Feudatory States	55

INDEX to the Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1902-03.—(Contd.)

Chapter.	Subject.	Paragraph.
V	SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	
	SECTION A.—Training Institutions for Teachers.	
	Training Schools	56
	Training Institution, Jubbulpore	57
	Male Normal School, Nagpur	58
	Do. do., Raipur	59
	Female Normal School, Jubbulpore	60
	Do. do., Nagpur	61
	Uriya Teachers	62
	Training Classes in Vernacular Middle Schools	63
	SECTION B.—Technical Education.	
	Industrial Schools	64
	Law Classes, Jubbulpore and Nagpur	65
	Engineering Class, Jubbulpore	66
	Agricultural School, Nagpur	67
	Normal Agricultural Class, Nagpur	68
	The Malguzari Class	69
	Medical Instruction	70
	Technical Studentships	71
VI	FEMALE EDUCATION.	
	Statistics of Girls' Schools	72
VII	EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES	
	SECTION A.—Europeans and Eurasians.	
	Statistics of Schools for Europeans and Eurasians	73
	SECTION B.—Muhammadans and Aboriginal Races.	
	Muhammadans	74
	Aborigines	75
	SECTION C.—Native Chiefs.	
	The Rajkumar College, Raipur	76
	Reformatory School, Jubbulpore..	77
VIII	MORAL AND PHYSICAL TRAINING.	
	Tutorial System	78

INDEX to the Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1902-03.—(Concld.)

Chapter.	Subject.	Paragraph.
IX	TEXT BOOKS.	
	Preparation and distritution of text books	79
	Text Book Committees	80
X	MUSEUMS AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.	
	Museums	81
	Literary and Philanthropic Societies	82
XI	SOCIETIES AND INDIVIDUALS.	
	Societies and Individuals that deserve notice	83

Maximum limit of pages ... 25.

FROM

No. D / 3466.

A. MONRO, ESQ.,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 20th July 1903.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the state and progress of Education in these Provinces for the year 1902-03.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

General Statistics.

2. The following table gives the comparative statistics of educational institutions of all kinds for the year 1901-02 and 1902-03 :—

Class of Institution.	1901-02.			1902-03.		
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.
British Territory.						
Colleges	5	319	64	5	327	65
Secondary Schools ... High Schools	20	934	47	18	1,073	60
Secondary Schools ... Middle Schools ... English ...	64	6,537	102	67	6,349	95
Secondary Schools ... Middle Schools ... Vernacular ...	121	1,833	15	117	1,827	16
Primary Schools ... English	6	328	55	6	304	51
Primary Schools ... Vernacular	1,847	109,332	59	1,861	122,109	66
Special Schools ... English and Vernacular Schools for Males ...	10	608	61	10	554	55
Special Schools ... English and Vernacular Schools for Females ..	2	58	29	3	60	20
Females ... Secondary Schools ... English ...	10	201	20	11	203	18
Females ... Secondary Schools ... Vernacular ...	10	109	11	11	175	16
Females ... Primary Schools ... English ...	8	540	67	9	549	61
Females ... Primary Schools ... Vernacular ...	147	7,152	49	142	7,537	53
Total ...	2,250	127,951	57	2,260	141,067	62
Feudatory States.						
Secondary Schools ... High Schools	1	12	12	2	20	10
Secondary Schools ... Middle Schools ... English ...	10	352	35	10	408	41
Secondary Schools ... Middle Schools ... Vernacular ...	20	279	14	19	242	13
Primary Schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	270	13,671	51	283	16,034	57
Females. ... Middle Schools—Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females. ... Primary Schools—Vernacular ...	12	455	38	13	561	43
Total ...	313	14,769	47	327	17,265	53
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,563	142,720	56	2,587	158,332	61

It will be seen from this that whereas there were, in all, 2,563 schools with 142,720 scholars on the 31st March 1902, there were 2,587 schools with 158,332 scholars on the corresponding date of the year 1903, the increase in scholars being 10·9 per cent. This represents the highest level yet reached since the establishment of the Department in the year 1862, the highest previous record being 2,477 schools and 154,101 scholars in the year 1896.

In British Territory, the figures are 2,250 schools with 127,951 scholars last year as against 2,260 schools and 141,067 scholars on the 31st March 1903, the increase in scholars being rather above 10 per cent. In the Feudatory States, there were 313 schools and 14,769 scholars on the former as compared with 327 schools with 17,265 scholars on the latter date. The increase in strength is nearly 17 per cent. The figures regarding each class of institution

will be considered under the appropriate chapters. It is sufficient to say here that the increase is almost entirely in primary schools. Considering the fact that the schools in Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Burhanpur and in some villages had to be closed for several months, owing to an outbreak of plague, and that scarcity still prevails in parts of the Provinces, the results may be regarded as not unsatisfactory.

Special features of the year's work.

3. The main characteristics of the year's work have been the steps taken to carry into effect the recommendations of the Education Conference of 1901, *viz.* :—

(*a*) The system of aid on the results and combined system has been abolished and the fixed grant system substituted for it.

(*b*) Aided schools in rural tracts, not under the management of Mission and other societies, have been converted into Board Schools.

(*c*) The salaries of the staff of the Jubbulpore College, of the Government High Schools and of the Masters of District Council Primary Schools have been raised.

(*d*) The Middle and Upper and Lower Primary Examinations have been abolished.

The High School Scholarship Examination and the Primary Examination under the new rules were held for the first time during the year.

(*e*) Proposals for increasing the superior inspecting agency by the appointment of another Inspector of Schools and an Inspectress of Girls' Schools have been submitted. The Deputy Inspectorate has been strengthened.

(*f*) The rules regulating the relations between the Education Department and District Councils have been remodelled, more extended powers in respect of the transfer and punishment of masters having been given to the Department.

(*g*) The question of increasing the number and value of College Scholarships has been taken up. The number of technical scholarships has been raised.

(*h*) A Female Normal School has been opened at Nagpur.

In addition to these changes, the following may be mentioned :—

(1) The provincialization of Board Girls' Schools has been carried out.

(2) The tutorial system which was in an experimental stage last year has been extended and developed, and may now be considered a success.

(3) Liberal grants have been given for the extension and improvement of hostels and for the erection and repair of village school buildings.

(4) The opening of an infant class has been attended with success, having added about 9 per cent. to the strength of Primary Schools.

(5) The attempt to give a more practical bent to instruction in rural schools by teaching subjects which may be of actual value to the majority, *viz.*, the cultivating class, such as village records, the use of the village map, the elements of tenancy rights and bania's accounts, has been further developed.

(6) The continued success of instruction in agriculture as a means of fostering nature-study and developing the faculty of observation is noticeable. School gardens, which serve the purpose of providing practical illustration and of giving the boys healthy occupation after school hours, have further extended. Some of them have developed into school farms, the masters having turned to good account the instruction given them in the Normal Agricultural Class, by demonstrating in their gardens to the villagers the methods of cultivation taught them in that institution, see paragraph 54 below.

(7) Magic lanterns for the purpose of instruction by illustration have been supplied to Deputy Inspectors of Schools and to the various Normal Schools.

(8) The Malguzar's Class which was opened last year has proved successful, see paragraph 69 below.

(9) The question of setting on foot in the Primary Schools of these Provinces an institution known in the schools of the United States as " Arbor Day" was taken up (paragraph 54 below).

(10) Steps have been taken for re-organizing and strengthening the staff of the Rajkumar College. The curriculum of the institution has been revised.

Proportion of scholars to children of school-going age in each district.

4. All districts share in the increase. Jubbulpore stands first with 13·9 as against 13 in the previous year, Nagpur and Narsinghpur coming next with 13·4 per cent. Balaghat has advanced from 6·4 to 9, Damoh from 8·9 to 10, Chhindwara from 5·9 to 7, and Raipur from 7·4 to 8·5. The figures dwindle down in such backward districts as Betul and Sambalpur to 6·4 and 6·6 respectively.

Percentage of pupils of school-going age according to race or creed.

5. The percentages of children of school-going age, according to sex, race or creed is shown below :—

Class of the community.	Population of school-going age.		Scholars.				Percentage.			
			1901-02.		1902-03.		1901-02.		1902-03.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
British Territory.										
Europeans and Eurasians ...	676	376	632	639	545	668	92·9	169·9	90·03	177·6
Native Christians ...	1,382	1,287	2,101	1,711	2,292	1,828	152·02	132·9	165·8	142·03
Muhammadans ...	22,573	21,721	9,194	512	9,511	559	43·8	2·3	43·0	2·5
Hindus ... Brahmins ...	27,682	25,738	17,128	994	18,314	865	61·9	3·8	66·1	3·3
Hindus ... Non-Brahmins ...	575,654	596,608	80,741	5,326	91,073	4,459	14·0	·8	15·8	·7
Budhists ...	25	1	34	11	462	13	136·	...	184·8	...
Parsees ...	80	65	67	24	51	22	83·7	36·9	63·7	33·8
Others ...	100,325	107,303	8,070	767	10,295	110	8·0	·7	10·2	·1
Total ...	728,398	753,099	117,900	9,960	132,543	8,524	16·1	1·3	18·2	1·1
Feudatory States.										
Europeans and Eurasians ...	17	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native Christians ...	37	49	7	3	6	5	17·9	6·1	15·4	10·2
Muhammadans ...	909	893	405	3	455	2	44·6	·3	50·0	·2
Hindus ... Brahmins ...	2,748	2,560	1,089	197	1,585	116	39·6	7·7	57·6	4·5
Hindus ... Non-Brahmins ...	113,858	116,875	10,097	1,028	11,727	420	8·8	·8	10·3	·3
Budhists ...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parsees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	30,755	30,742	1,792	136	2,931	18	5·8	·4	9·5	·06
Total ...	148,324	151,133	13,402	1,367	16,704	561	9·0	·9	11·3	·3

The total population of the Provinces according to the last census is 11,873,029 and the number of children of school-going age taken at the conventional number of 15 per cent. is 1,780,954, the total number under instruction being 158,332.

The total percentage of children under instruction to those of school-going [illegible]e is 8·8 as against 8 per cent. in the previous year, *viz.*; under boys 17 per [illegible]nt. and under girls 1·1 per cent., as against 14·9 and 1·2 respectively.

In British Territory, the total percentage is 9·5 as against 8·6 in the previous [illegible] or under boys 18·1 per cent. and under girls 1·1 per cent. as against 16·1 [illegible]·3 respectively. In the Native States, the total percentage is 5·7 as against [illegible] the previous year, or under boys 11·3 and under girls ·3 as against 9·0 and [illegible]ectively. As regards race or creed, the increase under Native Christians [illegible]hammadans is insignificant. Under Brahmin (boys) there is an increase [illegible]ent. and under non-Brahmins 1·8 per cent.

Female education which shows a slight decline, is still a negligeable quantity.

Classification of pupils according to languages.

6. The following table shows the distribution of scholars according to the languages studied by them. Detailed information regarding each language are not available, as the subsidiary tables have been abolished:—

	Public Institutions.					
	English.	Per cent.	Classical language.	Per cent.	Vernacular language.	Per cent.
1901-1902.						
British Territory	9,012	7·04	1,180	·9	126,523	98·8
Feudatory States	364	2·4	21	·1	14,748	99·8
Total ...	9,376	6·5	1,201	·8	141,271	98·9
1902-1903.						
British Territory	8,478	6·01	1,212	·86	135,402	95·9
Feudatory States	410	2·3	39	·2	17,226	99·7

The decline in the number of English learners from 7·04 to 6·01 is due to the outbreak of plague, which caused the temporary closure of schools. The number studying the vernacular languages has increased from 126,528 to 135,402.

General and statistical summary for the preparation of maps.

7. The information called for by the Government of India (Home Department letter No. 7-Education—191, dated the 28th March 1895) is furnished for the year under review in the following table:—

		Population.		Children.		1902-03.				
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total number of children under instruction.	Total number of children in colleges and special schools.	Number of boys in secondary schools.	Number of boys in primary schools.	Total number of girls under instruction.
The Nerbudda Valley.	Saugor ...	238,728	232,318	35,809	34,848	8,147	...	563	6,273	1,311
	Damoh ...	143,488	141,838	21,523	21,276	4,285	...	215	3,847	223
	Jubbulpore ...	335,552	345,033	50,333	51,755	14,237	241	1,113	11,062	1,821
	Narsinghpur ...	153,938	160,013	23,091	24,002	6,274	...	350	5,459	465
	Hoshangabad ...	230,597	231,603	34,590	34,740	8,330	...	678	7,081	571
	Total ...	1,102,303	1,110,805	165,346	166,621	41,273	241	2,919	33,722	4,391
	Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	12·4	...	1·7	20·4	2·6
The Satpura Range.	Nimar ...	167,921	159,114	25,188	23,867	5,786	...	442	5,073	271
	Betul ...	139,940	145,423	20,991	21,813	2,772	...	129	2,612	31
	Chhindwara ...	199,369	208,558	29,905	31,284	4,315	...	173	4,042	100
	Seoni ...	158,416	169,293	23,762	25,394	4,139	...	229	3,556	354
	Balaghat ...	157,729	168,792	23,659	25,319	4,424	...	132	4,154	138
	Mandla ...	156,491	160,759	23,474	24,114	3,510	...	120	3,134	256
	Total ...	979,866	1,011,939	146,979	151,791	24,946	...	1,225	22,571	1,150
	Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	8·3	...	·8	8·5	·7
The Maratha Country.	Wardha ...	193,815	191,288	29,072	28,693	6,570	...	542	5,871	157
	Nagpur ...	377,612	374,232	56,642	56,135	15,255	481	2,413	11,204	1,057
	Bhandara ...	320,648	342,414	48,096	51,362	8,352	...	445	7,617	230
	Chanda ...	297,272	304,261	44,591	45,630	6,427	...	403	5,867	157
	Total ...	1,189,347	1,212,195	178,401	181,829	36,604	481	3,803	30,659	1,661
	Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	10·1	...	2·1	17·1	
The Chhattisgarh Country.	Raipur ...	1,039,220	1,101,660	115,883	165,249	24,975	89	921	22,141	1,82
	Bilaspur ...	529,058	563,689	79,359	84,553	12,737	...	346	11,364	1,0
	Sambalpur ...	1,005,020	1,027,927	150,753	154,189	17,797	...	665	15,004	
	Total ...	2,573,298	2,693,276	385,995	403,991	55,509	89	1,035	48,509	
	Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	7·02	...	·5	12·6	
	Grand Total ...	5,844,814	6,028,215	876,721	904,232	158,332	811	9,682	137,461	
	Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	8·9	...	1·1		

8. The total expenditure on education in British Territory in the year under review is Rs. 12,21,222 as against Rs. 10,31,279, in the previous year. Of this, 33·7 per cent. was met from Provincial Funds as against 37·2 per cent. in the previous year, 34·7 as against 25·5 from District Funds, 7·6 as against 8·05 from Municipal Funds, 10·7 from fee receipts as against 14·0, and 13·3 as compared with 15·3 from other sources. As regards the expenditure in the different classes of institutions 4·9 per cent. were spent on collegiate education as against 5·9 per cent., 19·9 per cent. on secondary education as against 24·5 per cent., 39·01 per cent. on primary education as against 41·5 per cent. and 5·3 per cent. on technical education as against 6·7 per cent. Of the expenditure on collegiate education 41·8 per cent. was met from Provincial Funds as against 37·3 in the previous year, 2·5 as against 2·5 from Municipal Revenues, 25·5 as against 28·02 from fees and 30·2 as against 32·2 from other sources. To secondary education, Provincial Funds contributed 25·2 as against 25·4 per cent., District Council Funds 8·4 as against 8·3, Municipal 14·1 as against 12·6, fee receipts 33·8 as against 35·7, and other sources 18·5 as against 18·03. As regards Primary Schools, 13·7 per cent. are debitable to Provincial Revenues, 58·9 per cent. to District Funds, 8·6 to Municipal Funds, 5·5 to fee receipts, and 13·3 to other sources.

Total expenditure on education and the sources from which it is met.

In Technical Schools, which, with the exception of two aided industrial schools, are Government institutions, 97·7 per cent. were met from Provincial Revenues.

The total increase is mainly under the head "Building grants" of which the grant to District Councils from Provincial Revenues for the erection or repair of Primary School houses formed the greatest part. Increased grants to Municipalities for building purposes were also given. The other figures call for no special remarks.

9. One hundred and forty-six scholarships of the annual value of Rs. 12,600 are paid from Provincial Revenues as against 137 scholarships amounting to Rs. 11,736 in the previous year. The increase is under technical scholarships. Of the above 13 are tenable in Arts Colleges only and 7 in Technical Colleges and 33 in Technical Schools. Forty-three are tenable in High Schools on the results of the High School Scholarship Examination, 14 in Middle Schools and 36 in Primary Schools. From District Council Funds 73 scholarships are awarded annually. From other sources, mainly endowments, 31 scholarships of the annual value of Rs. 2,380 are payable.

Number and value of scholarships tenable in each class of institution and the sources from which they are met.

10. The average cost of educating each pupil is given in General Table No. II. The figures show little variation on those of the previous year. The average cost of educating each pupil was, in Colleges of Arts, Rs. 206-6-0 as against Rs. 208-2-0; in Secondary Schools 25·4 as against 24·4, and in Primary Schools 3·9 as against 3·8.

Average cost of educating each pupil.

11. Fee receipts have declined from Rs. 1,45,816 to Rs. 1,33,032. This is partly due to the closure of some schools for several months owing to the prevalence of plague, and partly to relaxations in the fee rates sanctioned in places which were still suffering from the effects of the last famine. Fees in District Council Schools are now shown under local fund expenditure. The actual fee receipts of these schools were as follows:—

Fee receipts.

	Rs.
1901-02	17,589
1902-03	29,679

The increase is due to the conversion of aided Primary Schools into Board s. The decline under aided Primary Schools from Rs. 20,988 to Rs. 8,700 the same cause.

12. The increase under "Inspection" is due mainly to the strengthening of the Inspecting Agency. Under Government Schools, General, there is an increase of Rs. 5,500, which is owing to enhanced building grants. The increase of Rs. 4,041 in Government Schools, Special, is due to grants-in-aid, mainly building grants, which have risen from Rs. 61,849 to Rs. 1,00,425. The decline under result grants is due to the abolition of the result grant system.

Expenditure as audited by Accounts Department.

13. The results of the various examinations for which students of these Provinces appeared are given in General Table No. VI. The number of passes in the University Examination show a lamentable decrease, which is due to the fact that the Colleges and High Schools in Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad were closed for several months on account of an outbreak of plague, and that at the most critical period of the year, *viz.*, for the months immediately preceding the examination. The students were, therefore, for this period without any instruction whatever. Fourteen students only passed the B. A. Examination as against 27 last year, 27 the F. A. as against 60 and 150 the Matriculation Examination as compared with 155. It is however, satisfactory to note that as many as 32 candidates passed the School Final Examination, being 8 more than in the previous year.

Results of examination.

CHAPTER II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

14. I was in charge of the office of the Director of Public Instruction throughout the year. In April, I visited Allahabad for the purpose of attending the sittings of the Universities Commission. During the rains, I was prevented by the state of my health from doing much inspection work. I visited Jubbulpore in July and then went to Nagpur. In November, I conferred with Mr. Orange, the Director-General of Education, on certain educational questions and visited with him the Nagpur Colleges and High Schools, the Normal and Agricultural Schools, and the Malguzari Class. In December, I went to Dehli and attended the Durbar, returning to Nagpur on the 10th January. I then went on tour by rail and visited Kamptee, Bhandara, Raipur, Bilaspur, Sambalpur, Murwara, Saugor, Damoh, Narsinghpur and a few Primary Schools in the Hoshangabad District.

Director of Public Instruction.

15. The work done by the Inspectors of Schools is summarised below:—

Work of Inspectors of Schools.

The Southern Circle was held by Mr. Sells until the 3rd November, when he was relieved by Mr. Mitchell and posted to the Eastern Circle. Mr. Mitchell remained in charge of this Circle until the end of the year. Messrs. Sells and Mitchell between them travelled 1,193 miles by road and 2,449 miles by rail, spent 200 days on tour and made 224 inspections.

Mr. Spence held the Eastern Circle until November 3rd, when he was relieved by Mr. Sells. Between them, they travelled 900 miles by road and 2,501 miles by rail, spent 175 days on tour and made 203 inspections.

Mr. Sharp was in charge of the Northern Circle throughout the year. H travelled 1,339 miles by road, 3,368 miles by rail, spent 235 days on tour an made 350 inspections.

Mr. Sharp's record of work thus considerably exceeds in amount those the other Inspectors of Schools, and it would be difficult to overpraise his en and devotion to duty, at, I regret to say, the sacrifice of his health. I spe recommend him for the thanks of the Administration. Mr. Mitchell was o charge of the Southern Circle for a part of the year. His work was chara by his usual thoroughness and soundness. Mr. Spence did good work Eastern Circle.

Work of Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

16. The average number of inspections done by Deputy Inspectors of Schools was, in the Northern Circle 256, in the Southern Circle 202 and in the Eastern Circle 252, as against 274, 216 and 203 respectively in the previous year. The officers whose names have been mentioned for good work are the following:—Mr. Govind Rao Bapat of Bhandara, Mr. Sheo Prasad Pande of Chhindwara, Mr. Maruti Ganesh of Nagpur, Mr. Hanuman Prasad of Jubbulpore, Mr. Gopal Parmanand of Saugor, Mr. Jailal of Narsinghpur, Mr. Govind Rao Bobde of Nimar, Mr. Gulab Singh of Sambalpur, Mr. Ganpat Rao Kanitkar of the Raipur Range, Mr. Sher Ali of the Drug Range, and Jeorakhan Lal of Bilaspur.

Extra departmental Controlling Agencies.

17. The extra departmental Controlling Agencies are the following :—

(1) District Officers and their subordinates.

(2) District Councils and Local Boards.

(3) Municipal Committees.

(4) School Committees.

District Officers and their subordinates.

18. I have invariably found Deputy Commissioners sympathetic and helpful in educational matters. Where all have done good work, it would seem almost invidious to single out the names of Mr. Chapman, Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, who has done so much to promote instruction by means of the magic lantern, the use of which he took the trouble to explain to the Deputy Inspector of his district, and Mr. Napier, Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, who has generously offered, out of his own private money, rewards for the best trees planted in village schools on "Arbor Day" (paragraph 54 below).

The work of Tahsildars is unequal. Their inspections have been to a great extent interrupted by the epidemic of plague. The names of the following have been brought to my notice for good work :—Mr. Durga Prasad Pande of Raipur, Mr. Kunj Behari Lal of Dhamtari, Mr. Vishwanath Rao of Mungeli, Mr. Govind Sitaram of Burgarh, Mr. Majid Ali, Naib-Tahsildar of Drug, Mr. A. M. Subraya, Naib-Tahsildar of Sambalpur, Mr. K. S. Muhammad Ahfazul Rahim of Sihora Mr. Narayen Mahadji Agate, of Saugor, Mr. Sardar Jawahir Singh of Rehli, Mr. Wali Muhammad of Khurai, Mr. Kasim Shariff of Damoh, Mr. Balkrishna Ramchandra Bakhale of Mandla, and Mr. Bishambar Nath Dube of Harda.

District Councils and Local Boards.

19. District Councils have generally worked in harmony with the Department throughout the year. The relations between these bodies and the Education Department have been slightly modified in accordance with the Resolution of the Education Conference at Simla, larger powers in respect of the transfer and punishment of masters having been given to the Department. This will facilitate the work of education. Whereas, under the old rules, a master could not be fined without the sanction of the District Council, the obtaining of which sometimes involved unnecessary delay. Under the new rules, a Deputy Inspector is empowered to fine a master up to half a month's salary, the Director has the power of dismissal and transfer of a master from one district to another, and the Inspector, the power of transfer within the district.

The work of each District Council is briefly reviewed in paragraphs 20 to 37 below.

20. *Nagpur.*—The number of schools has fallen from 165 to 160, while the strength and average daily attendance have increased from 9,229 and 6,180 to 9,328 and 6,346 respectively. Fees have declined from Rs. 3,960 to 3,619. Rupees 12,000 were sanctioned from Provincial Funds for the construction and repair of school buildings. The work of constructing 18 school houses was taken in hand, but not finished by the close of the year.

21. *Wardha.*—The number of schools remains stationary, *viz.*, 109. The statistics are generally favourable. A sum of Rs. 6,000 was paid from Provincial Funds for the construction and repair of school buildings. The buildings are now generally in good order and well equipped. Most of the schools have good gardens. The District Council is businesslike in its despatch of work.

22. *Chanda.*—The statistics show improvement, *viz.*, an increase of 1 in schools, 284 in scholars and 52 in average attendance. A second Deputy Inspector has been sanctioned for this district during the year. Rupees 7,000 were contributed from Provincial Revenues for the construction and repair of school houses. The schools are largely attended by children of agriculturists, and care is taken to make the school gardens successful and instruction in agriculture practical.

23. *Bhandara.*—Notwithstanding the unfavourable harvest, the statistics show improvement in all respects. Schools, scholars, average attendance and fees have increased by 5, 937, 699 and Rs. 223, respectively. Instruction is generally satisfactory. School gardens in the district are particularly good. Rupees 6,000 were contributed from Provincial Funds for the construction and repair of school buildings and 22 new school buildings were erected.

24. *Chhindwara.*—Schools have increased from 59 to 63, pupils from 3,310 to 4,008 and average attendance from 2,276 to 2,528. Fee receipts show an increase over last year by Rs. 128. The schools are generally in a very efficient state. Six new school buildings were completed during the year and three are under construction. For this purpose a Government grant of Rs. 5,000 was made. The school gardens in the district are probably the best in the Southern Circle.

25. *Balaghat.*—Notwithstanding the scarcity in the district, schools, scholars, average attendance and fee receipts have increased from 57, 2,926, 1,393 and Rs. 764 to 67, 4,195, 2,160 and Rs. 1,083, respectively. Rupees 3,500 were paid from Provincial Revenues towards the construction and repair of school buildings. Ten new school buildings were completed. Gardens exist in 38 schools, several of them being good.

26. *Seoni.*—The number of schools is the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 59, whereas scholars and average attendance have risen by 262 and 86, respectively. Rupees 8,000 were sanctioned from Provincial Funds for the construction and repair of school houses, but Rs. 4,703 only were spent during the year. Fourteen new school buildings were constructed. Almost all the schools are provided with gardens. Instruction is improving. The general management of the District Council has been businesslike.

27. *Betul.*—The number of schools is unchanged, being 58, but attendance has considerably improved. Instruction is fair. Rupees 6,000 were paid from Provincial Funds towards the construction and repair of school buildings. Eight schools are still without buildings of their own. A very successful conference of school masters was held in Badnur in October last.

28. *Jubbulpore.*—The statistics all show improvement; schools, scholars and average attendance have risen from 167, 9,606 and 72 per cent. to 168, 10,576 and 75 per cent. respectively. Rupees 9,000 were given from Provincial Funds towards the construction and repair of school buildings. School gardens are maintained in 80 schools.

29. *Saugor.*—Schools have decreased by 8, whilst scholars have increased from 6,752 to 7,206 owing to the opening of infant classes. Average daily attendance is stationary, being 70 per cent. Fees have slightly risen. Rupees. 3,000 were contributed from Provincial Funds for school buildings. Ten new buildings were constructed and repairs done to 11 school houses. Seventeen schools have yet no proper buildings of their own. School gardens are successfully maintained. A very successful conference of masters was held at Saugor in November last. The relations between the Department and the Council were cordial.

30. *Damoh.*—Schools, scholars and average attendance all show improvement. Rs. 6,000 were contributed from Provincial Funds towards the construction and repair of school buildings. Five new school houses were under construction. School gardens have improved. The relations of the Council with the Department were harmonious.

31. *Nimar.*—Schools and scholars have risen from 90 and 3,924 to 92 and 4,509 respectively, but average attendance and fee collections declined from 67 per cent. and Rs. 2,264 to 63 per cent. and Rs. 1,950 owing to an outbreak of plague. Rupees 3,000 were given from Provincial Funds towards the construction and repair of school houses. School gardens are still poor.

32. *Narsinghpur.*—Schools remain stationary, while scholars, average attendance and fee receipts have increased from 5,222, 67 per cent. and Rs. 1,865 to 5,675, 70 per cent. and Rs. 2,022 respectively. Rupees 3,000 were paid from Provincial Funds for the construction and repair of school houses. Seven schools are still without suitable buildings of their own; 55 schools have school gardens in which European and native vegetables are grown.

33. *Hoshangabad.*—Schools and fee receipts have decreased from 140 and Rs. 3,309 to 139 and Rs. 3,061 respectively, while scholars and average attendance have increased from 7,233 and 69 per cent. to 7,297 and 73 per cent. respectively. Rupees 8,000 were paid from Provincial Funds for the construction and repair of school houses. Four schools are still without proper buildings. School gardens have received great attention. Two plots of ground were secured for school farms, *viz.*, at Itarsi and Bankheri. A successful conference of masters was held at Hoshangabad where special subjects were explained to the masters. The relations between the Council and the Department are now harmonious.

34. *Mandla.*—There being no District Council in this district the schools are managed by the Department. The figures show improvement under all heads over those of the previous year. Rupees 1,000 were sanctioned for the construction of school buildings. All the schools except one have now suitable school houses of their own. School gardens are not well maintained.

35. *Raipur.*—Schools under the Council have declined from 203 to 197 owing to the closure of the middle departments of certain Vernacular Middle Schools. Scholars. and average daily attendance have improved from 13,290 and 8,835 to 15,310 and 10,259 respectively. Gardens are maintained in most schools. Seeds to the value of Rs. 50 were supplied by the Council. Juari, wheat and potato crops were successfuly grown in some gardens. Rupees 20,000 were paid from Provincial Funds for the construction and repair of school buildings. The relations of the Council with the officers of the Department were cordial.

36. *Bilaspur.*—Schools, scholars and average attendance have risen from 110, 7,011 and 4,804 to 138, 9,819 and 6,111 respectively. School gardens suffered from drought. Rupees 3,000 were paid from Provincial Funds for the construction and repair of school buildings. Sixteen new school houses were constructed and many others were repaired. Private subscriptions amounting to nearly Rs. 3,000 were contributed for this purpose.

37. *Sambalpur.*—The number of schools remained unchanged, *viz.*, 118. Pupils and average attendance both exhibit an increase. Instruction is satisfactory. Gardens have been well maintained. The relations of the officers of the Department with the Council were harmonious. Rupees 10,700 were contributed from Provincial Funds towards school buildings; 49 new school houses were constructed and 11 repaired.

38. *Municipal Committees.*—The work of Municipal committees is treated mainly under the head of lower secondary education. As a rule, these bodies take much interest in their schools and are always ready to accept the advice of the Department in matters affecting the management of their schools.

39. *School Committees.*—I have little to add to what has been said of these bodies in previous reports. Their main function in rural tracts is to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the people in the management and control of schools. Some District Councils have, I am glad to say, accepted my advice as regards entrusting the erection of school buildings to School Committees, but others still persist in employing contractors, with the result that buildings collapse shortly after erection and money is wasted. A useful addition to the School Committees has been made by the appointment of the local Patwaris and Banias, the duty of the former being to explain the use of village records to masters and boys and of the latter to see that Mahajani accounts are correctly taught.

CHAPTER III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Colleges.

40. The statistics of Colleges will be found in General Table III. The average number enrolled has increased from 270 to 277. It would, doubtless, have been considerably greater but for the epidemic of plague, which necessitated the closure of the Colleges for upwards of three months. Fee receipts have risen from Rs. 12,779 to Rs. 12,988 in spite of the fact that no fees were, for this reason, levied for the last three months of the year. The same cause explains the decline in the number of passes in the University Examinations. The cost to Government per pupil has increased from Rs. 82-0-3 to Rs. 88-10-3.

Government College, Jubbulpore.

41. The increase in expenditure from Rs. 27,182 to Rs. 29,963 is due to increments in the salaries of the Principal and Professors. The average number enrolled decreased from 87 to 83 and the average attendance from 78 to 76. Fee receipts increased from Rs. 5,528 to Rs. 5,620 in spite of the fact that the last instalment amounting to Rs. 798 was not collected owing to the closure of the College. Partly through this fact and partly through the decline in strength, the cost to Government per pupil increased from Rs. 210-8-5 to Rs. 251-10-2. One candidate passed the B. Sc. Examination, only one appearing, six candidates the B. A. out of nine examinees and five only the F. A. out of 26 examinees. The poor results may be attributed to the closure of the College, as explained above.

The Field Games Association continues to do good work and held an athletic meeting in November in which the schools of Jubbulpore competed. Mr. Fuller's Shield was won by the College. The boarding-house is well managed, but needs extension to meet the increase in the number of the Practical Engineering Class. Mr. Browning was in charge of the institution throughout the year and managed it satisfactorily. He specially mentions the good work done by Mr. Dutt, Professor of Mathematics.

Hislop College.

42. The institution is under the management of the Free Church Mission. The total cost has decreased from Rs. 16,700 to Rs. 15,798 and the cost per pupil from Rs. 156-1-2 to Rs. 142-5-2. The strength has increased from 110 to 113, while fee receipts show a substantial increase from Rs. 3,781 to Rs. 4,043. The results of the University Examinations are as follows :—

Examination.	No. appeared.	No. passed.
B. A. ...	27	7
F. A. ...	38	9

These results are not satisfactory, but this is due to plague which necessitated the closure of the College for nearly three months.

Morris College.

43. The total expenditure has decreased from Rs. 11,496 to Rs. 11,473, while the cost per pupil is Rs. 138-3-8 against Rs. 151-4-2 last year; of this Government bore Rs. 6-10-0. Fees have also decreased from Rs. 3,470 to Rs. 3,325. The strength of the College has risen from 87 to 95. Out of 14 candidates, one only passed the B. A. examination and seven the F. A. out of 42 examinees. The

proportion of students taking up the B. course to those reading the A. course is, the Principal reports, 7 to 10, which may be taken as an indication of the increasing popularity of the study of science.

The results of the University Examinations, especially the B. A., are very poor, but this is due to the prevalence of plague, as many as 14 candidates not having presented themselves at the examination though they had sent up their applications.

CHAPTER IV.—SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.

SECTION A.—*Secondary Schools.*

Statistics of Secondary Schools.

44. The statistics of Secondary Schools are given in General Table No. III. Secondary Schools in British Territory have declined by 3 in schools and by 55 in strength, the falling-off being mostly in High and Vernacular Middle Schools. One unaided High School in Nagpur was closed and the High School department of the Rajkumar College, Raipur, was abolished. The middle departments of four Vernacular Board Schools were closed and hence there is a decrease of four under Vernacular Middle Schools. Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools have increased by three in number. This is owing to the opening of two schools in Bhandara and one in Jubbulpore. Fee receipts have decreased from Rs. 79,927 to Rs. 77,810 or by 2·6 per cent., owing to the closure of certain High and Middle Schools on account of the outbreak of plague. The High School scholarship Examination, which is now the test for the award of High School scholarships in lieu of the Middle School Examination was held for the first time this year.

The Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, remarks that "the abolition of "the Middle School Examination caused considerable excitement, not to say "consternation, on our Middle Schools. Boys, their teachers and parents are so "accustomed to looking upon a Government certificate as the sole end of educa- "tion that the sudden abolition of the Middle School test seemed to deprive "Middle Schools of all recognized educational status. * * * Parents said that "there was no use in sending their boys to an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, "when no Government certificate was forthcoming at the end of the course."

Mr. Mitchell anticipates that "the fact that no departmental certificate "is available at the end of the Middle School course will, doubtless, tend to "increase the number of those who proceed to the Matriculation standard." I have no doubt that such will be the result, though it was not contemplated when the Middle School Examination was abolished. The demand for High School education is already increasing in the Provinces. Several of the Municipalities, *e. g.*, Bilaspur and Bhandara, are endeavouring to raise funds for the opening of High Schools, and, in process of time, I expect that each district will have its own High School. Nothing could be more injurious to educational progress than that the Middle School certificate, which represented a mere smattering of knowledge, should have been regarded by the people as an end in itself. If the abolition of the Middle School Examination tends to destroy this ideal and results in a general raising of the standard of English education, its disappearance may be hailed as a blessing.

Statistics of the Upper Secondary Departments of High Schools.

45. The Upper Secondary Departments of High Schools are as follows:—

Government High Schools.

(1) Saugor, (2) Hoshangabad, (3) Raipur, (4) Sambalpur, (5) Kamptee.

Aided High Schools.

(1) Free Church Institution, Nagpur; (2) Neill City High School, Nagpur; (3) Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore; (4) Hitkarini Sabha High School, Jubbulpore; (5) Anjuman Islamia High School, Jubbulpore; (6) Mission High School, Seoni-Chhapara; (7) Patwardhan High School, Nagpur.

Unaided.

(1) Jubilee High School, Chanda; (2) High School, Khandwâ; (3) Christian Mission High School, Hardha; (4) Khairagarh, (5) Bamra.

The number of High Schools has fallen from 20 to 18 owing to the closure of an unaided High School in Nagpur and the abolition of the High School Department of the Rajkumar School, Raipur, but the strength has increased from 880 to 1,060 and fee receipts from Rs. 22,938 to Rs. 25,401. One hundred and fifty-two candidates passed the School Final, the Entrance or Higher Standard Examiation as against 164 in the previous year.

The condition of each institution is considered in paragraphs 46 to 52 below.

High School, Saugor.

46. The number enrolled shows little variation. Nineteen candidates passed the Entrance or School Final Examinations out of 30 examinees as against 17 and 27 in the previous year. Fee receipts exhibit a slight decline. The great want of the school is a suitable hostel, but a special grant has been allotted from Provincial Funds for the purpose and the work of erecting a hostel will be commenced as soon as a suitable site can be procured. The general management of the institution under Rai Sahib Nanakchand continues to be highly satisfactory.

High School, Hoshangabad.

47. The strength of the school has declined from 52 to 42. Fourteen candidates out of 27 presented passed the Entrance or School Final Examinations as against 14 and 23 respectively last year. Fee receipts have slightly increased. The school was closed for upwards of three months owing to the plague epidemic. The Head Master, Mr. Kanhaya Lal Guru, has managed the school successfully during the year.

High School, Raipur.

48. The Inspector's report on this institution is as follows:—

The number of pupils in the High School Department has risen from 75 to 95. Fee receipts have increased from Rs. 2,209 to Rs. 2,637. This is partly due to the revision of the assessment of income of parents and guardians. The results of the Matriculation and School Final Examinations are very creditable to all concerned. In the Matriculation Examination 9 passed out of 15 presented as against 7 passes last year, and in the School Final 11 passed out of 20 examined as compared with 4 passes in 1901-02. Accommodation for the classes is still inadequate and it is proposed to convert the old Military Hospital into a hostel and class rooms. The tutorial system was introduced at the end of 1901-02 and is, now, in good working order. Mr. Muhammad Khan has held the post of Headmaster during the year and his work has been uniformly good.

High School, Sambalpur.

49. The decrease of two in numbers hardly needs explanation. Fee receipts have increased from Rs. 1,146 to Rs. 1,334. Eight candidates out of 14 presented passed the Entrance Examination as against two out of 13 in the previous year. The new boarding-house is now complete and supplies a long-felt want.

High School, Kamptee.

50. This is the second year of this school's existence. Numbers have risen from 10 to 40 in consequence of the formation of a second year's class, and the fee receipts have proportionately risen. Seven candidates appeared for the Entrance Examination, but none were successful. It should, however, be remembered that the school was closed for several months on account of plague. The school generally is making fair progress and is specially commended by the Inspector for excellence in physical instruction.

Aided High Schools.

51. The Free Church Institution and the Neil City High School, Nagpur, are situated in the city and are popular and well-attended institutions, but are ill-provided with open spaces for games and exercises. Both institutions had to be closed owing to the plague. The Sitabaldi High School was amalgamated with the Buti Anglo-Vernacular School and takes the name of Patwardhan High School. An excellent building has been erected on a convenient site and the school promises to be a success.

Of the Seoni Mission High School, the Inspector reports as follows :—

The Seoni Mission High School is in a very thriving condition and promises to be a great success as a High School. At present the accommodation is very unsuitable and the class rooms are small and overcrowded, but this state of affairs will shortly cease. On an excellent site with ample space for gardens, games, &c., the Mission are constructing splendid buildings for the school, with hall, large class rooms and boarding-houses. When the buildings are completed, the Seoni Mission School will probably be the best appointed High School in the Provinces.

The three High Schools in Jubbulpore, *viz.*, the Hitkarini Sabha, the Church Mission High School and the Anjuman Islamia, all suffered from plague, having been closed for upwards of three months. The Hitkarini is still pre-eminent as being one of the most popular High Schools in the Provinces, but with the worst accommodation. Steps have, however, been taken to remedy this defect, and I hope, during the next year, to see a suitable building provided for the school. A sum of upwards of Rs. 40,000, inclusive of a Government grant of Rs. 10,000, has been raised for the purpose. The Mission School has a good hostel and has improved its class-room accommodation. The result of the public examinations were, as might be expected from the closure of the schools for so long a period as three months, inferior to those of last year.

Unaided High Schools.

52. The Khandwa High School will shortly be taken over by the Municipality and amalgamated with the Municipal Middle School. Steps are being taken for the erection of a new building. The Harda Christian Mission High School has, only recently, been raised to that status. It is provided with a good building and compound and should prove a success.

The Jubilee High School, Chanda, is defective in respect of staff, accommodation and apparatus. I question whether it satisfies the more stringent rules of recognition recommended by the Educational Conference of 1901.

Lower Secondary Departments of High Schools and Middle Schools.

53. The Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools in British Territory are 67 in number. Of these 7 are Government, 26 Municipal, 2 District Council, 22 aided and 10 unaided. The strength has declined from 6,537 to 6,349, whilst fee receipts, under the revised rules, have increased from Rs. 41,411 to Rs. 50,318. The falling-off in strength is due to the plague epidemic.

Of the Municipal Schools, which constitute the majority of lower secondary Anglo-Vernacular Schools, it may be said that they are popular and well managed. They are provided with fairly good hostels and sufficient apparatus. All have libraries containing useful literature, and physical instruction receives adequate attention. The main defect is inadequate accommodation. Owing to the increasing demand for English education, numbers have exceeded the capacities of both staff and accommodation, and in some cases the number of admissions has had to be limited. The case has been met in Bhandara to some extent by private enterprise, an aided Anglo-Vernacular School which carries off the surplusage of the Municipal Middle School having been established. But private enterprise is not ordinarily forthcoming in most Municipalities, and it will be necessary for Government to come to the aid of some of them with increased building grants, otherwise English education will be unduly checked. Such of the aided schools as are under Mission or large native societies are well managed, but other aided schools specially those in Nagpur, are poorly accommodated and under deficient and inefficient staffs of masters. The Vernacular Middle Schools are 117 in number as against 121 in the previous year, the strength showing a slight decline.

In the Feudatory States there are 10 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools with 408 pupils against 352 in the previous year, and 19 Vernacular Middle Schools with 242 pupils as against 279 last year.

SECTION B.—*Primary Education (Boys).*

Primary Schools.

54. The statistics of Primary Schools are given in General Table III. Th number of schools in British Territory has increased from 1,853 to 1,867 and the strength from 109,660 to 122,413, or by 11·6 per cent.

Fee receipts declined from Rs. 29,420 to Rs. 17,283. This is merely nominal, being, as explained above (paragraph 11), due to the fact that fees in combined system schools were shown as local fund expenditure since these institutions were converted into Board Schools.

The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 3-4-3 as against Rs. 3-3-6 in the previous year. Passes in the Primary Examination held for the first time this year under the new rules show little variation on the figures of the Upper Primary Examination of last year.

The increase in numbers is due partly to the recovery of the country from the effects of the past famines, which however, has been somewhat retarded by the fresh scourge of plague, and partly to the popularity of the newly opened infant classes. The abolition of the results and combined systems and the conversion into Board Schools of the schools on these systems in rural tracts is a popular measure, in that it places the masters on a better and more assured footing. Owing to the late unfavourable seasons masters on the system of payment by results suffered considerably, their schools being often closed for months. Under the new system, they will receive fixed salaries and that at a higher rate than they earned before, the minimum pay of a certificated Headmaster being fixed at Rs. 10 as against average emoluments of Rs. 6 or Rs. 7. It was also fortunate that in a year of the extension of primary education it was possible for the Administration to grant a considerable sum to District Councils for the erection and repair of school buildings. Some of the District Councils made the most of their allotments, but others, I regret to say, failed to utilize the amounts before the end of the official year, with the result that the money lapsed. The prevalence of plague, which paralysed action, accounts in some districts for this failure, but not in all.

Instruction in the new subjects, which are of a more practical nature and which are intended chiefly for the benefit of the cultivating class, *viz.*, village records, the use of the village map, the nature of the soils in the village area, the elements of tenancy rights, manuscript reading and bania's accounts, has been pushed on successfully. School gardens, which provide, *inter alia*, the means of practical illustration of agricultural teaching, have been extended. An incidental result of their extension is the growing popularity of English vegetables, such as the cabbage, the cauliflower, &c. Some of the Deputy Inspectors report that malguzars begged them to be supplied with seed of the vegetables grown in the school gardens, and it is not an uncommon thing to find the gardens of malguzars stocked with such vegetables. Mr. Mitchell writes.— "Agricultural instruction is becoming daily more useful and practical, whilst its importance as nature-knowledge and as a training of the faculties of observation is not overlooked."

A somewhat ambitious project was started by one of the masters in a District Council School, where a plot of ground given by the malguzar was planted with various crops on two methods:—

(1) on the usual method followed by the villagers.

(2) according to the methods which the master had been taught in the Normal Agricultural Class.

The results, which were shown to the School Committee and the villagers, were greatly in favour of the more scientific methods of cultivation. Masters in other districts, stimulated by this example and instigated by the local malguzars, are starting school farms on similar lines. It is not, I may add, exactly the function of the Education Department to start experimental farms, but it is gratifying to find masters turning to good account the instruction given them in the Normal Agricultural Class, and that they should be capable of such initiative is a healthy sign. The usual objection of the ordinary villager to education is that it is of no use. But if the masters can show them better methods of cultivation, this objection will perhaps disappear and the village school possibly become more popular.

Each school has its own plan of the school and a good map of the village area; also collections of different kinds of soils therein. The village map is much appreciated by the villagers; for, whereas formerly, if a ryot wished to know the number of his holding, he had to go to the Patwari, who, doubtless, did not give the information gratis, he now consults the map hung up on the school walls, for reference to which no charge is made. Patwaris have done good work in assisting the masters in the explanation of village records and in taking the boys out into the fields, in order to show to them the nature of the different soils.

School conferences, at which lectures on method were given and the new subjects explained to the masters, were held in most districts. They were generally accompanied by contests in games and sports for the benefit of the boys. The magic lanterns which have been supplied to Deputy Inspectors will be useful at such conferences.

Deshi Kasrat has grown in popularity and is extending into other Provinces. Batches of masters from the United Provinces and Assam were sent to our Training Institution to undergo a course of training in the subject.

The introduction into these Provinces of an institution known in the schools of the United States of America as "Arbor Day," which is devoted to the planting with trees of school gardens, waste places and adjoining roadsides, was contemplated, but not actually introduced until after the end of the year. It is intended to be in commemoration of the birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor, *viz.*, the 9th November. On that day, a certain number of boys in village schools will be expected to plant trees in school compounds, camping-grounds, roadsides and the like, the object being to increase the shade of villages, to beautify the school and village, and to foster a taste for nature-study, which is specially desirable in an agricultural country.

Education in the Feudatory States.

55. The Feudatory States are 15 in number, of which 11 are under the management of the Agency Inspector. Of the remaining four, Bamra has its own department of public instruction, Kanker makes its own arrangements for inspection, and Sakti is inspected by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bilaspur. The State of Makrai is visited by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Hoshangabad. The figures for the 11 States under the Agency Inspector show an increase of 10 in schools and of over 17 per cent. in scholars. This is highly creditable to Mr. Ganpat Lal Choube, the Agency Inspector of Schools. The percentage of pupils of school-going age under instruction was 5·7 as against 4·9 in 1901. Chhuikhadan still occupies the first place with 12·5 per cent. at school; whilst Bastar with 4·1 per cent. and Kalahandi with 3·2 per cent. bring up the rear and reduce the percentage. In the other States, the number enrolled has advanced, except in the case of Makrai, in which there is a slight decline.

CHAPTER V.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.

SECTION A.—*Training Institutions for Teachers.*

Training Schools.

56. The schools for the training of teachers are the following:—

(1) Training Institution, Jubbulpore.
(2) Male Normal School, Nagpur.
(3) Male Normal School, Raipur.
(4) Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.
(5) Female Normal School, Nagpur.

All of them are Government institutions. The Female Normal School, Nagpur, finds a place in the annual report for the first time, having been opened in December last.

The total number enrolled decreased from 228 to 223 mainly owing to the fact that the prevalence of plague in Jubbulpore prevented the opening of the class for the training of teachers of the Collegiate and Secondary Grades. The total annual cost was Rs. 34,506 as against Rs. 33,801, the increase being partly due to the opening of the Female Normal School, Nagpur. The cost of educating each pupil declined from Rs. 164-14-1 to Rs. 154-11-9. One hundred and nineteen passed the Teacher's Certificate Examination, 1 the Collegiate Grade, 12 the Secondary Grade, and 106 the Primary Grade. In addition to these, 212 candidates appeared from the training classes attached to Vernacular Middle Schools in British Territory, of whom 71 passed.

Training Institution, Jubbulpore.

57. This institution contains two departments—a Secondary and a Primary. The Secondary Department trains teachers for employment in Colleges, High and Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, whilst in the Primary Department students are trained for employment in Vernacular Schools.

The Inspector reports as follows:—

The institution was closed for nearly three months owing to plague, and the Superintendent and Mr. Lajja Shankar Jha were placed on plague duty. Hence no collegiate and secondary class was formed. In the primary grade class the average number on the rolls is 88 against 84 last year, attendance 82 against 80. Examination results in the 3rd class were again poor, only 29 out of 60 passing. The Officiating Superintendent explains this as due to the new subjects and ambiguities in the papers. Owing to the closure of the institution, no candidates appeared for the Bombay School of Art Examination. The total number of primary grade passes was 40 against 45 last year. The practising school is still badly attended owing to plague; there are 22 boys in the English Middle, but only 11 in the Vernacular Middle Department. The situation of the institution and the boarding-house have proved during this year more unsuitable than ever Fever was prevalent in the autumn and a boarder died. The plague was particularly bad in this quarter.

I question whether the school will ever succeed in its present situation, especially as it is impossible to secure that essential adjunct of a Normal School, *viz.*, a good practising department. Efforts are being made to secure a site in a better part of the town, and a grant from Provincial Funds has been sanctioned for the erection of new buildings.

Male Normal School, Nagpur.

58. This institution was also closed for several months owing to the plague.

The following is an abstract of the Inspector's report:—

The attendance has averaged 33 out of 37 students enrolled. All Marathi-speaking districts are duly represented and the requirements of the District Schools in the way of trained teachers are properly met. The instruction this year has been very good, and of 33 who appeared at the examination for certificates all but one were successful, 13 obtained Primary Grade II Class certificates and 18 III Class Certificates. One also passed the Primary Grade 1st Class Examination. The building provides excellent class and boarding accommodation and the space for garden and recreation is ample. The school is well provided with all needful furniture and appliances. The tone and discipline are well maintained and the practical instruction is highly modern and methodical.

Male Normal School, Raipur.

59. This was the only Normal School which escaped closure from the plague.

The Inspector writes as follows:—

Numbers have risen from 62 to 67 and average attendance shows a most satisfactory improvement from 45 to 60. The passes by the Teachers' Certificate Examination were 31 against 22 last year.

A change has been made in the method of recruiting students with a view to obtaining better material, and the course has been increased in order to give more finish to the work of training the students. These changes will, no doubt, have a beneficial effect. The question of extending the boarding-house calls for early attention in view of the increased number of students. The management of the boarding-house under M.. Bhadai Lal (Officiating Head Master) has been satisfactory.

Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.

60. The Inspector reports as follows :—

Miss Ross having gone on leave in February, Miss Lima carried on the duties, which, as the school was closed owing to plague, were light. It re-opened on March 30th. Numbers are regrettably low, several women having been rightly rejected at the test examination, for utter incompetency. But I am glad to say that a far better stamp of women has been secured than we were able to get the past few years. There are no less than five medical probationers, of whom two (new admissions) are well reported on. The boarding-house contains eight inmates and has, I believe, never been so full. The practising school was detrimentally affected by the plague, a number of the children falling victims, while the classes were closed. No examination could be held in either male or female practising school. For the teacher's certificate only three passed.

Female Normal School, Nagpur.

61. The following is an abstract of Mr. Mitchell's report :—

This school was opened on the 2nd December 1902, when the Lady Superintendent, Miss E. F. Bailey, took up her appointment. Ten pupils were at once enrolled and the Sitabaldi Girls' School was taken over as a tentative measure for the purpose of a practising school. As Miss Bailey was unacquainted with the Marathi language, Mr. Gopal Sitaram Panchabhai, late Deputy Inspector, Nagpur, was appointed in place of the Assistant Mistress. So that the Lady Superintendent had the advantage of an English-knowing Assistant experienced in all the departmental arrangements to assist her till she herself could learn the Marathi language. Work was started with zeal and all was proceeding well when unfortunately a severe outbreak of plague occurred. Mr. Panchabhai himself fell a victim to the scourge and the school had to be closed. The progress of female education in our Marathi districts depends greatly on the success of this institution.

Uriya Training Classes.

62. The work in the two training classes for Uriyas attached to the Bargarh and Ramenda Vernacular Middle Schools has been satisfactory during the year. Both of them have good boarding-houses.

Training Classes attached to Vernacular Middle Schools.

63. There are 67 training classes attached to Vernacular Middle Schools. I have alluded to these classes in paragraph 56 above.

SECTION B.—*Technical Education.*

Industrial Schools.

64. No new departure has been taken during the year in the direction of promoting technical instruction. In fact, this branch of education may be said to have been in a state of suspended animation, pending the receipt of the orders of the Government of India on the Report of the Industrial Commission.

Industries of various kinds, such as carpentry and blacksmithry, tailoring, weaving and printing, are taught in certain industrial schools, 33 in number, which have been opened in connection with the Mission orphanages, of which there are, at present, as may as 46. The best of these are the American Episcopal Mission Orphanage at Narsinghpur and the Friends Mission Industrial School at Hoshangabad, both of which turn out work for the market. Good work is also done in the Mission Industrial School at Damoh. The St. Francis de Sales School, Nagpur, has an excellent workshop attached to it, but its primary object is not so much to turn out artizans as of to train the faculties. The main defect of these schools is that they work on no definite system, as no standards of instruction have as yet been prescribed by the Government. The only Government institution in which industries are taught is the Reformatory School, Jubbulpore. Industrial instruction was, for the first time, systematized in this institution by the introduction of standards on the Madras system. The boys were arranged in standards according to their proficiency in the several trades and were examined as for result grants by outside experts. The fly-shuttle which was introduced last year has been perfected and adapted for the use of the village weaver by Mr. Datay, the Assistant Superintendent.

Law Classes, Jubbulpore and Nagpur.

65. The average number enrolled in the Law Class, Jubbulpore, was 14 as against 11 in the previous year, and in the Law Class, Nagpur, 40 as against 30. The cost of educating each pupil was in the former institution Rs. 85-11-5 as against

Rs. 109-1-5 and in the latter Rs. 45 as against Rs. 60. Two candidates only passed the LL. B. from the Jubbulpore Class as compared with 11 from the Nagpur Class. I am decidedly of opinion that the instruction in both classes is unsatisfactory. The staff of Professors is inadequate and the equipment insufficient, neither class having a good law library. Proposals are under consideration for the establishment of a Central Law College at Nagpur for the whole Provinces.

Engineering Class, Jubbulpore.

66. This is one of the most popular institutions in the Provinces. The average number enrolled was 47 as against 36 last year. Expenditure increased from Rs. 2,581 to Rs. 2,954, whilst the average cost to Government per pupil has decreased from Rs. 71-11-1 to Rs. 62-13-7. The curriculum of the institution has been recently changed so as to bring it more in accord with that of Rurki, and the course of instruction has been extended by 6 months, which are to be spent under the instruction of an Executive Engineer, the object being to give the students more practical experience of their work. The final examination of the Class had to be postponed owing to the plague epidemic.

The Agricultural School, Nagpur.

67. The object of this school is to train students for employment in the subordinate Revenue Department and Court of Wards Estates. The average number enrolled was 23 as against 13 in the previous year, whilst the expenditure declined from Rs. 2,689 to Rs. 2,577. Three candidates passed the final examination out of 3 presented.

Normal Agricultural Class.

68. The aim of this institution is to give Primary School masters instruction in the elements of agriculture, so as to enable them to understand and teach the lessons on agriculture which have been incorporated in the vernacular reading-books. The course is practical as well as theoretical. Practical instruction is given in the Nagpur Agricultural Farm, each student being given a plot which he is required to cultivate with his own hand. There are two sessions of 6 months, at the end of each of which an examination is held. Of the 110 students who appeared for the final examinations 87 passed. The case of Daulat Rao, one of the students of the class who turned to such good account the instruction he had received, has been mentioned in paragraph 54 above.

The cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 31-12-3 as against Rs. 26-8-1 last year.

The Malguzari Class.

69. An important departure was made during the year 1901 by the opening of a class for providing the sons of agriculturists and others with a practical training in farming. The course lasts for ten months from the 15th May to the 15th March, thus covering two complete agricultural seasons, one kharif and the other rabi. The object of the class is to give a sound training in practical farming rather than instruction in elementary agricultural science. The instruction in the class rooms is reduced to a minimum, the main education being given in the fields of the experimental farm, where the students take an active part in the actual operations of cultivation. The training thus corresponds more to the English system of farm pupils than to that of an agricultural school. The first class was joined by 20 students, of whom 12 were holders of scholarships. Thirteen passed the final examination out of 15 examinees. I visited the class in November last and was much struck by the intelligence shown by the students, and there is every hope that they are learning improved methods of agriculture which they will be able to turn to account when they return to their homes.

Medicine.

70. There are 13 students holding scholarships at Medical Colleges outside these Provinces, *viz.*, four in the Medical College, Calcutta; six in the Medical College, Lahore; three in the Medical College, Bombay. Thirty-six students in receipt of scholarships are under training as hospital assistants in the Patna Medical School. Nine women are under training

in the Agra Medical School. Five students are under instruction in the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore, with the view of qualifying for admission to the Agra Medical School.

Technical Scholarships.

71. Two students holding Government scholarships are studying in the Rurki and Sibpur Engineering Colleges. Sixteen students are working in the workshops of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Pottery Works, Jubbulpore, the Warora Colliery, the Swadeshi Mills, Nagpur, the Hinganghat Mills, the Baroda Kalabhawan, and two are attending the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

CHAPTER VI.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Statistics of girls' schools.

72. The statistics of girls' schools will be found in General Table III.

Schools in British Territory have declined from 175 to 173, but the strength has increased by 5·7 per cent. Expenditure has declined from Rs. 1,00,212 to Rs. 94,582, the decline being mainly under Secondary Schools owing to the temporary closure of High and Middle Schools for Europeans in Jubbulpore and Nagpur on account of an outbreak of plague.

The increase in number is insignificant, but I anticipate more rapid progress now that Board girls' schools have been provincialized. Local bodies, as a rule, take little or no interest in female education and prefer to spend the funds at their disposal on boys' schools. The Department, to which girls' schools have been transferred, has a more elastic purse and greater sympathy with female educational progress than local bodies. It will not, therefore, be the fault of the Department if female education does not advance with more rapid strides than hitherto. But much depends upon the action of the leaders of the people. As long as they maintain an attitude of indifference, if not of actual obstructiveness, so long will female education remain a negligeable quantity in these Provinces. They can do much to encourage others by sending their own children to school, and this they often fail to do. The establishment of a Female Normal School at Nagpur supplies a long-felt want, *viz.*, the provision of trained teachers for the Maratha districts.

The best girls' schools are under Mission management. In the Northern Circle, the schools of the Church of England Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore, the American Mission, Jubbulpore, and the Friends Mission, Hoshangabad, continue to do excellent work. The most successful girls' schools in the Southern Circle are those managed by the ladies of the Zenana Mission at Nagpur. The American Mission Girls' School at Bilaspur managed by Mrs. Lohr is second to none in the Provinces.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

SECTION A.—*Europeans and Eurasians.*

Statistics of Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

73. The figures of Schools for Europeans and Eurasians are given in General Table No. III.

The number of schools remains the same, *viz.*, 16, but there is a slight decline in strength, probably owing to the transfer of parents to other Provinces and to the plague epidemic.

The Inspector of European schools reports as follows :—

There is no new feature to report with respect to the system of instruction pursued in these schools. The work during the year has been generally sound and thorough, and

the results in the Scholarships and Certificate Examination have been decidedly better than last year, especially in the Primary Examination, where 107 passed against 88 last year. The industrial classes in the St. Francis de Sales School continue to be popular and successful, and Mr. Orange, Director-General of Education in India, was much pleased with the work and discipline of the boys. The Industrial Classes at the Nagpur Convent also continue to be successful and are much appreciated by the girls and their parents. In the Bishop's School, Nagpur, a trained teacher has been appointed to manage the kindergarten department and the results would have been more apparent but for the plague, which caused the temporary closure of the school.

SECTION B.—*Muhamadans, and Aborigines.*

Muhammadans.

74. The Muhammadan population of these Provinces is 2·09 per cent. only of the total population. There were 10,076 Muhammadan children at school at the end of the year as against 9,729 at the end of the previous year, the percentage of children under instruction to those of *school-going age being* 43 under boys and 2·5 under girls. The percentage of boys at school is high, but most of them are in the primary stage of instruction. It is to be regretted that Muhammadans avail themselves to such a small extent of Secondary and Collegiate Education. In the Feudatory States, the Muhammadan population of which is ·6 per cent. of the total, there has been a slight increase, *viz.*, from 385 to 457.

Aborigines.

75. According to the last census (1901) the total aboriginal population was in British Territory 1,335,573 or 13·5 per cent. of the total population of all classes. Of the children of school-going age 2·9 per cent. were at school in the year under review as compared with 1·4 in the previous year.

SECTION C.—*Native Chiefs.*

Rajkumar College, Raipur.

76. The number enrolled remains at 22, whilst the percentage of attendance has been 92, which compares very favourably with previous years.

The total expenditure increased from Rs. 15,400 to Rs. 15,859, whilst the cost of educating each pupil decreased from Rs. 733-5-4 to Rs. 720-13-9.

The curriculum has been revised in accordance with the orders of the Government of India. The course is no longer that prescribed by the Education Department, but is a more special one, designed for the training of students whose interest lies in the land, so as to make them more practical and capable landlords and successful administrators. With this object in view instruction in such special subjects as village records, the use of the village map, the elements of the science of agriculture and of tenancy rights has been introduced. One of the masters was sent for a course of training to the Agricultural School, Nagpur, with the view of qualifying in these subjects. Steps have also been taken to devise some form of religious instruction for the students. The salaries of the staff have been raised and provision has been made for the entertainment of a European riding-master, who will also instruct in gymnastics. This will, it is hoped, improve the riding of the students, which is far from good. The question of providing a common dining hall for the students has also been taken up, but was not settled by the end of the year. The general management of the institution during the year has been creditable to Mr. Oswell, the Principal.

Reformatory School, Jubbulpore.

77. This institution was transferred to the Education Department in the year 1900. The number of boys at the end of the year was 152, the average for the last first five years being 172.

The license system is working well. Twenty-two boys were sent out on license during the year and none were sent back for misconduct or badly reported on. Steady endeavour is being made to give a sound industrial training at the school. A new feature was the grading of the boys in standards according to their proficiency in the particular trades. The school generally made satisfactory progress under Mr. Greany, the Superintendent, and Mr. Datay (since transferred elsewhere).

CHAPTER VIII.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Tutorial system.

78. Allusion was made in the last annual report to the introduction of the "tutorial system," the object of which is to encourage teachers to take an interest in their pupils' life and occupations outside the school walls. Students are arranged in batches, not according to class but according to propinquity of residence. Each batch is assigned to the care of a tutor, whose duties are to visit his pupils from time to time in their houses, to enquire into all cases of sickness, absence from the class or the like, and to attend at their games and sports, to watch their progress and generally to look after their moral and physical welfare. This system has now been introduced in all High and Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools and may be considered a success. The extension and improvement of hostels have not been overlooked. New hostels have been erected for the Raipur and Sambalpur High Schools and liberal grants have been given for the improvement of the existing hostels.

Sports and athletic exercises have received as much encouragement as the prevalance of plague would admit of. Cricket, football and hockey are played in High Schools, and in most Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools. These games are generally liked by the boys, but, being exotics, are not so popular with the people as the indigenous exercises of Deshi Kasrat, which are practised in every Primary School and are much appreciated both by the performers and spectators.

CHAPTER IX.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

Distribution of text-books.

79. The work of the publication and distribution of books has been in the hands of the firm of Munshi Nawal Kishore as in the previous year. The firm has not given satisfaction in their work and the schools in some cases suffered for want of books.

Text-book Committees and their work.

80. On the 31st March 1902, the Committees had 56 books in hand and 158 more were sent to them during the year 1902-03, for opinion as to their suitability as prize, library and text-books. The Honorary Secretaries reported on 104 books, of which 89 were adopted as prize or library books and two as alternative text and two as text-books, 11 being rejected. They had still 110 books on hand at the close of the year. The work was, to some extent, interrupted by the plague epidemic. The number of books adopted during the year under report is given below and the figures call for no explanation:—

Year.	English or Anglo-Vernacular.		Hindi.		Marathi.		Persian or Urdu.		Uriya.		Sanskirt and Marathi.	
	Text.	Prize or library.	Text.	Prize or library.	Text.	Prize or library.	Text.	Prize or library.	Text.	Prize or library.	Text.	Prize or library.
1902-03	2	34	...	9	...	6	...	9	...	2	...	1

CHAPTER X.

MUSEUMS AND LIBRARIES.

Museums.

81. There are two museums in these Provinces, but they are not under the management of the Department.

Literary and Philanthropic Societies.

82. The number of literary and philanthropic societies is 54 against 52 in the year 1901-02.

CHAPTER XI.

Societies and individuals that deserve notice.

83. The names of the societies and individuals who deserve mention will be given in a separate communication. I desire to express my obligations to Mr. Sly, I. C. S., Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, for active assistance and useful advice in the matter of agricultural instruction in our schools, especially for his having allowed Patwaris to assist masters in the teaching of village records, the nature of the soils in the village area, and the like.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. MONRO,

Director of Public Instruction.

TABLES.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Central Provinces at the end of the Official year 1902-03.

(FOR DETAILS SEE GENERAL TABLE III).

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		Grand Total.	Percentage of
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.						
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.	Institutions and Scholars.	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Towns. British Territory ... 59; Native States ... 16; Total ... 75	Males. British Territory 4,855,984; Native States ... 988,830; Total ... 5,844,814	Institutions. For Males.	3	2	233	2,150	4	6	2,398	...	...	2,398	Institutions to No. of Towns and Villages. 5·18
			For Females ...	...	...	22	164	2	1	189	...	...	189	4·40
			Total ...	3	2	255	2 314	6	7	2,587	...	...	2,587	5·59
86,459														
29,435														
115,894														
British Territory / Native States / Total	Villages. British Territory ..34,179; Native States ...11,983; Total ... 46,162	Females. British Territory ... 5,020,662; Native States ... 1,007,553; Total ... 6,028,215	Scholars. Males ...	284	43	9,904	135,184	194	360	145,969	...	...	145,969	Male Scholars to male population of school-going age.† 16·65
			Females ...	...	...	393	11,910	29	31	12,363	...	...	12,363	Female Scholars to female population of school-going age‡. 1·36
	GRAND TOTAL ... 46,237	GRAND TOTAL ... 11,873,029	Total ...	284	43	10,297	147.094	223	391	158,332	...	...	158 332	8·89

NOTE.—For the purposes of columns 1, 2 and 3 the statistics of the census of 1901 should be utilized, subject to the modifications enumerated below.

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality or a cantonment, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

‡ The population of Native or Feudatory States and Political Agencies should not be shown except in the case of those provinces where the schools of the States in question come under the supervision and control of the Education Department; and the foot-note should specify what addition or deduction is made in this respect.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

(FOR DETAILS SEE

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.§						
	COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		Total.
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions... For Males ...	57,234	3,000	2,41,046	4,40,174	28,268	30,359	8,00,081
For Females ...	...	...	18,216	79,075	6,238	...	1,03,529
Total ...	57,234	3,000	2,59,262	5,19,249	34,506	30,359	9,03,610
2. (*a*) Percentages * of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction.	5·96	·15	14·89	15·69	8·37	7·00	52·06
(*b*) Percentages * of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	4·81	66·29	...	...	71·10
(*c*) Percentages * of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	1·62	...	37·04	44·13	...	...	82·79
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	4·38	·23	19·83	39·72	2·64	2·32	69·12
AVERAGE ANNUAL COST † OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—							
Government Institution. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	251 10 2	11 9 2	10 8 3	3 3 11	148 11 8	95 11 11	18 5 5
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	4 2 2	0 0 5	...	...	1 0 8
Total Cost ...	361 0 0	55 8 10	26 12 8	3 10 9	148 11 8	95 11 11	24 1 10
Local Fund Schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cost to Local Funds ...	...	...	13 8 8	3 3 7	...	...	3 7 3
Total Cost ...	...	...	13 8 8	3 3 7	...	...	3 7 3
Municipal Schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	6 4 2	0 12 7	...	...	1 14 9
Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	7 5 11	2 13 8	...	...	3 12 8
Total Cost ...	...	...	20 8 8	4 3 4	...	...	7 9 7
Institutions in Feudatory States. Cost to Native State Revenues ...	...	...	20 0 9	1 11 3	...	...	2 7 9
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	2 9 4	1 0 6	...	...	1 1 7
Total Cost ...	...	...	23 1 3	2 12 11	...	...	3 10 10
Aided Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	18 14 7	...	8 5 6	2 7 9	...	14 3 8	3 10 6
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	7 12 2	...	1 14 11	0 11 0	...	...	0 10 8
Total Cost ...	140 9 1	...	29 3 3	7 3 11	...	29 11 0	12 3 3
Unaided Institutions ... Total Cost ...	...	...	69 12 3	3 5 9	...	...	10 0 8
All Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	88 10 3	11 9 2	5 15 2	0 7 6	148 11 8	75 2 5	1 7 0
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	5 6 7	...	5 4 10	2 5 5	...	...	2 8 7
Total Cost ..	206 9 11	55 8 10	25 2 1	3 13 8	148 11 8	79 0 11	6 1 2

RAL TABLE II.

in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1902-03.

GENERAL TABLE IV).

TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION§								Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	30,902	1,05,175	31,827	1,53,695	25,463	29,275	3,76,337	11,76,418	
...	...	...	1,117	18,516	6,638	1,103	27,374	1,30,903	
...	30,902	1,05,175	32,944	1,72,211	32,101	30,378	4,03,711	13,07,321	
...	7·49	22·24	3·69	9·27	1·39	3·86	47·94	100	
...	...	·30	2·79	23·43	1·94	·44	28·90	100	
...	...	...	·66	12·75	2·03	1·77	17·21	100	
...	2·37	8·04	2·52	13·17	2·46	2·32	30·88	100	

* The percentages required for 2 (*a*), 2 (*b*), 2 (*c*), are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 34, 35, 36, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average monthly number on the rolls during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VIII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC							
	UNDER PUBLIC							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by District or Municipal Boards.*			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.								
ARTS COLLEGES.								
English	1	76	83	76	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
Law	2	43	54	44	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	119	137	120	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.								
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys. High Schools... ...	5	272	290	244	...	...	...	...
For Boys. Middle Schools. English ...	7	1,050	986	793	28	2,915	2,852	2,455
For Boys. Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	4	49	57	34	98	1,514	1,670	1,185
For Girls. High Schools... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools. English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	4
Total ...	16	1,371	1,333	1,071	127	4,433	4,526	3,644
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys	67	4,058	3,774	2,391	1,532	101,926	94,117	66,443
For Girls	7	304	271	160	79	3,526	3,309	2,171
Total ...	74	4,362	4,045	2,551	1,611	105,452	97,426	68,614
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.								
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.								
Training Schools for Masters ...	4	194	204	188	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	2	29	28	22	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	1	49	47	42	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	3	103	106	89	...	...	...	...
Other Schools (Reformatory) ...	1	152	134	126	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11	527	519	467	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	104	6,379	6,034	4,209	1,738	109,885	101,952	72,258

RAL TABLE III.

Central Provinces for the Official year 1902-03.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
Maintained by Native States.				*Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*			
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	2	208	194	161	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	208	194	161	...	...	...	...
2	20	19	15	10	722	726	576	3	79	68	62
10	408	397	308	22	2,095	2,087	1,621	10	289	301	238
19	242	265	198	14	261	236	182	1	3	3	2
...	...	...	...	5	20	22	19	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	183	173	134	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	10	171	160	140	...	...	...	...
31	670	681	521	67	3,452	3,404	2,672	14	371	372	302
283	16,034	14,747	10,239	202	13,439	13,481	10,022	66	2,990	2,983	2,084
13	561	473	323	55	3,770	3,560	2,665	10	486	491	403
296	16,595	15,220	10,562	257	17,209	17,041	12,687	76	3,476	3,474	2,487
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	87	97	76	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	87	97	76	...	...	...	...
327	17,265	15,901	11,083	328	20,956	20,736	15,596	90	3,847	3,846	2,789

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

	Class of Institutions.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING.		
				English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.
		22	23	24	25	26
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.	ARTS COLLEGES.					
	English	3	284	284	184	53
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.					
	Law	2	43	43	...	33
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5	327	327	184	86
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.					
	For Boys. High Schools	20	1,093	1,093	931	193
	For Boys. Middle Schools. English ...	77	6,757	6,757	142	3,915
	For Boys. Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	136	2,069	...	...	2,069
	For Girls. High Schools	5	20	20	19	1
	For Girls. Middle Schools. English ...	6	183	183	89	94
	For Girls. Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	11	175	...	...	175
	Total ...	255	10,297	8,053	1,181	6,447
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.					
	For Boys	2,150	138,447	304	70	138,073
	For Girls	164	8,647	549	...	8,098
	Total ...	2,314	147,094	853	70	146,171
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.					
	Training Schools for Masters... ...	4	194	...	...	194
	Training Schools for Mistresses ...	2	29	...	...	29
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	1	49	49	...	...
	Industrial Schools	2	87	87	...	...
	Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural Schools	3	103	...	...	103
	Other Schools (Reformatory)	1	152	...	...	152
	Total ...	13	614	136	...	478
	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	2,587	158,332	9,369	1,435	153,182
	PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.					
	1.—Advanced, teaching—					
	(a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Any other Oriental Classic ...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly. For Boys...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly. For Girls...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.—Elementary, teaching the Koran.. For Boys...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.—Elementary, teaching the Koran.. For Girls...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For Boys...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For Girls...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,587	158,332	9,369	1,435	153,182

RAL TABLE III.—(*Concld.*)

Central Provinces for the Official year 1902-03.—(Concld.)

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.								Number of Girls in Boys' School.	Number of Boys in Girls' School.
Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Budhists.	Parsis.	Others.		
		Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.						
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	...	203	58	16	...	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	27	13	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	230	71	17	...	6	...	...	...
31	9	598	360	83	3	8	1	2	...
166	133	2,555	2,963	851	39	25	25	19	...
...	90	458	1,301	148	1	...	71	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	56	3	12	...	...	4	...	...	6
...	121	32	17	5	...	...	...	...	...
325	409	3,646	4,653	1,087	43	37	97	21	6
291	2,061	15,907	98,188	8,820	419	12	12,749	3,484	...
509	1,656	935	4,832	556	13	18	128	...	221
800	3,717	16,842	103,020	9,376	432	30	12,877	3,484	221
...	...	69	108	16	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	11	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	34	12	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	43	51	9	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	5	112	19	...	...	13	...	...
...	90	162	301	47	...	...	14	...	...
1,126	4,218	20,880	108,045	10,527	475	73	12,988	3,505	227
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,126	4,218	20,880	108,045	10,527	475	73	12,988	3,505	227

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III-A.

Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1903, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Budhists.	Parsis.	Others.
				Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.				
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.									
ARTS COLLEGES.									
English ...	Male	1	...	203	58	16	...	6	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law ...	Male	...	2	27	13	1	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	Male	...	...	43	51	9	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	2	273	122	26	...	6	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.									
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
For Boys.									
High Schools	Male	31	8	598	360	83	3	7	1
	Female	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Middle Schools—									
English	Male	149	131	2,555	2,963	851	39	25	25
	Female	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	Male	...	90	458	1,301	148	1	...	71
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.									
High Schools	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	20	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—									
English	Male	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	108	53	3	12	...	...	4	...
Vernacular	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	121	32	17	5	...	...	...
	Total ...	325	409	3,646	4,653	1,087	43	47	97
Primary Schools—									
For Boys	Male	258	1,912	15,626	95,740	8,760	419	11	12,226
	Female	33	149	281	2,448	60	...	1	523
For Girls	Male	144	36	11	28	...	...	2	...
	Female	365	1,620	924	4,804	556	13	16	128
	Total ...	800	3,717	16,842	103,020	9,376	432	30	12,877

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III-A.—(*Concld.*)

Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1903, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.—(Concld.)

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.
				Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.				
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.									
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
Training Schools	Male	...	...	69	108	16	...	...	1
	Female	...	...	11	18	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts	Male	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	Male	...	...	34	12	3	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	Male	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools (Reformatory)	Male	...	3	5	112	19	...	...	13
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	87	3	119	250	38	...	...	14
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		1,213	4,131	20,880	108,045	10,527	475	83	12,988
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.									
1. Advanced teaching—									
(*a*) Arabic or Persian..	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental classics.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching a Veranacular only or mainly—									
For Boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Koran only...									
For Boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental standards—									
For Boys	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC						
	UNDER PUBLIC						
	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.							
ARTS COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
English	20,886	...	...	5,620	...	3,457	29,963
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
Law	625	...	...	2,375	...	...	3,000
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	21,511	...	...	7,995	...	3,457	32,963
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.							
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys... High Schools	3,689	...	1,260	9,014	60	32	14,055
For Boys... Middle Schools English...	10,082	...	4,253	6,938	75	22	21,370
For Boys... Middle Schools Vernacular	250	...	...	38	...	...	288
For Girls... High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls... Middle Schools English...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls... Middle Schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,021	...	5,513	15,990	135	54	35,713
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys	11,947	...	50	1,523	75	...	13,595
For Girls	1,198	...	60	...	...	5	1,263
Total ...	13,145	...	110	1,523	75	5	14,858,
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
Training Schools for Masters	28,268	...	...	...	...	...	28,268
Training Schools for Mistresses	6,238	...	...	...	...	...	6,238
Schools of Art	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	2,954	...	...	...	...	...	2,954
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	5,598	...	...	...	...	...	5,598
Other Schools (Reformatory)	18,927	...	...	...	...	...	18,927
Total ..	61,985	...	..	...	...	...	61,985
Buildings	5,067	...	...	204	...	...	5,271
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	3,556	...	...	560	...	...	4,116
Total ...	8,623	...	...	764	...	...	9,387
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	1,19,285	...	5,623	26,272	210	3,516	1,54,906

RAL TABLE IV.

Central Provinces for the Official year 1902-03.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.

Managed by District or Municipal Boards.							*Maintained by Feudatory States.*						
Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,552	...	...	...	...	...	3,552
18,097	4,683	19,973	19,656	338	572	63,319	7,627	586	...	264	...	...	8,477
843	15,658	2,287	306	20	...	19,114	2,469	779	396	44	...	...	3,688
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	36	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,940	20,341	22,296	19,962	358	572	82,469	13,648	1,365	396	308	...	...	15,717
7,532	2,66,595	26,135	6,479	18	6	3,06,765	23,695	14,259	989	703	208	221	40,075
1,584	10,155	6,855	...	24	16	18,634	2,219	...	490	...	...	...	2,709
9,116	2,76,750	32,990	6,479	42	22	3,25,399	25,914	14,259	1,479	703	208	221	42,784
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,467	98,722	11,807	65	26	...	1,25,087	1,305	1	77	329	365	...	2,077
76	7,729	1,889	30	...	...	9,724	6,943	159	98	268	172	...	7,640
14,543	1,06,451	13,696	95	26	...	1,34,811	8,248	160	175	597	537	...	9,717
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42,599	4,03,542	68,982	26,536	426	594	5,42,679	47,800	15,784	2,050	1,608	745	221	68,218

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

	Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC						
		UNDER PRIVATE						
		Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.						
		Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	ARTS COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.	English	3,670	...	1,500	7,368	...	14,733	27,271
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3,670	...	1,500	7,368	...	14,733	27,271
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
	For Boys... High Schools	8,152	...	1,511	15,572	2,048	9,084	36,367
	For Boys... Middle Schools English	12,943	...	4,543	11,997	3,352	9,801	42,636
	For Boys... Middle Schools Vernacular	320	...	...	92	780	1,034	2,226
	For Girls... High Schools	1,456	...	200	1,139	...	1,100	3,895
	For Girls... Middle Schools English	4,850	...	300	3,290	50	3,586	12,076
	For Girls... Middle Schools Vernacular	679	40	...	...	1,080	410	2,209
	Total	28,400	40	6,554	32,090	7,310	25,015	99,409
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
	For Boys	26,015	3,900	5,268	8,700	11,434	16,384	71,701
	For Girls	16,381	...	2,576	8,470	4,662	19,747	51,836
	Total	42,396	3,900	7,844	17,170	16,096	36,131	1,23,537
	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools	1,380	...	...	...	...	1,500	2,880
	Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools (Reformatory)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,380	...	...	...	...	1,500	2,880
	Buildings	18,698	500	26	...	3,486	14,636	37,346
	Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	2,072	484	...	...	5,327	2,356	10,239
	Total	20,770	984	26	...	8,813	16,992	47,585
	University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in—Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in—Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in—Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in—Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in—Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in—Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in—Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in—Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	96,616	4,924	15,924	56,628	32,219	94,371	3,00,682

RAL TABLE IV.—(*Concld.*)

Central Provinces for the Official year 1902-03.—(Concld.)

INSTITUTIONS.—(*Concld.*) MANAGEMENT. *Unaided.*				TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM							Remarks.
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources. Private.	All other sources. Public.	Grand Total.	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	24,556	...	1,500	12,988	18,190	...	57,234	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	625	...	..	2,375	..	...	3,000	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	25,181	...	1,500	15,363	18,190	...	60,234	
2,468	113	1,083	3.664	11,841	...	2,771	27,054	12 420	3,552	57,638	
11,727	2,134	8,276	22,137	41,122	4.683	28,769	50,582	25 156	7,627	1,57,939	
...	...	153	153	1,413	15,658	2,287	480	3,162	2,469	25,469	
...	...	...	...	1 456	...	200	1.139	1,100	...	3.895	
...	...	...	...	4.850	...	300	3,290	3.636	...	12,076	
...	...	...	...	679	40	36	...	1,490	...	2,245	
14,195	2,247	9,512	25,954	61,361	20,381	34,363	82,545	46,964	13,648	2,59,262	
581	713	6,744	8,038	45.494	2,70,495	31.453	17,986	51 051	23.695	4 40,174	
720	321	3.592	4.633	19,163	10,155	9 491	9,190	28,857	2,219	79,075	
1,301	1,034	10,336	12.671	64,657	2,80,650	40,944	27,176	79.908	25,914	5,19,249	
...	...	...	...	28.268	...	...	...	...	...	28,268	
...	...	...	...	6,238	...	...	...	...	...	6,238	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2,954	...	...	...	...	...	2,954	
...	...	...	...	1,380	...	...	...	1,500	...	2,880	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5,598	...	...	...	...	...	5,598	
...	...	...	...	18 927	...	...	...	...	...	18,927	
...	...	...	...	63,365	...	...	...	1,500	...	64,865	
123	1,020	1,287	2,430	38,232	99 222	11,833	721	20,898	1,305	1,72,211	
203	10	169	382	15,704	8,213	1,889	1,061	8,291	6,943	32,101	
326	1,030	1,456	2,812	43,936	1,07,435	13.722	1,782	29.189	8,248	2,04,312	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	30,902	...	...	...	...	...	30,902	
...	...	...	...	91,666	1,292	...	...	300	11,917	1,05,175	
...	...	...	...	2,735	...	...	...	192	384	3,311	
...	...	...	...	1,738	...	...	...	...	...	1.738	
...	...	...	...	840	...	...	...	...	...	840	
...	...	...	...	7,052	9,401	376	31	1,378	2,506	20,744	
...	...	...	...	380	643	55	...	37	527	1,642	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	789	...	...	...	...	...	789	
...	...	...	...	1,705	1 779	180	...	216	...	3,880	
...	...	...	...	15,902	1,822	1,638	6,135	3,871	1,010	30,378	
...	...	...	...	1,53,709	14,937	2,249	6,166	5,994	16,344	1,99,399	
15,822	4,311	21,304	41,437	4.12,209	4,23 403	92,778	1,33,032	1,81,745	64,154	13,07,321	

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle Stage).		
					1			2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.	Departmental	English	12	1,322	272	...	272	1,050	...	1,050
		Vernacular	4	49	...	...	...	49	...	49
	Local Fund	English	3	173	...	...	...	173	...	173
		Vernacular	82	1,202	...	...	...	1,202	...	1,202
	Municipal	English	25	2,742	...	...	...	2,742	...	2,742
		Vernacular	16	312	...	...	...	312	...	312
	Native States	English	12	428	20	...	20	408	...	408
		Vernacular	19	242	...	...	...	242	...	242
	Aided	English	32	2 817	720	2	722	2,079	16	2,095
		Vernacular	14	261	...	...	...	261	...	261
	Unaided	English	13	368	79	...	79	286	3	289
		Vernacular	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total		233	9,919	1,091	2	1,093	8,807	19	8,826
For Girls.	Departmental	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	1	4	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	11	203	...	20	20	6	177	183
		Vernacular	10	171	...	...	...	...	171	171
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		22	378	...	20	20	6	352	358
Total Secondary Schools			255	10,297	1,091	22	1,113	8,813	371	9,184
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.	Departmental		67	4,058	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		1,437	91,745	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		95	10,181	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		283	16,034	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		202	13,439	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		66	2,990	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		2,150	138,447	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.	Departmental		7	304	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		52	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		27	1,426	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Native States		13	561	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		55	3 770	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		10	486	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		164	8,647	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools			2,314	147,094	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			2,569	157,391	1,091	22	1,113	8,813	371	9,184

RAL TABLE V.

Education in the Central Provinces at the end of the Official year 1902-03.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.								
			Reading printed books.			*Not reading printed books.*					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,322	...	1,322
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	49	...	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	...	173
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,202	...	1,202
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,742	...	2,742
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	...	312
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	...	428
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	...	242
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,799	18	2,817
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	...	261
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	3	368
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,898	21	9,919
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	197	203
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	171
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	372	378
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,904	393	10,297
459	...	459	1,259	3	1,262	2,331	6	2,337	4,049	9	4,058
9,563	92	9,655	40,538	559	41,097	39,718	1,275	40,993	89,819	1,926	91,745
1,745	...	1,745	5,478	...	5,478	2,958	...	2,958	10,181	...	10,181
1,637	51	1,688	7,792	486	8,278	5,267	801	6,068	14,696	1,338	16,034
1,971	14	1,985	7,374	56	7,430	3,970	54	4,024	13,315	124	13,439
162	6	168	1,100	28	1,128	1,641	53	1,694	2,903	87	2,990
15,537	163	15,700	63,541	1,132	64,673	55,885	2,189	58,074	134,963	3,484	138,447
...	14	14	...	103	103	...	187	187	...	304	304
...	190	190	...	854	854	...	1,056	1,056	...	2,100	2,100
...	82	82	...	613	613	...	731	731	...	1,426	1,426
...	43	43	..	271	271	...	247	247	...	561	561
34	574	608	80	1,702	1,782	54	1,326	1,380	168	3,602	3,770
7	40	47	32	229	261	14	164	178	53	433	486
41	943	984	112	3,772	3,884	68	3,711	3,779	221	8,426	8,647
15,578	1,106	16,684	63,653	4,904	68,557	55,953	5,900	61,853	135,184	11,910	147,094
15,578	1,106	16,684	63,653	4,904	68,557	55,953	5,900	61,853	145,088	12,303	157,391

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	...	3	9	39	...	...	48
3. B. Sc.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ Arts	1	3	...	4	26	84	...	9	119
4. Previous Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
LAW—									
1. Doctor of Laws	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Laws	2	...	...	2	27	...	...	...	27
MEDICINE—									
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Medicine and Surgery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ L. M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ L. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary Scientific ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RAL TABLE VI.

in the Central Provinces during the Official year 1902-03.

Number Passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.								Remarks.
Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	*Hindus.* Brahmins.	*Hindus.* Non-Brahmins.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	8	...	...	14	...	...	8	2	2	...	2	...	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	20	...	2	27	2	...	18	5	2	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations

Nature of Examination.		Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
		Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.—(*Concld.*)										
ENGINEERING—										
1. M. C. E.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TEACHING—										
1. Licentiate in Teaching ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.										
Matriculation ...	Boys ...	5	13	2	20	74	314	7	62	457
	Girls ...	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	1	7
School Final ...	Boys ...	3	4	...	7	41	40	...	...	81
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary Examination.	Boys ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
	Girls ...	...	4	...	4	...	10	...	...	10
Middle School Examination.	Boys ...	...	4	...	4	...	42	...	7	49
	Girls ...	...	5	...	5	...	21	...	...	21
High School Scholarship Examination.	Boys ...	31	15	6	52	156	43	19	...	218
	Girls ...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2
Primary Examination ..	Boys ...	1,269	162	249	1,680	9,425	1,145	1,385	37	11,992
	Girls ...	63	39	13	115	331	274	76	...	681
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.										
1. Training School Examination for Masters.	Upper ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower ...	85	10	20	115	441	36	112	351	940
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses.	Upper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower ...	2	4	...	6	8	16	...	13	37
3. School of Art Examination.	Boys ...	36	8	2	46	399	27	5	21	454
	Girls ...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	...	4
4. Medical Examination ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination ...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Veterinary Examination ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Examination in Agriculture ...		2	...	...	2	113	...	...	...	113

RAL TABLE VI.—(*Concld.*)

in the Central Provinces during the Official year 1902-03.—(Concld.)

Number Passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.								Remarks.
Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	*Hindus.* Brahmins.	*Hindus.* Non-Brahmins.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
37	94	3	13	147	9	1	95	30	10	...	1	1	
...	2	...	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
24	8	...	...	32	...	...	8	22	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
...	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	21	...	...	21	20	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	12	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
82	16	10	...	108	...	...	56	46	5	...	1	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,571	618	925	19	8,133	52	141	1,695	5,163	662	27	5	388	
222	197	60	...	479	49	91	56	259	11	...	3	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
157	6	44	85	292	...	7	104	153	19	...	...	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	10	...	2	17	...	9	2	6	...	...	...	...	
91	3	...	5	99	...	...	30	57	12	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	11	11	...	...	8	2	1	...	...	...	Central Provinces students passed from Patna Medical School.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
90	...	...	...	90	...	...	25	53	12	...	...	...	

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF DIST. BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.													
	In Institutions managed by District Boards.											In Institutions managed by		
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	District Funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.														
ARTS COLLEGES.														
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.														
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General.														
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.														
For Boys { High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys { Middle { English ...	3	173	164	139	...	4,683	...	...	...	...	4,683	...	...	...
For Boys { Middle { Vernacular ...	82	1,202	1,338	938	...	15,658	...	...	...	...	15,658	...	...	...
For Girls { High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls { Middle { English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls { Middle { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Total ...	85	1,375	1,502	1,077	...	20,341	...	...	...	...	20,341	...	...	40
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.														
For Boys	1,437	91,745	83,840	58,309	...	2,66,595	...	...	...	...	2,66,595	...	...	3,900
For Girls	52	2,100	2,035	1,300	...	10,155	...	...	...	...	10,155	...	...	...
Total ...	1,489	93,845	85,875	59,609	...	2,76,750	...	...	...	...	2,76,750	...	...	3,900
School Education, Special.														
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.														
Training Schools for Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	98,722	...	...	...	...	98,722	...	...	500
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	7,729	...	...	...	...	7,729	...	...	484
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,451	...	...	...	...	1,06,451	...	...	984
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— { Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— { Medical Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— { Professional Colleges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— { Secondary Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— { Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— { Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— { Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— { Other Special Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,574	95,220	87,377	60,686	...	4,03,542	...	...	...	...	403,542	...	...	4,924

RAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1902-03.

Total District Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.
	In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions managed by					
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Number of Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal Rates.	District Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	District Funds.	Private persons or Associations.			
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		31	32
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,260	...	1,511		2,771	2,771
4,683	25	2,742	2,688	2,316	18,097	19,973	...	19,656	338	572	58,636	4,253	...	4,543		28,769	33,452
15,658	16	312	332	247	843	2,287	...	306	20	...	3,456	...	...	...		2,287	17,945
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		300	300
40	1	4	4	4	...	36	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...		36	76
29,381	42	3,058	3,024	2,567	18,940	22,296	...	19,962	358	572	62,128	5,513	...	6,554		34,363	54,744
2,70,495	95	10,181	10,277	8,134	7,532	26,135	...	6,479	18	6	40,170	50	...	5,268		31,453	301,948
10,155	27	1,426	1,274	871	1,584	6,855	...	...	24	16	8,479	60	...	2,576		9,491	19,646
2,80,650	122	11,607	11,551	9,005	9,116	32,990	...	6,479	42	22	48,649	110	...	7,844		40,944	3,21,594
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
99,222	...	...	...	...	14,467	11,807	...	65	26	...	26,365	...	...	26		11,833	1,11,055
8,213	...	...	...	...	76	1,889	...	30	...	...	1,995	...	...	...		1,889	10,102
1,07,435	...	...	...	...	14,543	13,696	...	95	26	...	28,360	...	...	26		13,722	1,21,157
1,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1,292
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
9,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		376	9,777
643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		55	698
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
1,779	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		180	1,959
1,822	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,638	3,460
14,937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,249	17,186
4,23,403	164	14,665	14,575	11,572	42,599	68,932	...	26,536	426	594	1,39,137	5,623	...	16,924		92,778	5,16,181

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for the Official year 1902-03.

FOR BOYS.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions or Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government ...	11	361	32	63	...	178	2,292	561	...	60	2,913	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	19	245	...	182	63	...	5,549	1,566	3,467	...	10,582	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	9	233	49	124	60	...	94	27	1,222	4,453	5,796	
4. Unaided ...	1	4	...	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	

FOR GIRLS.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions or Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government ...	2	10	...	...	...	10	1,265	...	...	...	1,265	
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	1	27	...	...	27	...	300	...	...	...	300	
4. Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. II—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY).

Abstract Return of Expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1902-03.

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.					TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.					Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
	University Education.	School Education, General.		School Education, Special.	Total.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Furniture.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Industrial Schools.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Institutions ... For Males	...	19,284	19,574	2,880	41,738	504	3,182	519	1,041	5,246	46,984	
Institutions ... For Females	...	14,279	22,025	...	36,304	366	11,182	1,199	...	12,747	49,051	
Total ...	...	33,563	41,599	2,880	78,042	870	14,364	1,718	1,041	17,993	96,035	
(*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2 to 11 to Total Provincial expenditure on European Institutions.	...	38·36	34·44	3·88	76·68	2·44	18·33	2·55	...	23·32	100·	
(*b*) Do. do. to Municipal expenditure ...	...	39·51	60·49	...	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(*c*) Do. do. Total Expenditure ...	...	34·95	43·32	2·99	81·26	·90	14·96	1·79	1·09	18·74	100·	
Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Aided Institutions { Cost of Provincial Revenues ...	...	39 7 5	15 0 11	14 3 7	23 4 10							
Aided Institutions { Cost of Municipal Funds ...	...	8 15 2	2 9 1	...	2 12 0							
Total ...	...	96 15 2	49 6 4	29 11 0	60 15 6							
Unaided Institutions	...	2 4 0	23 1 10	...	20 10 7							
Total ...	...	94 12 11	47 9 6	29 11 0	58 14 4							

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. III—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY).

Return of European Schools and Scholars in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1902-03.

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING			Girls in Boys' Schools.	Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
	Under Private Management.															
	Aided by the Department, Local Fund or Municipal Board.				*Unaided.*											
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on the the 31st March 1902.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the the 31st March 1902.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COLLEGES.																
School Education, General.																
Secondary Schools—																
For Boys ... High Schools ...	3	33	32	31	...	...	...	...	3	33	33	33	...	2	...	
For Boys ... Middle Schools...	4	160	174	158	1	6	8	8	5	166	166	142	24	19	...	
For Girls ... High Schools ...	5	20	22	19	...	...	...	...	5	20	20	19	1	...	...	
For Girls ... Middle Schools...	5	116	118	89	...	...	...	...	5	116	116	89	27	...	3	
Total ...	17	329	346	297	1	6	8	8	18	335	335	283	52	21	3	
Primary Schools—																
For Boys	5	291	316	265	1	13	16	15	6	304	304	...	...	37	...	
For Girls	8	499	498	359	1	50	44	44	9	549	549	...	...	...	154	
Total ...	13	790	814	624	2	63	60	59	15	853	853	...	...	37	154	
School Education, Special.																
Industrial Schools... Boys ...	1	56	57	55	...	...	...	...	1	56	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial Schools... Girls ...	1	31	40	21	...	...	...	...	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2	87	97	76	...	...	...	...	2	87	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of Schools of Public Institution.	32	1,206	1,257	997	3	69	68	67	35	1,275	1,188	283	52	58	157	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY).

Return of Expenditure on European Institutions is the Central Provinces for the Official year 1902-03.

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					REMARKS.
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.															
	Aided by the Department.						*Unaided.*									
	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.	
1	2*a*	2*b*	2*c*	2*d*	2*e*	2	3*a*	3*b*	3*c*	3	4*a*	4*b*	4*c*	4*d*	4	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
COLLEGES	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENGLISH.																
For Boys ... High Schools ...	2,567	222	1,653	1,464	1,369	7,275	...	...	...	...	2.567	222	1,653	2,833	7,275	
For Boys ... Middle Schools ...	4 983	645	2,800	1,848	1,715	11,991	18	...	...	18	4.983	645	2 818	3.563	12,009	
For Girls ... High Schools ...	1,456	200	1,139	...	1,100	3 895	...	...	...	...	1,456	200	1,139	1,100	3,895	
For Girls ... Middle Schools ...	4,650	300	3,234	50	2,150	10,384	...	...	...	...	4,650	300	3,234	2,200	10,384	
Total ...	13,656	1,367	8,826	3,362	6,334	33,545	18	...	...	18	13,656	1.367	8,844	9,696	33,563	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																
For Boys	5,633	853	3,706	7,856	1,473	19,521	53	...	...	53	5,633	853	3 759	9,329	19.574	
For Girls	6,625	1,240	8,347	625	3 854	20,691	720	...	614	1,334	6,625	1,240	9.067	5,093	22 025	
Total ...	12,258	2,093	12,053	8,481	5,327	40.212	773	...	614	1,387	12,258	2,093	12,826	14 422	41,599	
Industrial Schools ... Boys ...	1,380	...	...	...	1,500	2,880	...	...	...	...	1,380	...	...	1,500	2,880	
Industrial Schools ... Girls ...	1,380	...	...	...	1,500	2,880	...	...	...	...	1.380	...	...	1.500	2,880	
Scholarships held in Colleges. Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Scholarships held in Colleges. Professional. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools ...	490	...	...	..	...	490	...	...	...	...	490	...	...	...	490	
Scholarships held in Primary Schools ...	380	...	...	...	...	380	...	...	...	..	380	...	...	...	380	
Buildings	6,524	...	...	...	7,840	14,364	...	...	...	...	6 524	...	...	7,840	14,364	
Furniture	906	...	...	...	812	1,718	...	...	...	...	906	...	...	812	1,718	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1,041	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,041	1,041	
Total ...	8,300	...	...	...	9,693	17,993	...	...	...	...	8,300	...	...	9,693	17,993	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS.	35,594	3,460	20,879	11,843	22 854	94 630	791	...	614	1,405	35,594	3,460	21,670	35,311	96,035	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. V—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY).

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the European Schools of the Central Provinces for the Official year 1902-03.

Class of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Totla.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys... Aided ... English ...	7	193	31	2	33	144	16	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	175	18	193
For Boys... Unaided ... Vernacular ...	1	6	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Total ...	8	199	31	2	33	147	19	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	21	199
For Girls... Aided ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	133	136
For Girls... Unaided ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	136	...	20	20	3	113	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	133	136
Total Secondary Schools ...	18	335	31	22	53	150	132	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	154	335
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys... Aided	5	291	...	...	...	..	...	...	100	13	113	159	19	178	...	...	...	259	32	291
For Boys... Unaided	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	7	3	10	...	...	...	8	5	13
Total ...	6	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	15	116	166	22	188	...	...	...	267	37	304
For Girls... Aided	8	499	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	118	152	60	172	232	32	83	115	126	373	499
For Girls... Unaided	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	24	18	42	...	...	...	28	22	50
Total ...	9	549	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	122	160	84	190	274	32	83	115	154	395	549
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS ...	15	853	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	137	276	250	212	462	32	83	115	421	432	853
GRAND TOTAL ...	33	1,188	31	22	53	150	132	282	139	137	276	250	212	462	32	83	115	602	586	1,153

Secretariat Press, Nagpur :—A. P. H. 23-7-1903—250

REPORT

ON THE

STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR

1903-04.

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No. 12628.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the General Department, dated Nagpur, the 28th October 1904.

READ—

The Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1903-04.

READ ALSO—

The Circle and District Reports.

RESOLUTION.

Educational progress received a considerable check from plague over the greater part of the Central Provinces and Berar, while in portions of the Central Provinces the local scarcity which existed in the early part of the year must have been unfavourable to the extension of education. In spite of these two obstacles to progress the Department may be heartily congratulated on the results of the year, which show a considerable advance on the previous year and furnish most satisfactory proof of the increasing demand for education among the people. In the Central Provinces there is a nominal decrease in the number of schools owing to a difference in the system of classification; actually the number of schools has increased, while the number of pupils on the rolls is nearly 5,000 more than in the previous year. That the increase would have been even greater but for plague, is clear from the statistics of the districts which suffered from that epidemic; thus in Nagpur 62 schools had to be closed on this account. In Berar there is an actual decrease both of schools and pupils, due entirely to plague, which was far more widespread there than in the Central Provinces, while in the Feudatory States, where there was no plague, there was an increase of 4,000 in the number of pupils, a rise of nearly 24 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. The percentage of pupils to children of school-going age rose to 10, varying from 17·4 to 7·5 in the different districts; Ellichpur and Akola showing the highest percentages. The decrease in the number of pupils of the classes shown as "Others," by far the greater number of whom are presumably the backward classes—Gonds, &c.—is unsatisfactory, unless it is due, as has been suggested, to a change or mistake in classification. In the latter case it should be settled and made known once for all who are to be classed as "Non-Brahmin Hindus" and who as "Others." A very important question hinges upon the assortment because it is understood that the class "Others" coincides in the main with the lower section of the community which specially needs the attention of Government.

2. The expenditure shows but a slight increase over the previous year. A comparison of the percentages with those of last year is not of much value, because they are naturally affected more by the inclusion of Berar figures than by the incidents of the year; for example, in Berar there is no College and hence the percentage of the expenditure on Collegiate education to the total expenditure has fallen from 4·9 for the Central Provinces alone to 3·5 per cent. for the combined Provinces. The most important change effected during the year as a result of the Educational Conference, was the provincialization of all Board Girls' Schools; this change, however, did not involve much increase in expenditure, but rather transferred the charges for girls' schools from Local to Provincial Revenues. Of other schemes of reform, which were under consideration during the year, some will take effect during the current year and some are not yet sanctioned. Among them may be mentioned the improvement of the Morris College, the creation of a separate Law College, the extension of the High School course and consequent increase of staff, the improvement of the Normal Schools, the grading of the teaching staff in Secondary

Schools, and the increase in the superior inspecting staff. The figures of expenditure, as given in the report, require explanation in one respect. The expenditure from Provincial is stated to be 35·9 per cent. and from District Funds 37·5 per cent. of the total, but these figures are quite misleading. Out of the special recurring grant of 2 lakhs given to the Central Provinces, grants amounting to Rs. 1,06,000 were allotted as contributions to District Councils for the improvement of Primary Education. This grant appears in the statements attached to the report as expenditure from District Funds and not from Provincial. Similarly, amounts spent by District Councils on education out of the grant given to them for general purposes appear as expenditure from District Funds. If allowance be made for this, the expenditure from Provincial Funds will be nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs more and from District Funds the same amount less than is shown in the report.

3. University Education was adversely affected by plague in two ways. The interruption of school work caused the schools to fail in the Entrance Examination, while the University course was itself interrupted by the epidemic, and in consequence the Colleges did badly in the examinations on the whole, though the Government College, Jubbulpore, seems to have done very well in the F. A. The number on the rolls and the attendance also showed a decrease compared with the previous year, except in the Morris College. Proposals have now been formulated and submitted to the Government of India which, if sanctioned, will place the Morris College on a more satisfactory footing by means of liberal Government grants; it is expected that these proposals will be sanctioned during the current year, and it may be hoped that they will result in giving to Nagpur a College more worthy of the head-quarters of the Province, and more capable of coping with the increased demand for higher education which may be expected to accrue from the amalgamation of Berar with the Central Provinces. The Hislop College has continued to do good service notwithstanding plague.

4. Secondary Education shews the effect of plague in diminished attendance and in want of success at the examinations; several schools had to be closed for over three months. On the other hand, it is gratifying to see local bodies and private persons taking an increasing interest in this stage of education, as evidenced by the opening of a private High School at Bhandara and the raising of a Municipal Middle School to the status of a High School. The management of Secondary schools generally, and especially of Municipal Middle Schools, is reported to be excellent. During the year the pay of the masters in Government Secondary Schools was raised, and proposals have since been sent up for grading them in one list along with the teachers of the Government College and of the Training Schools. This proposal should result in a considerable improvement in the prospects of the service. Everywhere the desire for English education among the better classes, the extension of hostels and of the tutorial system, and an interest in athletics, are signs of the times.

5. The report bears testimony to the steadily increasing popularity of Primary Education among the rural classes; the increased pay of masters accompanied by greater strictness in requiring teachers to obtain trained certificates is resulting in greater efficiency; the special subjects suitable to rural classes which have been introduced into the curriculum and the gardens and farms started in connection with some schools are said to be popular with the villagers. During the year the system of distributing the pay of rural schoolmasters through the Police was abolished in the Central Provinces and all masters now receive their pay through the Post Office. This is said to be much more successful and prompt than the old system, besides relieving the police of a duty that does not belong to them, and it will now be extended to Berar. The results grant system of aiding schools, which was abolished some time ago in the Central Provinces, was still in force in Berar at the time that Province was taken over, but steps are being taken to substitute the fixed grant system for it. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has in a separate communication been informed that the state of Primary Education in the backward district of Mandla is decidedly poor; the point has not been noticed in the report,

and Mr. Lely would be glad if the Director of Public Instruction would carefully consider what can be done to raise the class of teachers and improve the schools in that district.

6. The Training Institution and the Male Normal Schools are well reported on, though they appear to be still unable to meet the demand for trained teachers in rural schools; a new Normal School for female teachers has been opened in Nagpur, and is said to be working well though not suitably housed; the Normal School for female teachers in Jubbulpore is said to be in an unsatisfactory state, but the reduction of the staff to which reference is made in the report has since been remedied on the recommendation of the Director; that reduction, however, cannot be held responsible for the state of the school, as it was effected only towards the close of the year and the school would seem to require special attention from the superior officers of the Department. It is most important that there should be an adequate supply of trained female teachers for girls' schools, and the provincialization of Board Girls' Schools in the Central Provinces and the grading of teachers in them on improved rates of pay should create an increased demand for the instruction afforded by these training institutions. Girls' Schools in Berar are at present managed by District Boards, but a scheme for provincializing them on the same plan as was adopted in the Central Provinces is now under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner and will, it is hoped, come into force next year.

7. Special schools for technical education are but few. The Engineering College, Jubbulpore, is reported to be very popular, while the Industrial School, Amraoti, is said to be a failure. There are several Mission Industrial Schools, but the technical education imparted in them is of an inferior description. The popularity of the technical scholarships tenable by apprentices in the Railway workshops and in other industrial concerns seems to indicate a real demand. A scheme is before the Government of India which comprises a central agency in the Victoria Technical Institute at Nagpur, supplemented by an Engineering School at Amraoti, which may be expected to develop the teaching of physics. In the Nagpur Institute, for which a fine building is nearing completion, the industrial activities of the province, both official and non-official, will find a focus. It will contain the Hall of the Agricultural and Industrial Association of the Central Provinces with their Economic Museum and Library; also laboratories and a staff for the teaching of chemistry and its application to agriculture and other industries. Annexed to it will be a School of Handicrafts, the Agricultural School and Farm and Experimental Gardens. Both the projects at Nagpur and that at Amraoti have attracted much non-official interest and were in fact both started in the first instance by voluntary subscriptions to commemorate Her late Majesty. For education in special industries it is suggested that other Provinces should co-operate in employing first class experts, and a beginning has been made by jointly arranging with Lower Bengal for a competent scientist to experiment and instruct in the manufacture of tassar silk.

8. Nothing could be done in the year under report for the improvement of European and Eurasian education, as proposals must await the issue of the new Code. The Officiating Chief Commissioner would like to see something more done in this respect, more especially in re-organizing the Bishop's School at Nagpur, which is an institution specially deserving aid from the Local Government. He would like the Director to formulate proposals in anticipation of the passing of the new Code, so that there may be as little delay as possible in giving effect to the provisions of the Code when it comes into force.

9. An effort full of promise is the Rajkumar College at Raipur. It will undoubtedly be a strengthening influence on the chiefs of the future, and Mr. Lely is glad to know that its sphere is gradually widening. He does not, however, think that an institution which is mainly for the benefit of the Feudatory Chiefs can appropriately make large demands on the provincial funds. A sounder and juster footing may be sought in the liberality of the States and of the pupils who, as they grow up, may be expected to show a practical interest in their old school.

10. The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes with pleasure that the relations between the Department and local bodies continued to be cordial and that District Officers take an interest in educational matters. Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars are also said to have given valuable assistance to educational officers generally, and the commendation bestowed on the officers mentioned in paragraph 1 of the report will be placed on record. Altogether the past is not without achievement and the future is full of hope. The thanks of the Administration will be separately conveyed to the societies and individuals who are reported by the Director of Public Instruction to have rendered valuable assistance to the Department. The faithful and able head of it for 16 years has been Mr. Monro, who has this year retired from service and has been succeeded by Mr. Hill. Mr. Candy, who was Director of Public Instruction in Berar before its amalgamation with the Central Provinces, co-operated loyally with Mr. Monro under the changed conditions and Messrs. Mitchell and Sharp as Inspectors of Schools and Browning as Principal of the Jubbulpore College brought to their work much experience and devotion.

ORDER—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, Home Department; also that a copy be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette.*

[True Extract.]

F. S. A. SLOCOCK,

Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

Secretariat Press, Nagpur:—A. E. J., 28-10-04—362

INDEX to the Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1903-04.

Chapter.	Subject.	Paragraph.
	Submits the Report	1
I	GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY.	
	General statistics	2
	Special features of the year's work	3
	Proportion of scholars to children of school-going age in each district	4
	Percentage of pupils of school-going age according to race or creed ..	5
	Classification of pupils according to languages	6
	General and statistical summary for the preparation of maps ...	7
	Expenditure upon education and the sources from which it is met ...	8
	Number and annual value of scholarships tenable in each class of institution and the sources from which they are met ...	9
	Average cost of educating each pupil	10
	Fee receipts	11
	Results of examinations	12
II	CONTROLLING AGENCIES.	
	Director of Public Instruction	13
	Work of Inspectors of Schools	14
	Work of Deputy Inspectors of Schools	15
	Extra-Departmental Controlling Agencies	16
	District Officers and their Subordinates	17
	District Councils and Local Boards	18
	District Council and Local Boards, Nagpur	19
	Do. do., Wardha	20
	Do. do., Chanda	21
	Do. do., Bhandara	22
	Do. do., Chhindwara	23
	Do. do., Balaghat...	24
	Do. do., Seoni	25
	Do. do., Betul	26
	Do. do, Jubbulpore	27
	Do. do., Saugor	28

INDEX to the Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1903-04—(Contd.)

Chapter.	Subject.	Paragraph.
II	CONTROLLING AGENCIES.—(*Concld.*)	
	District Council and Local Boards, Damoh	29
	Do. do., Nimar	30
	Do. do., Narsinghpur	31
	Do. do., Hoshangabad	32
	Education in Mandla	33
	District Council and Local Boards, Raipur	34
	Do. do., Bilaspur	35
	Do. do., Sambalpur	36
	Do. do., Akola	37
	Do. do., Amraoti	38
	Do. do., Ellichpur	39
	Do. do., Buldana	40
	Do. do., Basim	41
	Do. do., Wun	42
	Municipal Committees	43
	Schools Committees	44
III	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	
	Colleges	45
	Government Colleges, Jubbulpore	46
	Hislop College, Nagpur	47
	Morris do., do.	48
IV	SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	
	SECTION A.—Secondary Schools (Boys).	
	Statistics of Secondary Schools	49
	Statistics of the Upper Secondary Departments of High Schools ...	50
	Saugor High Schools	51
	Hoshangabad High School	52
	Raipur High School	53
	Sambalpur do.	54
	Kamptee do.	55
	Akola do.	56

INDEX to the Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1903-04—(Contd.)

Chapter.	Subject.	Paragraph.
IV	SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	
	SECTION A.—Secondary Schools (Boys).	
	Amraoti High School	57
	Aided High Schools	58
	Unaided do.	59
	Lower Secondary Departments of High Schools and Middle Schools...	60
	SECTION B.—Primary Education (Boys).	
	Primary Schools	61
	Education in Feudatory States	62
V	SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	
	SECTION A.—Training Institutions for Teachers.	
	Training Schools	63
	Training Institution, Jubbulpore	64
	Male Normal School, Nagpur	65
	Do. do., Raipur	66
	Female Normal School, Jubbulpore	67
	Do. do., Nagpur	68
	Uriya Teachers	69
	Training Classes in Vernacular Middle Schools	70
	SECTION B.—Technical Education.	
	Industrial Schools	71
	Law Classes, Jubbulpore and Nagpur	72
	Engineering Class, Jubbulpore	73
	Agricultural School, Nagpur	74
	Normal Agricultural Class, Nagpur	75
	The Malguzari Class	76
	Medical Instruction	77
	Technical studentships	78
VI	FEMALE EDUCATION.	
	Statistics of Girls' Schools	79

INDEX to the Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1903-04—(Concld.)

Chapter.	Subject.	Paragraph.
VII	EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.	
	SECTION A.—Europeans and Eurasians.	
	Statistics of Schools for Europeans and Eurasians	80
	SECTION B.—Muhammadans and Aboriginal Races.	
	Muhammadans	81
	SECTION C.—Native Chiefs.	
	The Rajkumar College, Raipur	82
	Reformatory School, Jubbulpore...	83
VIII	MORAL AND PHYSICAL TRAINING.	
	Tutorial System	84
IX	TEXT-BOOKS.	
	Preparation and distribution of text-books	85
	Text-Book Committees	86
X	MUSEUMS AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.	
	Museums	87
	Literary and Philanthropic Societies	88
XI	SOCIETIES AND INDIVIDUALS.	
	Societies and Individuals that deserve notice	89

Maximum limit of pages ... 25.

No. D-5433.

FROM

S. C. HILL, ESQ., B.A., B. SC.,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECOND SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
CENTRAL PROVINCES,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Nagpur, the 15th August 1904.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the state and progress of education in the Central Provinces for the year 1903-04. The statistics for Berar have been for the first time amalgamated with those of the Central Provinces as ordered by the Local Government. The report was due in the Secretariat on the 20th July 1904, but owing to the difficulty of bringing the Berar returns into conformity with those used for the Central Provinces, they were not received till the 15th June instead of on the usual date, *viz.*, 10th May. This and difficulties arising from the retirement of Mr. Monro and the delay in my own arrival to take over charge are the reasons why the report was not submitted in proper time.

I regret that my want of acquaintance with the Province prevents my submitting anything more than a mere summary of the Inspectors' reports, but I think it will be found that the chief points mentioned in the Government Resolution on last year's report have received attention. I would, however, remark that I do not see any use in tables calculated like that in paragraph 5 (see note to same) and that it is difficult to compare the number of Primary Schools and the pupils in them for this year and last year owing to the fact that the Primary Departments of Vernacular Middle Schools are no longer shown as separate Primary Schools.

Finally, I wish to state that the following Deputy Inspectors and Tahsildars have been specially mentioned in the Inspectors' reports for their good work during the course of the year :—

Deputy Inspectors.

(1) Mr. Sheo Prasad Pande, (2) Mr. Govind Rao Bapat, (3) Mr. Mulchand, (4) Mr. Maruti Ganesh, (5) Mr. Govind Rao Bobde, (6) Mr. Babu Rao Sarwate, (7) Mr. Amrit Lal, (8) Mr. Hanuman Prasad, (9) Mr. Phadali Lal, (10) Mr. Gulab Singh, (11) Mr. Ganesh Ramchandra Kanitkar, (12) Mr. Jeorakhan Lal, (13) Mr. Mehar Ali, (14) Mr. Rahamat Ali, (15) Mr. Shamrao Ramchandra, and (16) Mr. Ishwari Prasad.

Tahsildars.

(1) Mr. Abdul Subhan Khan, of Hinganghat; (2) Mr. Vinayak Rao, of Nagpur; (3) Syed Ibrar Hussein, of Multai; (4) Mr. Muhammad Tak, of Bhandara; (5) Mr. Sadasheo Murhar, of Sakoli; (6) Mr. Chinoy, of Jalgaon (Berar); (7) Mr. Bhagat, of Akot (Berar); (8) Mr. Kholkute, of Akola (Berar); (9) Mr. Pralhad Ambadas; (10) Mr. Muhammad Ali Haqqani; (11) Mr. Debi Dayal; (12) Mr. Sharda Prasad; (13) Mr. Muhammad Yakub, and

(14) Mr. Balkrishna Kekre; and almost all the Tahsildars and their Naibs in the Chhattisgarh Division, *viz.*:—Mr. Durga Prasad Pande of Raipur; Mr. Durga Prasad Dube, Additional Tahsildar, Raipur; Mr. Bhagwan Das, Tahsildar of Simga; Mr. Gokul Prasad, Naib-Tahsildar of Simga; Mr. Sukhdeo Sahai, Naib-Tahsildar of Drug; Mr. G. N. Ghate, Tahsildar of Drug; Mr. Kunj Behari Lal, of Dhamtari; Mr. Lakshman Rajaram, Naib-Tahsildar of Dhamtari; Mr. V. R. Gadgil, Tahsildar of Janjgir.

CHAPTER I.

General and Statistical Summary.

General statistics of institutions and pupils.

2. The comparative statistics of all educational institutions for the year 1902-03 and 1903-04 are given in the following table :—

Class of Institution.	1902-03.			1903-04.		
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.
BRITISH TERRITORY.						
Central Provinces.						
Colleges	5	327	65	5	330	66
Secondary Schools... High Schools	18	1,073	60	20	1,118	56
Secondary Schools... Middle Schools ... English ...	67	6,349	95	69	5,691	82
Secondary Schools... Middle Schools ... Vernacular ...	117	1,827	16	119	16,417	138
Primary Schools ... ... English ...	6	304	51	8	326	41
Primary Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	1,861	122,109	66	1,764	113,430	64
Special Schools ... English and Vernacular Schools for males ...	10	554	55	10	611	61
Special Schools ... English and Vernacular Schools for females ...	3	60	20	3	121	40
Females ... Secondary Schools ... English ...	11	203	18	12	206	17
Females ... Secondary Schools ... Vernacular ...	11	175	16	11	1,076	98
Females ... Primary Schools ... English ...	9	549	61	7	505	72
Females ... Primary Schools ... Vernacular ...	142	7,537	53	142	7,098	49
Total ...	2,260	141,067	62	2,170	145,929	67
Berar.						
Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools ... High Schools	3	537	179	3	462	154
Secondary Schools ... Middle Schools ... English ...	25	3,578	143	26	2,690	103
Secondary Schools ... Middle Schools ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	148	9,603	65
Primary Schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	1,088	47,132	43	855	37,456	44
Special Schools ... English and Vernacular Schools for males ...	4	161	40	5	219	44
Special Schools ... English and Vernacular Schools for females ...	...	...	...	1	8	8
Females ... Secondary Schools ... English ...	...	...	...	2	162	81
Females ... Secondary Schools ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	9	607	67
Females ... Primary Schools ... Vernacular ...	46	2,274	49	34	1,422	42
Private Institutions not conforming to Departmental Standards ...	12	241	20	8	124	15
Total ...	1,178	53,923	46	1,091	52,753	48
FEUDATORY STATES.						
Central Provinces.						
Secondary Schools ... High Schools	2	20	10	2	21	10
Secondary Schools ... Middle Schools ... English ...	10	408	41	9	400	44
Secondary Schools ... Middle Schools ... Vernacular ...	19	242	13	19	2,238	11 8
Primary Schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	283	16,034	57	281	17,904	64
Females ... Middle Schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ... Primary Schools, Vernacular	13	561	43	13	686	53
Total ...	327	17,265	53	324	21,249	66
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar Grand Total ...	3,765	212,255	56	3,585	219,931	61

From this table it will be seen that in the Central Provinces (including Berar) there were 3,585 schools with 219,931 scholars on the 31st March 1904, as against 3,765 schools with 212,255 scholars on the corresponding date of 1903. The decrease in number of schools concurrently with an increase in the number of scholars is practically due to the fact that the Vernacular Middle Schools, which were formerly counted as two schools (Secondary and Primary), are now counted as only one. The figures for each class of institution will be considered under their respective chapters.

3. The principal features of the year's work are :—

(1) The addition of Berar to the Central Provinces. The Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, took over charge of the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Berar, on the 6th November. Steps were taken to assimilate the Berar system to that of the Central Provinces. The most important changes introduced in Berar were those recommended by the Education Conference at Simla, *viz.*, (1) the abolition of the result-grant system and the conversion of Rural schools into Board schools, and (2) the provincialization of girls' schools.

(2) The taking of preliminary steps in connection with the organization of the Victoria Technical Institute, Nagpur.

(3) The consideration of proposals for the improvement of the status and condition of the Morris College.

(4) The increase of pay granted to Village schoolmasters.

(5) The submission of a scheme for the grading of Secondary schoolmasters by which their pay and prospects will be greatly improved.

(6) The submission of a similar scheme for the grading of mistresses of girls' schools. (This has now been sanctioned.)

(7) The extension of the High School course from 2 to 3 years.

(8) The erection of new and more suitable buildings for the Training Institution and the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore. These have not yet been completely finished.

(9) The extension and improvement of hostels. A new hostel for the Saugor High School has been begun, and steps have been taken to improve the hostels at Akola and Amraoti.

(10) The first celebration of Arbor Day on the 9th November, the birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor, when a large number of trees were planted.

(11) An increase in number and value of Arts scholarships.

Proportion of scholars to children of school-going age in each district.

4. Of the 24 districts in British Territory, 16 show an increase in the proportion of scholars to children of school-going age. Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Nimar, Nagpur, Bhandara, Amraoti, Ellichpur and Basim show a decrease. The total percentage has increased from 9·7 to 10. Ellichpur, though with a decrease to 17·4 from 17·9 in the previous year, still stands first. Akola, Jubbulpore, Buldana, Narsinghpur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Wardha, Nimar and Damoh come next with 15·5, 13·3, 13·3, 12·5, 12·5, 12·5, 12·06, 11·9, 11·6, 11·3, and 10·2 respectively. In other districts, the percentage varies between 7·5 and 9·5

In the Feudatory States, the percentage is 6·1 as against 5·7 in the previous year.

The grand total shows a slight increase of ·3 only.

Percentage of pupils to children of school-going age according to race or creed.

5. The following table shows the percentages of children of school-going age according to sex, race and creed :—

Class of the community.	Population of School-going age.		Scholars.				Percentage.			
			1902-03.		1903-04.		1902-03.		1903-04.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
BRITISH TERRITORY.										
Central Provinces.										
Europeans and Eurasians ...	676	376	545	668	672	571	90·03	177·6	99·4	151·6
Native Christians ...	1,382	1,287	2,292	1,828	2,199	1,757	165·8	142·03	159·1	136·5
Muhammadans ...	22,573	21,721	9,511	559	9,141	488	43·0	2·5	40·5	2·2
Hindus ... Brahmins ...	27,682	25,738	18,314	865	18,224	1,017	66·1	3·3	65·8	3·9
Hindus ... Non-Brahmins ...	575,654	596,608	91,073	4,459	97,235	5,591	15·8	·7	16·9	·9
Buddhists ...	25	1	462	13	451	36	1,848·	1,300·	1,804·	3,600·
Parsees ...	80	65	51	22	706	6	63·7	33·8	882·5	9·7
Others ...	100,325	107,303	10,295	110	7,509	326	10·2	·1	7·4	·3
Total ...	728,398	753,099	132,543	8,524	136,137	9,792	18·1	1·1	18·7	1·3
Berar.										
Europeans and Eurasians ...	48	46	38	35	29	23	79·1	76·05	60·4	50·
Native Christians ...	141	121	327	361	368	332	231·9	298·3	260·9	274·3
Muhammadans ...	16,315	15,491	6,680	941	6,570	804	40·9	6·07	40·2	5·2
Hindus ... Brahmins ...	181,378	176,824	5,465	507	5,367	595	23·9	·9	23·6	·8
Hindus ... Non-Brahmins ...			37,904	1,145	37,373	955				
Buddhists ...	119	98	105	6	...	...	88·2	6·1	...	...
Parsees ...	51	28	20	1	26	4	39·2	2·6	50·9	14·3
Others ...	11,091	11,349	380	8	217	90	3·4	·07	1·9	·8
Total ...	209,145	203,957	50,919	3,004	49,950	2,803	24·3	1·4	23·8	1·3
FEUDATORY STATES.										
Europeans and Eurasians ...	17	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native Christians ...	37	49	6	5	6	5	15·4	10·2	16·2	10·2
Muhammadans ...	909	893	455	2	489	12	50·0	·2	53·8	1·3
Hindus ... Brahmins ...	2,748	2,560	1,585	116	1,493	258	57·6	4·5	54·3	10·07
Hindus ... Non-Brahmins ...	113,858	116,875	11,727	420	12,789	1,578	10·3	·3	11·2	1·3
Buddhists ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parsees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	30,755	30,742	2,931	18	4,216	403	9·5	·06	13·7	1·3
Total ...	148,324	151,133	16,704	561	18,993	2,256	11·3	·3	12·8	1·4

The total number of children of school-going age, taken at the conventional figure of 15 per cent. on the Census of 1901,* is 2,194,057, or 1,085,866 boys and 1,108,191 girls, the total number under instruction being 219,931 as against 212,255, or 205,080 as against 200,166 boys and 14,851 as against 12,089 girls.

The total percentage of children under instruction to those of school-going age is 10 as against 9·7 in the previous year, or 18·8 per cent. against 18·4 per cent. under boys and 1·3 per cent. as against 1·1 per cent. under girls.

In British territory the total percentage in the Central Provinces and Berar is 18·7 and 23·8 as against 18·1 and 24·3 for boys and 1·3 (both for Berar and Central Provinces) as against 1·1 and 1·4 for girls. In the Native States the percentage for boys is 12·8 as against 11·3 and for girls 1·4 as against ·3.

*N. B.—The conventional figure of 15 per cent. is not applicable in many cases, *e. g.*, calculated in this way upon the Census of 1901, the number of Buddhists of school-going age in the Central Provinces is 25 boys and 1 girl, but we have actually 462 boys and 13 girls in school, *i. e.*, percentages of 1,804 and 882·5. In fact calculated in this way the tables can have no meaning a year or two after the Census is taken.

As regards race or creed, the backward classes ("others") in British Territory show a decrease. In the Native States, the increase under girls amongst almost all classes is noticeable.

Classification of pupils according to languages.

6. The distribution of scholars according to the languages studied by them is given in the following table :—

Territory.	Public Institutions.						Private Schools.		
	English.	Per cent.	Classical language.	Per cent.	Vernacular language	Per cent.	English.	Classical.	Vernacular.
1902-03.									
British Territory, Central Provinces.	8,478	6·01	1,212	·86	135,402	95·9	...	...	...
Do. Berar ...	4,031	6·8	638	1·08	53,940	92·03	...	·86	155
Feudatory States, Central Provinces.	410	2·3	39	·2	17,226	99·7	...	...	...
Do. Berar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,919	5·8	1,889	·8	206,568	93·3	...	86	155
1903-04.									
British Territory, Central Provinces.	8,343	5·4	1,423	·9	143,943	93·6	...	...	...
Do. Berar ...	3,559	6·3	680	1·2	52,026	92·5	...	57	67
Feudatory States, Central Provinces.	421	1·9	41	·2	21,208	97·9	...	...	...
Do. Berar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,323	5·3	2,144	·9	217,177	93·7	...	57	67

This year also there is a decline of 607 English-learning children in British Territory. This is due to the outbreak of plague, which caused the temporary closure of schools followed by a partial disappearance of pupils. The number of pupils studying classical languages has increased from 1,936 to 2,160. The number studying vernaculars has increased from 189,497 to 196,036. The figures in the Feudatory States show an increase under all heads.

General and Statistical Summary for the preparation of maps.

7. The information called for by the Government of India (Home Department letter No. 7-Education—191, dated the 28th March 1895) is given for the year under review in the following table :—

	Population.		Children.		1903-04.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total number of children under instruction.	Total number of children in colleges and special schools.	Number of boys in secondary schools.	Number of boys in primary schools.	Total number of girls under instruction.
The Nerbudda Valley. Saugor ...	238,728	232,318	35,809	34,848	8,401	...	2,340	4,730	1,331
Damoh ...	143,488	141,838	21,523	21,276	4,384	...	778	3,372	234
Jubbulpore ...	335,552	345,033	50,333	51,755	14,141	284	1,911	10,135	1,811
Narsinghpur ...	153,938	160,013	23,091	24,002	6,110	...	957	4,599	554
Hoshangabad ...	230,597	231,603	34,590	34,740	8,403	...	1,638	6,150	615
Total ...	1,102,303	1,110,805	165,346	166,621	41,439	284	7,624	28,986	4,545
Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	12·5	·08	4·6	17·6	2·7

		Population.		Children.		1903-04.				
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total number of children under instruction.	Total number of children in colleges and special schools.	Number of boys in secondary schools.	Number of boys in primary schools.	Total number of girls under instruction.
The Satpura Range.	Nimar ...	167,921	159,114	25,188	23,867	5,599	..	827	4,545	227
	Betul ...	139,940	145,423	20,991	21,813	3,545	..	522	2,991	32
	Chhindwara ...	199,369	208,558	29,905	31,284	4,974	...	1,007	3,875	102
	Seoni ...	158,416	169,293	23,762	25,394	4,344	...	594	3,413	337
	Balaghat ...	157,729	168,792	23,659	25,319	4,663	...	466	4,112	85
	Mandla ...	156,491	160,759	23,474	24,114	3,873	...	512	3,078	283
	Total ...	979,866	1,011,930	146,970	151,791	26,998	...	3,928	22,004	1,066
	Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	8·1	...	2·6	14·9	·7
The Maratha Country.	Wardha ...	193,815	191,288	29,072	28,693	6,704	...	1,527	5,018	159
	Nagpur ...	377,612	374,232	56,642	56,135	14,141	535	4,042	8,429	1,135
	Bhandara ...	329,648	342,414	48,096	51,362	8,226	...	1,249	6,702	275
	Chanda ...	297,272	304,261	44,591	45,639	6,998	...	1,016	5,717	265
	Total ...	1,189,347	1,212,195	178,401	181,829	36,069	535	7,834	25,866	1,834
	Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	10·01	·1	4·4	14·5	1·008
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	1,039,220	1,101,660	115,883	165,249	30,354	96	978	26,668	2,612
	Bilaspur ...	529,058	563,689	79,359	84,553	13,452	. .	405	12,035	1,012
	Sambalpur ...	1,005,020	1,027,927	150,753	154,189	18,866	20	655	15,825	2,366
	Total ...	2,573,298	2,693,276	385,995	403,991	62,672	116	2,038	54,528	5,990
	Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	7·0	·01	·5	14·1	1·4
Berar.	Akola ...	295,917	286,623	44,388	42,994	13,632	81	5,151	7,550	820
	Amraoti ...	322,924	307,194	48,439	46,079	11,877	15	3,842	7,387	653
	Ellichpur ...	150,820	146,583	22,623	21,987	7,782	77	682	6,689	334
	Buldana ...	211,739	211,877	31,761	31,782	8,509	.	757	7,330	413
	Basim ...	177,262	176,148	26,589	26,422	4,881	...	216	4,205	370
	Wun ...	235,638	231,291	35,345	34,693	6,102	...	2,024	3,845	233
	Total ...	1,394,300	1,350,716	209,145	203,957	52,753	173	12,672	37,105	2,803
	Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	12·75	·041	6·05	17·71	1·37
	Grand Total ...	7,239,114	7,387,931	1,085,866	1,108,189	219,931	1,108	34,096	108,489	16,238
	Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	10·02	·05	3·1	15·5	1·4

Total expenditure on education and the sources from which it is met.

8. The total expenditure on education in British Territory in the year under review was Rs. 17,53,139 as compared with Rs. 17,36,659 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 35·9 per cent. was contributed from Provincial Funds as compared with 36·5 per cent. last year, 37·5 per cent. as against 31·2 per cent. from District Funds, 6·2 per cent. as against 6·5 per cent. from Municipal Funds, 9·4 per cent. as against 13·2 per cent. from fees, and 10·9 per cent. against 12·6 per cent. from other sources. As regards the expenditure on the different classes of institutions 3·5 per cent. was spent on collegiate education as against 3·4 per cent. in the previous year, 22·3 per cent. as against 19·1 per cent. on secondary education, 42·8 per cent. against 43·4 per cent. on primary education, and 5·02 per cent. against 4·4 per cent. on schools for special instruction. Of the expenditure on collegiate education 44·1 per cent. was met from Provincial Funds, 2·4 per cent. from Municipal Funds, 26·3 per cent. from fees, and 27·4 per cent. from other sources. For secondary education, Provincial Funds contributed 37·6 per cent. as against 32·9 per cent., District Council Funds 12·3 per cent. as against 6·2 per cent., Municipal Funds 11·3 per cent. as against 10·4 per cent., fee receipts 24·6 per cent. against 32·3 per cent., and other sources 14·05 per cent. as against 18·2 per cent. In Primary Schools 12·2 per cent. was met from Provincial Funds as against 21·4 per cent., 64·06 per cent. from District Council Funds as against 49·9 per cent., 6·4 per cent. against 7·3 per cent. from Municipal Funds, 5·9 per cent. against 10·9 per cent. from fees, and 11·2 per cent. against 10·5 per cent. from other sources.

Schools for special instruction (with the exception of two) are Government institutions. In these schools 99·9 per cent. of the expenditure was met from Provincial Funds and the remaining from other sources.

Number and value of scholarships tenable in each class of institution and the sources from which they are met.

9. Excluding girls' special scholarships, 110 scholarships, of the annual value of Rs. 12,200 are paid from Provincial Revenues. Of these 13 were tenable in Arts Colleges only and 7 in Technical Colleges and 33 in Technical Schools; 43 are tenable in High Schools and 14 in Middle Schools. Besides these, there are scholarships for girls from Provincial Revenues tenable in Middle and Primary Girls' Schools. The number and value of such scholarships is not fixed. During the year under review 50 scholarships were awarded to girls in different schools, the total expenditure on this account being Rs. 811; 73 scholarships are paid annually from District Council Funds. Thirty-one scholarships of the annual value of Rs. 2,380 are payable from Endowment Funds.

The total expenditure during the year under review on scholarships payable from Provincial Funds was Rs. 15,652, from District Council Funds Rs. 11,838 and from Endowment Funds Rs. 3,145.

The total expenditure on scholarships in Berar was Rs. 9,765 from Provincial Funds and Rs. 158 from Municipal Funds.

Average cost of educating each pupil.

10. The average cost of educating each pupil is given in detail in General Table II. In Arts Colleges the cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 222·1 as against Rs. 206·6 last year; in Secondary Schools Rs. 10·1 as against Rs. 23·8, and in Primary Schools Rs. 4·9 as againt Rs. 4·4. The decrease in the cost of educating each pupil in Secondary Schools is generally due to a change of classification adverted to in paragraph 2 above. The increase in Primary Schools is also due to the same cause.

In the Native States, the cost of educating each pupil has decreased both under Secondary and Primary Schools. This is due to the increase in the average number of pupils enrolled.

Fee Receipts.

11. Fee receipts in British Territory have declined from Rs. 2,29,775 to Rs. 1,65,420 or by Rs. 64,355, the largest decrease, *viz.*, Rs. 33,616, being in Board Schools in Berar, probably owing to the loss of 9,676 pupils in the schools, which the Inspector ascribes to the virulent outbreak of plague. The decrease under Secondary Schools is also due to their closure for some months at the end of the year owing to plague. The other fluctuations call for no special remarks.

Fee collections in Native States have increased from Rs. 2,419 to Rs. 3,623.

Results of Examinations.

12. The results of the various examinations for which students of these Provinces appeared are given in General Table VI.

In the Central Provinces the B. A. result from the Allahabad University is not known, but at the Calcutta University 7 passed as against 8 last year. In the F. A. 60 passed as against 23 last year, a very satisfactory increase. The only other figure that needs particular mention is that for the Teachers' Examination, *i. e.*, 123 against 284 last year. This is due to the abolition of the primary grade third class examination, which last accounted for 198 out of the 284, so that there has been really an increase from 86 to 123, which is satisfactory.

In Berar the number of passes at the Matriculation has fallen owing to the plague from 31 to 18, and at the Middle School Examination from 203 to 90. It is, I think, clear that the more serious effect of the plague upon the number of elder pupils is due to the fact that they attend schools in towns or large villages where the virulence of the plague has been greatest.

CHAPTER II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Director of Public Instruction.

13. Mr. Monro was on privilege leave from the 12th July to the 21st September. He visited Jubbulpore in October and proceeded to Akola to take over charge of Berar from the Director of Public Instruction of that Province. After visiting the schools in Akola he went to Amraoti, where he held a conference of the Deputy Inspectors of Berar in order to explain to them the Central Provinces system. He attended a meeting of the Amraoti Technical School Committee. He then visited Raipur, Bilaspur, Sambalpur and Jubbulpore, whence he went into camp travelling through forests of the Jubbulpore, Seoni, Narsinghpur and Saugor Districts and breaking up his camp at Jubbulpore on the 8th March. He proceeded to Pachmarhi on the 19th idem and handed over charge of the office of the Director of Public Instruction to Mr. Candy, Inspector of Schools, Berar, on the 27th April 1904.*

Work of Inspectors of Schools.

14. The work done by Inspectors of Schools is shown below :—

The Southern Circle was held by Mr. Mitchell throughout the year. He spent 189 days on tour and made 233 inspections. He travelled 4,212 miles by rail and 1,227 miles by road.

Mr. Sharp was in charge of the Northern Circle throughout the year. He made 299 inspections and was 238 days (including 18 spent at Simla) on tour. He travelled 4,902 miles by rail and 1,267 miles by road. His stay of 61 days at Pachmarhi was in connection with his Note on Rural Schools.

Mr. Williamson was attached to Mr. Sharp's camp from the 26th January to 8th March; from the 9th January onwards he was engaged in inspecting head-quarters schools.

Mr. Sells held the Eastern Circle until 13th May, during which period he travelled 30 miles by rail and made one inspection. The Head Clerk, Mr. Laxaman Rao, was in charge of the circle from the 14th May to 11th June.

Mr. K. C. Dutt remained in charge of the circle from the 12th June onwards. He spent 201 days on tour and made 267 inspections. He travelled 1,330 miles by road and 1,993 miles by rail.

Mr. Candy was in charge of Berar throughout the year. From the beginning of the year to the 6th November 1903, he was Director of Public Instruction, Berar, and from that date Inspector of Schools, Berar. He was on tour for 230 days in all and inspected 2 High Schools, 15 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools and 93 Primary Schools, including 2 European schools at Amraoti. A large number of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools was closed for plague during the touring season, and could not, therefore, be inspected. He travelled 746 miles by road and 1,561 by rail.

Mr. Chowbe remained in charge of the office of the Inspector of Schools, Feudatory States, throughout the year. He travelled 1,255 miles by road and 1,287 by rail. He spent 193 days on tour and made 102 inspections.

Owing to my want of acquaintance with the Central Provinces, I may be excused from making any remarks on the work of the Inspectors.

Work of Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

15. The average number of inspections made by Deputy Inspectors of Schools was in the Northern Circle 254, in the Southern Circle 199 and in the Eastern Circle 265 as against 256, 202 and 252, respectively, in the previous year. The Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools in Berar worked vigorously and spent from 179 to 231 days on tour. As they were out of Berar for nearly four weeks to acquaint themselves with the system employed in the Central Provinces, the average number of inspections made by them shows a decrease.

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* Note left by Mr. Monro in the office.

Extra-Departmental Controlling Agencies.

16. The following are the Extra-Departmental Controlling Agencies :—

(1) District Officers and their subordinates.

(2) District Councils and Local Boards.

(3) Municipal Committees.

(4) School Committees.

District Officers and their subordinates.

17. The Inspectors of Schools all record the great assistance received by them from the Deputy Commissioners in educational work.

The work of Tahsildars, in spite of their multifarious duties, has greatly assisted the Department, especially in securing regular attendance.

District Councils and Local Boards.

18. The educational work of these bodies is generally favourably reported on. They have worked in harmony with the Department.

The work of each District Council is reviewed below. The decline in the number of schools is, for the most part, nominal being due to change of classification as already explained.

19. *Nagpur.*—The number of schools is 141 as against 160. The number enrolled and average daily attendance decreased from 9,328 and 6,346 to 8,847 and 5,784, respectively. Fees have declined from Rs. 3,619 to Rs. 3,397. These unfavourable statistics are due to the outbreak of plague, which necessitated the closure of 62 schools for about 3 months. Out of Rs. 12,000 sanctioned from Provincial Funds for building purposes, Rs. 4,344 were spent up to the close of the year under review. The balance will be spent during the current year.

20. *Wardha.*—The number of schools has nominally declined by 9. The number of pupils has increased by 326, but the average daily attendance has considerably fallen owing to the outbreak of plague. The district was divided into ranges during the year, as the charge of the whole district was too heavy for one Deputy Inspector. I anticipate further improvement from this arrangement. The schools are generally well housed and equipped, but, as a rule, situated in the middle of the villages.

21. *Chanda.*—The decrease under schools is nominal, being due to a change of classification. The number of scholars has increased by 620 and the average daily attendance by 817. Fee collections show a considerable increase. Considerable delay has taken place in utilizing the special building grant. The work of constructing five school-houses was taken in hand, but not finished by the close of the year. Seventeen schools are still without buildings of their own and 18 require extensive repairs. School-gardens are steadily improving.

22. *Bhandara.*—Schools, scholars, average daily attendance and fees have respectively increased from 116, 6,291, 4,158 and Rs. 1,662 to 117, 6,306, 4,428 and Rs. 1,784. The schools have been well managed by the District Council and are well provided with buildings, gardens and apparatus.

23. *Chhindwara.*—The number of schools has risen from 63 to 67. Scholars have increased by 655. Attendance and fee receipts also show improvement. Three new school-houses were completed during the year and six are under construction. The schools of this district still retain their reputation for the excellence of their gardens.

24. *Balaghat.*—Schools have nominally declined by 3. The number of scholars has increased by 230. Average daily attendance and fee collections also show an increase. Five new school-houses were completed during the year and two are in course of construction. School-gardens have improved, and 52 schools out of 64 have now suitable gardens.

25. *Seoni.*—Schools and scholars have increased by 2 and 313 respectively. Six new school-buildings were completed during the year and four are under construction. Nearly all the schools are provided with gardens.

26. *Betul.*—Schools show a nominal decrease of 2. Scholars and average daily attendance have increased by 766 and 250, respectively. Four new school-houses were constructed during the year and a considerable improvement has been effected in the school-gardens.

27. *Jubbulpore.*—Schools show a nominal decrease of 7. Scholars have increased from 7,391 to 7,597. Owing to the outbreak of plague in the district the average daily attendance has decreased from 70 per cent. to 64 per cent. Fee collections have also decreased from Rs. 3,059 to Rs. 2,939. Eight schools are without buildings of their own. Fourteen schools are still under uncertificated Head Masters.

28. *Saugor.*—Schools have nominally declined by 13. Scholars have increased from 7,206 to 7,355. Average daily attendance shows a slight decrease owing to plague. For the same reason fee receipts also show a decrease of Rs. 160 over last year. All the Council schools are under certificated masters. A successful conference of schoolmasters was held in November.

29. *Damoh.*—The decrease of five in schools for boys is nominal owing to change of classification as pointed out above. Number of pupils and fee collections show improvement. Average daily attendance has declined by 2 per cent. Five school-buildings are bad and 2 schools are without buildings of their own. Gardens show an advance. Five experimental farms for illustrating the principles in agriculture have been started in the district. Three schools are without certificated Head Masters.

30. *Nimar.*—The decline of four in schools is nominal owing to change in the classification of schools. Scholars have declined by nearly 4 per cent., average daily attendance by 2 per cent., and fee receipts by 21 per cent. This is due to the closure of schools on account of plague. On the 31st March 14 schools were closed on account of this epidemic. Four new school-buildings were erected during the year. Seven schools are without certificated Head Masters. As in Damoh experimental farms have been started in connection with schools.

31. *Narsinghpur.*—The number of schools remain stationary. Scholars, average daily attendance and fee collections have declined owing to plague. Seven schools are without buildings of their own. Five schools are without certificated Head Masters.

32. *Hoshangabad.*—The decrease in the number of schools is nominal owing to change of classification. Owing to the outbreak of plague there is a decline in the number of pupils, average daily attendance and fee collections. Twelve new school-houses were constructed during the year. Seventeen schools are still without buildings of their own. Two school-farms were started, but were not successful. All schools are under certificated Head Masters.

33. *Mandla.*—The number of District Fund schools remain stationary. Scholars, average daily attendance and fee collections have increased from 1,773, 923 and Rs. 655 to 2,008, 1,227 and Rs. 693, respectively. Four District Fund schools are reported to be in need of new school-houses. All have buildings of their own. Nine schools are under uncertificated Head Masters. A successful conference of teachers was held in December.

34. *Raipur.*—The decrease of two in schools is nominal owing to a change of classification. In reality the number has increased by two. Scholars, average daily attendance and fee collections show an increase over the previous year. The school-buildings are defective. Many of them are ill-lighted and ill-ventilated. Improvements will be made as funds become available. Gardens are generally in poor condition. 6,394 trees were planted on Arbor Day, out of which some 1,600 are alive.

35. *Bilaspur.*—The decrease under schools is nominal. Scholars have risen from 9,765 to 9,793. Scholars, average daily attendance and fee collections have increased by 4, 9 and 8 per cent., respectively. School-gardens in the Mungeli Tahsil are in poor condition. On Arbor Day 2,416 trees were planted, out of which 2,156 are alive.

36. *Sambalpur.*—The decrease in the number of schools is nominal as pointed out above. Four new schools were opened during the year under review. Scholars have increased from 7,595 to 8,356. Fee collections and average daily attendance also show an increase. Gardens are generally in fair order. 1,154 trees were planted on Arbor Day, of which 837 are reported to be alive.

37. *Akola.*—For want of adequate attendance four of the District Board schools had to be permanently closed. For the same reason two schools were temporarily closed. One girls' school was amalgamated with the local boys' school. One school, which was temporarily closed last year, was re-opened this year. Average daily attendance and fees have declined, chiefly owing to plague, though the number of scholars on 31st March shows an increase. New buildings are required for nine schools. Physical education is receiving increased attention.

38. *Amraoti.*—Schools, scholars, attendance and fees have all declined, owing to the outbreak of plague. The visits paid by the District and Taluk Board members have gone down from 43 to 16. This is rather due to plague than to lack of interest. No new school-buildings were constructed during the year under report. Physical instruction is receiving increased attention.

39. *Ellichpur.*—The number of schools remains stationary. Pupils have slightly declined from 4,812 to 4,765 in spite of the addition of infant classes. The average daily attendance shows a slight increase. The visits of District and Taluk Board members have declined owing to plague. *Deshi kasrat* has been lately introduced in some schools.

40. *Buldana.*—Schools remain stationary. Scholars and average daily attendance have increased from 4,861 and 3,412 to 5,282 and 3,429 respectively. Fee receipts have slightly declined. Many schools have no buildings of their own. The District Board, for want of funds, could pay but little attention to this object. It is impossible to expect good gardens unless the schools are provided with suitable compounds.

41. *Basim.*—Five schools were closed for bad attendance and one new school was opened. Scholars have slightly declined owing to plague. Fee receipts have also declined. Nineteen schools are without buildings of their own. A new building for the Malaigaon school was constructed during the year.

42. *Wun.*—Schools show a decline of 4. The number of pupils has slightly increased, but the average daily attendance has declined owing to the outbreak of plague. For the same reason fee receipts also show a decline. The relations of the District Board with the Department continued cordial. Eleven schools are without buildings of their own. The schools have no gardens. Steps are being taken to remove this defect.

43. *Municipal Committees.*—The work of these bodies is in connection with the Middle Schools entrusted to their management. The Municipality of Bilaspur has raised its Middle School to the High School status. The Municipal Committee of Chanda has also proposed to raise the Middle School, Chanda, to the status of a High School. Their example will soon be followed by other important Municipalities of the Province. Some of the Municipalities lately received liberal grants from Provincial Revenues for building purposes. They have now been relieved of the expenditure on girls' schools which were entrusted to their care, owing to the provincialization of the latter during the year under report.

44. *School Committees.*—These bodies are very useful in the cause of education. In villages where the members of the Committee are educated they take an active part in promoting education. Patwaris and Banias, as members of School Committees, are very helpful in connection with instruction in village papers and mahajani accounts, respectively. Repairs to school-buildings in villages are now generally entrusted to School Committees. As a rule, they discharge their important duties in connection with the assessment of fees with judgment and discretion.

CHAPTER III.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Colleges.

45. The statistics of colleges are given in General Table III. The average number on rolls has decreased from 277 to 266 owing to the bad success of the schools at the Entrance Examination. This latter is supposed to be due to the interruption of school work caused by plague. However, the percentage of average daily attendance has increased from 86 to 89. Fee collections have increased from Rs. 12,988 to Rs. 13,608. The average cost to Government per pupil has increased from Rs. 88-10-3 to Rs. 101-4-4.

Government College, Jubbulpore.

46. Scholars have declined from 76 to 70. The average number on rolls has, as pointed out above, declined owing to the ill success of the schools at the Entrance and School Final Examinations. The increase in expenditure from Rs. 29,963 to Rs. 32,464 is due to an increase in the pay of the College staff sanctioned from April 1903. The average cost of educating each pupil has increased from Rs. 251-10-2 to Rs. 318-11-10 owing to the increase in expenditure as well as to the decrease in the average number on rolls. Twenty-five passed the F. A. Examination as against 5 during the previous year. This is an excellent result. The B. A. Examination was, owing to plague, postponed to July 1904. Thirteen candidates were sent up for this examination. The results are awaited.

When the Engineering School is transferred to Nagpur, the accommodation in the boarding-house will be sufficient for the College. Rs. 1,200 were spent on the purchase of books for the College library. The gymnasium and its apparatus are said to be complete, but the apparatus cannot be erected owing to the cracking of the walls.

The Field Games Association continued to do good work. The first tournament for the Chatterji Silver Cup was brought to a successful conclusion, the cup being won, for the year, by the College. Mr. Browning was in charge of the College throughout the year and managed it successfully.

Hislop College, Nagpur.

47. This institution is under the management of the Free Church Mission. The strength has decreased from 113 to 108 and the percentage of average daily attendance from 77 to 69. The expenditure has declined from Rs. 15,798 to Rs. 14,996. Fee receipts have decreased from Rs. 4,043 to Rs. 3,876. The result of the University Examinations were 5 passes against 7 in the B. A., and 19 against 9 in the F. A. These results are not very satisfactory as compared with the number of candidates sent up for the examinations, but this is owing to plague, on account of which the College was closed for more than three months.

Morris College, Nagpur.

48. The strength and the average daily attendance has increased from 95 and 75 to 99 and 99, respectively. The expenditure has increased from Rs. 11,473 to Rs. 11,621, besides an expenditure of Rs. 1,483 on the purchase of fresh grounds. The cost of educating each pupil has accordingly declined. Out of 23 candidates 2 passed the B. A. Examination, and 15 the F. A. out of 51 examinees. These poor results again must be ascribed to the outbreak of plague.

The proposal to appoint a European Principal is under consideration. The Government has given a liberal grant for this purpose.

CHAPTER IV.

SCHOOL EDUCATION.—GENERAL.

SECTION I.—*Secondary Schools.*

Secondary Schools.

49. The statistics of Secondary Schools will be found in General Table III. Secondary Schools in British Territory in the Central Provinces have increased from 202 to 206. High Schools have increased by 2, this is owing to the opening of a private High School at Bhandara and the addition of a High School Department to one of the Aided European Schools. Middle Schools show an increase of 4, 2 in Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools and 2 in Vernacular Middle Schools. Scholars in High Schools have increased from 1,073 to 1,118, but in Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools the strength has declined from 6,349 to 5,691 owing to the outbreak of plague. Vernacular Middle Schools show an increase of 14,590 pupils. This is owing to the change of classification. Primary Departments of these schools which were hitherto shown as Primary Schools are treated, during the year under report, as Vernacular Middle Schools. If the 14,398 scholars in the Primary Departments of these schools were excluded, the actual increase would be 192 pupils.

In Berar, the number of High Schools remained stationary, while the number of pupils has declined from 537 to 462 owing to plague. The Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools have increased by 1, in schools and declined in regard to number of pupils from 3,578 to 2,690, the former being due to the opening of a private school and the latter owing to plague. The Vernacular Middle Schools in Berar have been for the first time shown as such in the returns. They were hitherto classified as Primary Schools.

In Native States, High Schools remain stationary, but the number of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools has declined by 1, owing to the closure of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Kashipur in the Kalahandi State for want of a sufficient number of pupils. The number of Vernacular Middle Schools remains the same as in the previous year. The number of pupils in these schools shows an increase of 1,996. This is nominal as mentioned above owing to the change of classification. The actual increase is of 40 pupils only.

Upper Secondary Departments of High Schools.

50. The following High Schools contain Upper Secondary Departments :—

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOLS.

Central Provinces.

(1) Saugor, (2) Hoshangabad, (3) Raipur, (4) Sambalpur and (5) Kamptee.

Berar.

(1) Amraoti and (2) Akola.

AIDED HIGH SCHOOLS.

(1) Free Church Institution, Nagpur; (2) Neill City High School, Nagpur; (3) Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore; (4) Hitkarini Sabha High School, Jubbulpore; (5) Anjuman High School, Jubbulpore; (6) Mission High School, Seoni-Chhapara; (7) Rao Bahadur Patwardhan High School, Seetabaldi; and (8) Mission High School, Harda.

UNAIDED.

Central Provinces.

(1) Jubilee High School, Chanda; (2) High School, Khandwa; (3) Monro High School, Bhandara; (4) High School, Khairagarh; and (5) High School, Bamra.

Berar.

Unaided High School, Amraoti.

The condition of each institution is considered below.:—

High School, Saugor.

51. The number enrolled shows little variation, but the average daily attendance has declined from 88 per cent. to 79 per cent. on account of plague. Fourteen candidates passed the

Entrance or School Final Examination against 19 in the previous year. Fees have declined from Rs. 2,434 to Rs. 1,845. The hostel is under construction. The school-building is inadequate to accommodate the increasing number of pupils. The general management of the school continues to be satisfactory.

High School, Hoshangabad.

52. The strength of the school has risen from 42 to 90. Average daily attendance has increased by 6. Twenty-two candidates passed the Entrance or School Final Examination as against 14 last year. Fee receipts have slightly decreased from Rs. 2,143 to Rs. 2,075. The school has improved under the energetic management of Mr. Muhammad Khan, the Head Master.

High School, Raipur.

53. The number enrolled has slightly fallen from 95 to 93, but the average daily attendance has increased from 86 to 98. Fees have increased by Rs. 1,830. Twenty-eight candidates passed the Entrance or School Final Examination as against 20 in the previous year. The accommodation is insufficient. The tutorial system is in working order and the boarding-house rules are observed. Physical education shows improvement. The staff was strengthened by the addition of two Assistant Masters. The management of the school is satisfactory.

High School, Sambalpur.

54. The number on rolls and average daily attendance have increased from 31 and 26 to 35 and 32, respectively. Fee receipts show little variation. An additional Assistant was sanctioned for the school during the year under report. The accommodation is not sufficient. Three candidates passed the Entrance Examination as against eight during the previous year. The tutorial system is in good working order. The general management of the school is satisfactory.

High School, Kamptee.

55. There were 22 pupils on the 31st March 1904, as against 40 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The average daily attendance has slightly improved from 14 to 15. Fee collections have increased from 466 to 596. Seven candidates appeared for the Entrance Examination, but none were successful. The school was closed for over two months on account of plague. The Inspector of Schools reports that the school has not yet been a success as a High School.

High School, Akola.

56. The number on the rolls has increased from 128 to 161, but the average daily attendance has declined from 146 to 125 owing to plague. Fee collections show an increase of Rs. 113. Eight candidates passed the Matriculation Examination as against 10 during the previous year.

High School, Amraoti.

57. The number on rolls, the average daily attendance and fee receipts have declined from 278, 219 and Rs. 5,047 to 232, 151 and Rs. 3,568, respectively. Nine candidates passed the Matriculation Examination as against seventeen during the previous year. The Inspector of Schools reports that the plague was very virulent at Amraoti and the High School had to be closed for about four months. This accounts for the decline in all respects as pointed out above.

Aided High Schools.

58. The three High Schools in Nagpur, *viz.*, the Free Church Institution, Neill City High School, and the Rao Bahadur Patwardhan High School, all suffered from plague, having been closed for more than three months. This accounts for the bad results at the University Examinations.

The Mission High School at Seoni-Chhapara shows improvement over last year in all respects. The new buildings are nearly completed and will soon be occupied.

The High Schools in Jubbulpore, *viz.*, the Church Mission High School, the Hitkarini Sabha and the Anjuman Islamia, all show a decline in the number enrolled and the average daily attendance owing to plague. The University results, however, show an improvement over last year. The Anjuman School

has been supplied with gymnastic apparatus and games are now practised. A night class has been opened in connection with the boarding-house of the Hitkarini Sabha, and the Head Master has given religious and moral instruction in lectures open to students from other schools. The school has improved in field sports. The Church Mission High School has sent a teacher to be trained at the Training Institution, thus doing something to remedy defects in instruction. The school is to be congratulated on carrying off the Fuller Challenge Shield. A conference of teachers is held yearly.

The Mission High School at Harda receives an annual of grant of Rs. 1,000 from Provincial Revenues. The statistics of the school show an improvement over last year in all respects.

Unaided High Schools.

59. Of the 6 unaided High Schools, the Jubilee High School, Chanda, shows an improvement in all respects. The school will soon be amalgamated with the Municipal High School which is to be shortly opened. The Monro High School, Bhandara, has made a good start. The Inspector of Schools found the state of instruction in the Khandwa High School to be satisfactory. This school will soon be incorporated as a Municipal High School. The Unaided High School at Amraoti suffered on account of plague. The High School at Khairagarh shows an improvement in all respects. The statistics of the Bamra High School are not satisfactory.

Lower Secondary Departments of High and Middle Schools.

60. There are 69 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools in British Territory of the Central Provinces as against 67 during the previous year. Of these 7 are Government, 25 Municipal, 3 District Council, 27 Aided and 7 Unaided. Figures for the 2 new schools, *viz.*, (1)Friends Mission Middle School at Harda and (2) Monro Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Bhandara, are for the first time shown in the returns. The strength has declined from 6,349 to 5,691, which is due to the epidemic of plague. For the same reason fee receipts have also declined from Rs. 50,318 to Rs. 43,969.

In Berar, there are 26 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools. The strength has declined from 3,578 to 2,690. The falling-off is due to the plague epidemic.

The number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools in Native States has declined by 1 as shown in paragraph 49 above. Owing to the decrease in the number of schools, scholars have also slightly decreased.

The majority of these schools are Municipal Schools situated in head-quarters stations and the larger municipal towns. These are, as a general rule, well managed and equipped. Among these may be included the very similar schools at the important towns of Ashti, Katol, and Hatta, which are managed by the District Councils of Wardha, Nagpur and Damoh respectively. Some of the schools have outgrown the accommodation, and proposals for the extensions of the buildings are under consideration. Their management by the local bodies has generally been businesslike. The failure of some of the Municipalities to provide increased accommodation and staff has led to the establishment of rival schools.

The total number of Vernacular Middle Schools in the Central Provinces is 119 as against 117 during the previous year. The decrease in strength which is nominal is explained in paragraph 2 above.

Vernacular Middle Schools in Berar have been for the first time shown as such in the returns. They were hitherto shown as Primary Schools. There are 148 Vernacular Middle Schools with 9,603 pupils. The Inspector of Schools reports that some of these schools have English Classes I and II attached to them. The number of such schools was, during the year under report, 46 with 932 pupils.

Vernacular Middle Schools in Native States remain stationary.

SECTION II.—*Primary Education* (*Boys*).

Primary Schools.

61. The statistics of Primary Schools will be found in General Table III. The number of these schools in British Territory in the Central Provinces is 1,772 as against 1,867

in the previous year. The decrease is nominal as explained in paragraph 2 above. In reality there is an increase of 22 schools. There are 112,756 pupils as against 122,413 in the previous year. The decline is nominal as shown above. If 14,398 pupils in the Primary Departments were added, the total number of pupils under primary education would be 127,154, or 4,737 more than in the previous year.

In Berar there are 855 Primary Schools as against 1,088 last year. The decrease of 233 schools is nominal as pointed out above. The actual decrease is of 85 schools owing to plague. There were 37,456 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year as against 47,132 on the corresponding date of the previous year. If 2,597 pupils in the middle departments were excluded, the actual decrease in strength would be 7,079. This is partly due to the closure of the schools and partly to plague. Fee receipts have declined from 55,183 to 20,179. The fluctuations in Native States call for no special remarks.

Primary education is making steady progress. It received a temporary check during the years of scarcity. Rural schools were not much affected by plague except in a few places. Work has been steadily proceeded with along the lines laid down, and the special subjects of the rural curriculum seem to be becoming popular. Experimental farms have been started in connection with several school-gardens. They seem to be popular with the villagers. Arbor Day was observed very generally throughout the province. Magic lanterns have, now, been supplied to all Deputy Inspectors. Grants from Provincial Revenues have been given to District Councils to increase the pay of those head teachers in Primary Schools who were in receipt of less than Rs. 10 per mensem. This has placed these masters on a better footing.

The payment of masters by money-order has proved popular and successful and is much more prompt than the old method of distributing the pay through the Police.

With the revival of good times, the demand for education is increasing. The District Councils are trying their best to open more Primary Schools, but for want of funds they are unable to do much in this respect. The results of the Primary Examination are generally satisfactory and show that the three R's are properly attended to. New subjects are receiving increased attention. *Deshi kasarat* is becoming popular. Arrangements are being made for the conversion of result-aided schools in Berar into fixed-pay system schools.

With reference to the order contained in paragraph 2 of Government of India letter No. 598, dated the 13th July 1904, to report on the means taken to ensure proper inspection, I would point out that this order was issued after the Inspectors' reports were submitted, but attention will be paid to it in the next annual report. I may merely mention that from the increasing number of requests from Deputy Inspectors to the Director to punish schools for unsatisfactory work, it is evident that their inspection has been of a more rigorous nature than in former years.

Education in the Feudatory States.

62. There are 15 Feudatory States. Of these 12 are under the management of the Agency Inspector. Of the remaining 3, Bamra has its own arrangements for inspection, and schools in the Sakti State are visited by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bilaspur. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Hoshangabad, visits schools in the Makrai State. In the 12 States which are under the inspection of the Agency Inspector, there were 289 schools with 19,984 pupils at the end of the year under report. The average daily attendance in these schools has increased from 10,377 to 12,553. The percentage of pupils of school-going age under instruction was 6·1 as against 5·7 in the previous year.

The State of Sakti has 4 schools with 206 pupils. There are 26 schools with 784 pupils in the Bamra State. The State of Makrai has 5 schools with 275 pupils.

CHAPTER V.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.

SECTION A.—*Training Institutions for Teachers.*

Training Schools.

63. The following are the schools for the training of teachers in the Central Provinces :—

(1) Training Institution, Jubbulpore.
(2) Male Normal School, Nagpur.
(3) Male Normal School, Raipur.
(4) Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.
(5) Female Normal School, Nagpur.

All of the above are Government institutions.

The number on the rolls has increased from 223 to 298 and the average daily attendance from 210 to 221. The total annual expenditure was Rs. 45,468 as against Rs. 34,506 in the previous year, the increase being due partly to the increase in the number of pupils and partly to the fact that the expenditure on the Female Normal School, Nagpur, was, during the year under report, incurred for the whole year, while in the previous year the school was in existence for only about four months. The cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 175-5-10 as against Rs. 154-11-9. forty-eight candidates passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination. In reference to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner's remarks in paragraph 5 of resolution on the last year's report respecting the lack of qualified teachers, I regret to say that the Training Institutions are not yet sufficiently developed to produce a supply of trained teachers to meet all demands. A most distressing fact in this connection is that all the scholarships available are not applied for, *e. g.*, during the year under report there were 26 scholarships vacant.

In Berar there is a Training School at Akola. There were at the end of the year 47 pupils as against 57 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The average daily attendance has declined from 53 to 43. The decline is nominal, as 10 students were sent from the institution to undergo a course of training in the Normal Agricultural Class at Nagpur. Five students passed from the 3rd year class, 19 from the 2nd, and 10 from the 1st year class. The school is divided into two branches, Marathi and Hindustani. There are 50 stipends for the Marathi department and 10 for the Hindustani. Mr. Gokhale, the Principal, was sent to the Training Institution, Jubbulpore, to undergo a course of training in special subjects. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,120 as against Rs. 8,926 in the previous year.

In the Female Training Class at Akola, there were eight pupils on 31st March 1904. Two candidates passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination. This class is now amalgamated with the Female Normal School, Nagpur.

Training Institution, Jubbulpore.

64. The institution has two departments, a secondary and a primary. The secondary department is intended to train teachers for employment in Colleges, High and Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools. The primary department trains students for employment in Vernacular Schools. In the secondary department there were 18 pupils and in the primary 125 pupils at the end of the year. Five candidates passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination from the secondary department and 13 from the primary department. The institution is to be moved from what is one of the worst to one of the best localities in the town, the new building being already far advanced. The institution is well managed, much credit being due to the Superintendent, Mr. Spence.

Male Normal School Nagpur.

65. The number on rolls and the average daily attendance was 39 and 33 as against 40 and 33, respectively. Thirteen students passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the primary grade as against 32 in the previous year. The decrease is owing to the abolition of the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the primary grade, 3rd class. The work

of the institution was greatly interfered with by plague and the school remained closed for over three months. The character of the instruction given is sound. All the senior class students passed the certificate examination. The Superintendent, Mr. Vinayek Babaji, who is a scientific educationalist of an advanced type, managed the school very efficiently.

Male Normal School, Raipur.

66. The number of scholars has risen from 67 to 72. The average daily attendance has risen by one. The passes in the Teachers' Certificate Examination were 11 as against 31 in the previous year. The decline in the number of passes is due to the abolition of the 3rd class examination as explained above. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 100-8-7 as against Rs. 109-14-0.

Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.

67. The number on the rolls has increased from 19 to 25. The average daily attendance was 17 as against 14 in the previous year. The expenditure has declined from Rs. 4,586 to Rs. 3,861, owing to the absence of the permanent Lady Superintendent, Miss Ross, who is on leave. Three candidates passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination out of 6 sent up. The Inspector of Schools reports :—

"The state of this school unfortunately cannot be described as prosperous. The reduction in the staff, by which the first Native Assistant's place is abolished, will, it is to be feared, render success even further from attainment."

The staff of the school was reduced under the orders of the Local Administration.

Female Normal School, Nagpur.

68. The number of students has increased from 10 to 19. The average daily attendance has increased by 2. During the year a second assistant has been employed. The staff is sufficient for the present numbers *plus* the additional pupils from Berar. The work of the school was interrupted by plague, which carried off one of the most promising students. No candidates appeared for the Teachers' Certificate Examination as none of them had gone through the full course of instruction. The school still meets in a hired house not by any means well adapted to its purpose. The boarding-house is also a hired one. The school has made a good start. Arrangements will soon have to be made for suitable accommodation.

Uriya Training Classes.

69. There are two Training Classes for Uriyas attached to the Bargarh and Remenda Middle Schools. Fifteen scholarships are tenable in the Bargarh Middle School and 5 in the Remenda Middle School. These Middle Schools are doing fairly good work as regards the training of teachers for the Uriya schools in the Sambalpur District. Nine candidates passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination from these institutions.

Training Classes attached to Vernacular Middle Schools.

70. The number of training classes remains stationary, *viz.*, 67. Thirty-two candidates passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the primary grade as against 71 in the previous year. The decline is due to the abolition of the primary grade examination of the 3rd class. From the Training Class for girls attached to the Chanta Mission Girls' School, Bilaspur, 7 pupils were successful at the Teachers' Certificate Examination. This is very creditable to the school.

SECTION B.—*Technical Education.*

Industrial Schools.

71. The Government Industrial Schools are:—

(1) The Reformatory School, Jubbulpore.

(2) The Industrial School, Amraoti.

In the Reformatory School 125 pupils received instruction under different trades, such as tailoring, black-smith's work, carpentry, weaving, painting, shoe-making and gardening. All the boys learning trades other than gardening

were examined by outside experts according to the Madras curriculum. The Industrial School at Amraoti had 15 students on the rolls. The industries taught in the school are tailoring, carpentry and black-smith's work. Owing to the prevalence of plague the institution has made no satisfactory progress.

The Industrial School attached to the St. Francis de Sales School, Nagpur, had 60 pupils learning different trades. There are 67 girls in the industrial department of the Convent School, Nagpur. The Mission Workshop at Akola is doing well.

Various industries are taught in several of the Mission orphanages, 41 in number. They work on no definite system, the standards of instruction having not yet been prescribed by Government.

Law Classes, Jubbulpore and Nagpur.

72. The number on the rolls in the Law Class at Jubbulpore was 11 as against 10 in the previous year, the average daily attendance being 9 against 11. Fee receipts have increased from Rs. 575 to Rs. 750. The cost of educating each pupil has risen from Rs. 85-11-5 to Rs. 109-1-6, owing to the decline in the average number on the rolls from 14 to 11.

In the Law Class at Nagpur the number of pupils on the rolls has risen from 33 to 42. The average daily attendance has increased by 9. The whole expenditure was met from fees. Fifteen candidates out of 28 sent up passed the B. L. Examination.

The above classes will be abolished when the Central Law College at Nagpur is opened, for which proposals are already before the Government of India.

Engineering School, Jubbulpore.

73. The statistics of the school show a decline of 14 and 7 in the number enrolled and the average daily attendance. The average cost of educating each pupil has risen from Rs. 62-13-7 to Rs. 76-0-5, owing to the decrease in the average number on the rolls. Eighteen candidates passed the final examination. This institution, as shown by the number of applications for admission, is one of the most popular institutions of these Provinces.

Agricultural School, Nagpur.

74. The number of pupils on the roll remained stationary, *viz.*, 22. The average daily attendance has increased from 19 to 22. The total expenditure has increased from Rs. 2,577 to Rs. 3,322, owing to the increased emoluments of the staff. At the final examination 5 pupils were successful as against 3 in the previous year. This institution trains students for employment in the Subordinate Revenue Department.

Normal Agricultural Class.

75. This institution trains schoolmasters in Vernacular Schools and students of the Male Normal Schools in the elements of agriculture, so as to enable them to teach the lessons on agriculture incorporated in the vernacular reading books. The instruction is both practical and theoretical. Each student is given a plot in the agricultural farm, which he is required to cultivate with his own hands. There are two sessions, each extending for six months. Ninty-nine students passed the final examination out of 114 who appeared. Owing to plague the school was closed for about two months. The final examination of the students of the second batch was, therefore, held in May 1904.

The Malguzari Class.

76. The object of the class is to provide the sons of agriculturists and others with a practical training in farming. The course extends over 10 months, from the 15th May to the 15th March. The number enrolled was 20 as against 14 in the previous year. The average daily attendance has increased from 13 to 16. Eighteen passed the final examination as against 13 in the previous year. The class is growing popular.

77. There is no Medical College or School in these Provinces. Ten scholarships are awarded annually on the results of the Entrance or School Final Examination to enable students to study at the Patna Medical School. Two scholarships are awarded on the results of the F. A. and one on the results of the B. A. Examination to enable students to study at any College of Medicine. There are 14 students holding scholarships at Medical Colleges outside these Provinces. Thirty-six students with scholarships are under training in the Patna Medical School. Four pupils are under instruction in the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore, with the object of qualifying for admission to the Agra Medical School. During the year under report 7 students passed the Final Examination of the Patna Medical School.

Medicine.

78. There are 17 students holding Government scholarships in different workshops, *viz.*, 7 in the Kalabhawan, Baroda, 4 in the Railway Workshop of Bhusawal, 3 in the Railway Workshop of Jubbulpore, 2 in the Hinganghat Mills and 1 in the Warora Colliery. The Kalabhawan of Baroda seems to be popular with the students. Two are attending the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, and one student is studying in the Rurki College with a Government scholarship.

Technical Scholarships.

CHAPTER VI.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

79. The statistics of Girls' schools are given in General Table III. In the Central Provinces girls' schools in British Territory show a nominal decline of one in the number of schools. If the primary departments of 16 Vernacular Middle Schools which were shown as Primary Schools in the previous year's returns be deducted from the total number of schools in that year, the result will be an increase of 15 schools in the year under report. The number on the rolls has increased from 8,464 to 8,885 and the average daily attendance from 5,696 to 5,792. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,02,498 as against Rs. 94,582.

Statistics of Girls' Schools.

Board girls' schools were provincialized during the year under report. Seven new schools were opened by the Department with the sanction of the Local Government. These schools are now on a better footing than when they were under the management of the local bodies. Some schools are without buildings of their own and steps are being taken for constructing suitable school-houses. Service in these schools is now graded and the pay has been made personal. We shall have to wait some little time before the effect of these changes can be expected to make itself apparent.

Girls' schools under the Missionary societies are generally well managed. The American Mission Girls' School at Bilaspur, judged by the results at the Teachers' Certificate Examination, appears to be the best of all these schools in the Central Provinces.

In Berar the number of schools has decreased, owing to the closure of the three elementary schools at Ellichpur. The attendance also has declined from 1,520 to 1,292 owing to plague. The total expenditure has increased from Rs. 15,639 to Rs. 29,143. This seems to be due almost entirely to the omission of all mention of Provincial grant in the last year's returns. Arrangements are under contemplation for provincializing Board girls' schools in Berar, but they have not yet been finally sanctioned.

In Native States the number of schools remains stationary, *viz.*, 13, but the number of pupils has increased from 561 to 686 and the average daily attendance from 323 to 409. The expenditure has slightly increased from Rs. 2,709 to Rs. 2,860.

Many schools in Marathi districts are in charge of certificated men, teachers of advanced age, but it is hoped that a moderate and regular supply of certificated teachers will be available from the Female Normal School, Nagpur.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

SECTION A.—*Europeans and Eurasians.*

Statistics of schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

80. The statistics of schools for Europeans and Eurasians are given in General Table III.

The number of European schools in the Central Provinces remains stationary. The number of pupils has increased from 1,275 to 1,346 and the average daily attendance from 1,064 to 1,160. There were only 3 passes by the High standard as against 9 in the previous year. Passes by the Middle and Primary standards were 45 and 109 respectively as against 33 and 107 in the previous year.

In view of the anticipated introduction of the new Code nothing whatever in the way of change was attempted. It was expected that the new Code would come into force during the year under report, but some points required further consideration and the Code was again referred to the Committee. In paragraph 7 of his Resolution on last year's Report the Honourable the Chief Commissioner expressed dissatisfaction with the state of European and Eurasian education in the Central Provinces. It will I am afraid, take some little time to get to work under the new Code when it appears, but it is hoped that its provisions will produce a more satisfactory state of affairs.

In all schools physical instruction received due attention, and the senior boys are enrolled in the Cadet Company of the Volunteer Battalion.

The industrial classes attached to the St. Francis de Sales School are very popular and excellently managed.

In Berar there are two schools for Europeans and Eurasians. The strength in these schools was 58 and the average daily attendance 55.

SECTION B.—*Muhammadans.*

81. There were 9,655 Muhammadan children at school in the Central Provinces at the end of the year as against 10,070 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The percentage of Muhammadan population of these Provinces to the total population is 2·09. The percentage of children under instruction to those of school-going age is 40·5 under boys and 2·2 under girls as against 43 and 2·5 respectively in the previous year. The decrease is generally under all classes of institutions. In Berar the percentage of Muhammadan population to total population is 1·8. There were 7,345 Muhammadan children at school as against 7,493 in the previous year.

In the Feudatory States, the percentage of the Muhammadan population to total population is ·6. The number enrolled has slightly increased, *viz.*, from 457 to 475.

SECTION C.—*Native Chiefs.*

Rajkumar College, Raipur.

82. The number enrolled was 24 as against 22 in the previous year, but the average daily attendance has slightly declined, *viz.*, from 20 to 19. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 15,859 to Rs. 19,340 and the average cost of educating each pupil increased from Rs. 720-13-9 to Rs. 879-1-5.

It is expected that there will be more admissions, both from Chhattisgarh and Bengal. The staff of the College was completely re-organized during the year under report. A recurring grant of Rs. 8,000 is paid from Provincial Revenues in support of the College. The instruction given in the school is of a practical and useful character, specially since the introduction of instruction in Patwari papers and the establishment of the school-farm.

There are several vernaculars in the College, but each has its representative on the staff and thus each boy receives instruction in his own vernacular language.

Attention has been paid to physical training. Two new instructors have been engaged during the year; a Drill Naik, who is also a good cricketer, has been engaged for gymnastics and physical drill, and a Havildar for riding.

Reformatory School, Jubbulpore.

83. The number of boys at the end of the year was 132 as against 152 in the previous year.

The licensing system has become very successful. Forty-seven boys were sent on license during the year. Their conduct is well reported on. Physical training is not neglected, *deshi kasrat* being regularly practised. As regards education, the school was examined by the Inspector of Schools and the results were satisfactory. The teaching of trades is carried on with success.

CHAPTER VIII.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Tutorial system.

84. The tutorial system has been introduced into all Colleges and High and Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools and has generally been very intelligently worked. Colleges, High Schools and most of the head-quarters Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools are provided with hostels. The introduction of the tutorial system and provision of boarding accommodation are considered to be sufficient safeguards against moral delinquencies on the part of the students, and no instance of any breach of morals was reported during the year. In rural schools also instances of any serious breach of discipline or immorality are rare. The extension and improvement of hostels are receiving attention as funds permit.

Physical training.

Sports and athletic exercises have received sufficient attention. In our High and Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools cricket and football are played. *Deshi kasrat* is also practised in these schools. The latter is very popular in our Primary Schools and continues to give increasingly satisfactory results. When combined with English drill it appears to turn out healthy and well-set-up young men.

CHAPTER IX.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

Distribution of Text-Books.

85. During the year under review the work of publication and distribution of books in the Central Provinces has been in the hands of the firm of Munshi Newal Kishore as in the previous year. There are three depôts, one at Jubbulpore, one at Nagpur and one at Raipur. To these may be added the sub-depôts that have been established at convenient places in each district. During the year there were no serious complaints against the firm. In accordance with paragraph 8 of the Resolution on last year's report, Mr. Venis, Officiating Director of Public Instruction, submitted a report, dated the 5th September 1903, and it was decided that the firm should be informed that after the 1st April, 1905, the Director of Public Instruction would not confine himself entirely to the firm of Newal Kishore as a publishing agency as the work is too much for a single firm to cope with.

In Berar the work of distribution of books was carried on by the Government Book Depôt at Akola. This has always worked satisfactorily and there might be some advantage in making similar arrangements for the whole Province, if the present arrangement in the Central Provinces proves unsatisfactory in the future.

Text-Book Committees and their work.

86. On the 31st March 1903, the Committees had 110 books in hand and 170 more including wall sheets and maps were sent to them during the year 1903-04, for opinion as to their suitability as prize, library and text-books. The Honorary Secretaries reported

on 204 books, of which 185 were adopted as prize or library books and 1 as alternative text and 4 as text-books, 14 being rejected. They had still 110 books on hand at the close of the year. Out of 190 books adopted as text-books, &c., during the year under report 164 were in English, 14 in Marathi, 10 in Hindi, 1 in Sanskrit and 1 in Uriya. Of the 164 books in English 1 was adopted as alternative text, 4 as text-books and the remaining 159 books were adopted as prize or library books.

In Berar the work of selecting books for school use is done by one Committee only. There were 27 books on hand at the close of the last year, and 42 more were sent to the Committee during the current year. Thus there were 69 books in all with the Text-Book Committee during the year under report. Out of these 48 were in Marathi, 17 in English and 4 in Urdu: 45 Marathi books and 3 English books were reviewed and reported on to the Inspector of Schools. There are still 21 books on hand with the Committee.

CHAPTER X.

MUSEUMS AND LIBRARIES.

Museums.

87. There are two museums in the Central Provinces, one at Nagpur and the other at Raipur. The former is under the control of the Commissioner of Settlements, the latter under the management of the Commissioner.

In Berar the number of public libraries has risen from 33 to 34.

Literary and Philanthropic Societies.

88. In the Central Provinces the number of libraries and philanthropic societies during the year under report was 55 against 54 in the previous year.

CHAPTER XI.

89. The names of the societies and private individuals who deserve mention will be given in a separate communication.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

S. C. HILL,

Director of Public Instruction,

Central Provinces.

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE No. I.

Abstract Return of Colleges Schools and Scholars in the Central Provinces and Berar at the end of the official year 1903-04.

(FOR DETAILS SEE GENERAL TABLE No. III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.																
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns * and Villages.	Population.		Institutions and Scholars.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		Grand Total.	Percentage of.	
					COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION SPECIAL.							
					Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
British Territory ... 104,168 82 Native States ... 29,435 Total ... 133,603 82	Towns British Territory ... 103 Native States ... 16 Total ... 119	Males British Territory 6,250,284 Native States ... 988,830 Total ... 7,239,114	Institutions. For males.		3	2	415	2,908	5	10	3,343	5	1	3,349	64	Institutions to No. of towns and villages. 4
			For females		...	...	34	196	3	1	234	...	2	236		
			Total ...		3	2	449	3,104	8	11	3,577	5	3	3,585	68	
	Villages. British Territory 39,889 Native States ... 11,983 Total ... 51,872	Females British Territory ... 6,380,378 Native States 1,007,553 Total ... 7,387,931	Scholars. Males ...		277	53	38,640	168,116	321	509	207,916	57	23	207,996	19·1	Male scholars to male population of school-going age †
			Females ...		...	...	2,051	9,711	52	77	11,891	...	44	11,935	1·97	Female scholars to female population of school-going age ‡
	GRAND TOTAL ... 51,991	GRAND TOTAL ... 14,627,045	Total ...		277	53	40,691	177,827	373	586	219,807	57	67	219,931	10·02	

NOTE.—For the purposes of columns 1, 2 and 3 the statistics of the Census of 1901 should be utilized, subject to the modifications enumerated below.

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality or a Cantonment, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

‡ The population of Native or Feudatory States and Political Agencies should not be shown except in the case of those provinces where the schools of the States in question come under the supervision and control of the Education Department; and the foot-note should specify what addition or deduction is made in this respect.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

(FOR DETAILS SEE

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.						
	COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		Total.
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institution ... For Males ...	59,081	3,000	3,84,732	6,81,967	42,643	33,516	12,04,939
For Females ...	...	...	26,974	1,07,527	11,723	...	1,46,224
Total ...	59,081	3,000	4,11,706	7,89,494	54,366	33,516	13,51,163
2. (*a*) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction.	4·28	·07	23·37	14·56	8·46	5·28	56·02
(*b*) Percentages* of District Fund Expenditure included in columns 2–17 to Total District Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	7·36	72·59	·09	...	80·44
(*c*) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	1·39	...	40·38	44·22	·45	...	86·44
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	2·92	·16	22·45	43·05	2·96	1·83	73·37
AVERAGE ANNUAL COST† OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Institution. Cost to Provincial Revenues ..	318 11 10	9 2 11	15 12 10	4 12 6	160 1 1	122 7 5	18 7 9
Cost to District and Municipal Funds.	...	...	1 4 0	0 1 1	...	...	0 9 10
Total Cost ...	444 11 4	61 3 7	24 10 0	5 0 0	161 10 5	123 9 7	23 9 11
District Fund Schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cost to District Funds ...	...	...	2 6 7	4 5 0	...	...	4 0 5
Total Cost ...	...	...	2 6 7	4 5 0	...	...	4 0 5
Municipal Schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	3 2 4	1 5 9	...	...	2 0 5
Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	4 5 3	3 6 11	60 4 0	...	3 12 5
Total Cost ...	...	...	10 2 11	5 7 2	135 4 0	...	72 13 0
Institutions in Feudatory States. Cost to Native State Revenues ...	...	...	6 14 1	1 7 2	...	...	2 2 9
Cost to District and Municipal Funds.	...	...	1 1 11	0 15 7	...	...	0 15 11
Total Cost ...	...	...	8 7 9	2 8 4	...	...	3 5 1
Aided Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	19 3 0	...	7 11 4	2 6 9	...	23 12 9	3 12 8
Cost to District and Municipal Funds.	7 12 4	...	1 2 11	0 6 2	...	...	0 9 11
Total Cost ...	137 14 7	...	23 5 1	7 8 10	...	23 12 9	12 2 2
Unaided Institutions ... Total Cost ...	...	...	20 5 10	6 4 4	...	...	7 10 5
All Institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	101 4 4	9 2 11	3 9 5	0 8 8	158 0 9	62 5 3	1 10 8
Cost to District and Municipal Funds	5 10 3	...	2 4 1	3 10 11	135 4 0	...	2 15 4
Total Cost ...	122 1 9	61 3 7	10 0 9	4 10 9	161 5 2	62 14 1	6 6 4

RAL TABLE No. II.

Central Provinces and Berar for the official year 1903-04.

GENERAL TABLE No. IV.)

TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	44,608	1,40,549	42,401	1,67,880	38,954	38,150	4,72,542	16,77,481	
...	...	127	1,576	9,808	2,191	2,069	15,771	1,61,995	Separate figures for males and females under columns 13, 14, 15 for Berar Circle are not available.
..	44,608	1,40,676	43,977	1,77,688	41,145	40,219	4,88,313	18,39,476	
...	7·08	20·09	4·04	7·73	1·22	3·82	43·98	100	
...	...	·47	1·80	13 95	3·29	·05	19·56	100	
...	...	...	·15	9·13	1·54	2·74	13·56	100	
...	2 43	7·67	2·40	9·69	2·24	2·20	26·63	100	

* The percentages required for 2 (*a*), 2 (*b*), 2 (*c*) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 34, 35, 36, respectively, of General Table No. IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average monthly number on the rolls during the year.

The average cost of each pupil in District Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table No. VII.

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC							
	UNDER PUBLIC							
	Managed by Government.				*Managed by District or Municipal Boards.*			
	Number of Institution.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.								
ARTS COLLEGES.								
English	1	70	73	67	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
Law	2	53	49	51	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	123	122	118	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.								
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys. High Schools... ...	7	698	670	533	...	...	...	...
For Boys. Middle Schools. English ...	31	3,587	3,859	2,831	28	2,725	2,715	2,146
For Boys. Middle Schools. Vernacular.	4	479	438	294	246	23,935	23,761	16,438
For Girls. High Schools... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools. English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools. Vernacular	1	71	68	44	8	573	664	293
Total ...	43	4,835	5,035	3,702	282	27,233	27,140	18,877
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys	28	1,882	1,873	1,261	1,979	1,26,792	1,21,660	82,913
For Girls	92	4 272	3,977	2,404	30	1,286	1,252	745
Total ...	120	6,154	5,850	3,665	2,009	1,28,078	1,22 912	83,658
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.								
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.								
Training Schools for Masters ...	5	321	292	257	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	2	44	37	27	1	8	8	5
Schools of Art	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	1	35	39	35	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	1	15	14	14	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	3	110	106	93	...	...	...	...
Other Schools (Reformatory) ...	1	132	101	82	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13	657	589	08	1	8	8	5
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	179	11,769	11,596	7.993	2,292	1,55,319	1,50,060	1,02,549

RAL TABLE III.

Central Provinces and Berar for the official year 1903-04.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENTS.							
Maintained by Native States.				*Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.*				*Unaided.*			
Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	2	207	193	170	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	60	58	55	4	234	215	171
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	60	58	55	4	234	215	171
-324	21,249	18,765	13,430	624	26,141	25,772	19,546	158	5,329	4,902	3,540
2	21	20	18	12	669	717	575	4	213	221	175
9	400	407	320	28	1,932	2,068	1,607	8	137	144	96
19	2,238	2,058	1,529	17	1,606	1,762	1,276	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	35	25	19	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	209	225	179	2	124	93	93
...	...	...	...	11	1,039	1,044	865	...	...	...	...
30	2,659	2,485	1,867	80	5,490	5,841	4,521	14	474	458	364
281	17,904	15,690	11,154	491	17,362	16,757	12,673	129	4,176	3,761	2,690
13	686	590	409	50	3,022	2,923	2,127	11	445	468	315
294	18,590	16,280	11,563	541	20,384	19,680	14,800	140	4,621	4,229	3,005

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central

	Class of Institutions.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING		
				English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.
		22	23	24	25	26
Collegiate Education.	ARTS COLLEGES.					
	English	3	277	277	192	1
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.					
	Law	2	53	11	...	42
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5	330	288	192	43
School Education—General.	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.					
	For Boys. High Schools	25	1,601	1,601	1,388	796
	For Boys. Middle Schools English ...	104	8,781	8,197	350	8,493
	For Boys. Middle Schools Vernacular ...	286	28,258	875	...	28,258
	For Girls. High Schools	5	35	35	3	2
	For Girls. Middle Schools. English ...	9	333	259	90	211
	For Girls. Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	20	1,683	...	...	1,683
	Total ...	449	40,691	10,967	1,831	39,443
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.					
	For Boys	2,908	168,116	351	74	167,716
	For Girls	196	9,711	505	...	9,206
	Total ...	3,104	177,827	856	74	176,922
School Education—Special.	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.					
	Training Schools for Masters... ...	5	321	18	47	303
	Training Schools for Mistresses ...	3	52	...	...	52
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	*Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	1	35	35	...	...
	Industrial Schools	6	309	137	...	172
	Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural Schools	3	110	22	...	110
	Other Schools (Reformatory)... ...	1	132	...	...	132
	Total ...	19	959	212	47	769
	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	3,577	219,807	12,323	2,144	217,177
	PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.		
	1.—Advanced, teaching—					
	(a) Arabic or Persian	...	2	29	29	...
	(b) Sanskrit	...	3	28	28	...
	(c) Any other Oriental Classic ...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly. For Boys...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly. For Girls...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.—Elementary, teaching the Koran. For Boys...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.—Elementary, teaching the Koran. For Girls...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For Boys...	...	1	23	...	23
	4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For Girls...	...	2	44	...	44
	Total ...	...	8	124	57	67
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	3,585	219,931	2,201	217,244

RAL TABLE III.—(*Concld.*)

Provinces and Berar for the official year 1903-04.—(Concld.)

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.								Number of girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.			
		Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.							
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
2	...	203	58	10	...	4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	31	15	5	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	234	73	15	...	5	...	...	...	
38	18	980	391	152	..	14	8	2	...	
191	222	3,365	3,885	989	9	33	87	23	...	
1	587	4,180	19,735	2,930	107	50	668	137	...	
29	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
112	116	...	5	1	...	4	95	...	18	
...	910	313	386	70	...	...	4	...	...	
371	1,858	8,838	24,402	4,142	116	101	863	162	18	
304	1,558	16,395	125,057	12,171	335	630	11,666	4,610	...	
495	1,165	1,339	5,544	970	36	6	156	...	256	
799	2,723	17,734	130,601	13,141	371	636	11,822	4,610	256	
...	1	* 115	172	30	...	...	3	...	...	
...	6	15	30	1	...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	25	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	
123	119	3	50	...	...	...	14	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	46	57	7	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	5	93	16	...	...	16	...	...	
123	128	209	411	55	...	...	33	...	...	
1,295	4,600	26,921	155,569	17,475	487	742	12,718	4,772	274	
...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	8	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	67	8	20	29	...	...	...	...	...	
1,295	4,667	26,929	155,589	17,504	487	742	12,718	4,772	274	

* The figures of the Engineering and Surveying School in Berar are not shown in the return as it was temporarily closed.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE No. III-A.

Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1904 classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed, in the Central Provinces and Berar for the official year 1903-04.

		Europeans and Enrasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Budhists.	Parsis.	Others.
				Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.				
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.									
ARTS COLLEGES.									
English ...	Male ...	2	...	203	58	10	...	4	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental ...	Male ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law ...	Male ...	...	1	31	15	5	...	1	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	Male ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Teaching ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	Male ...	...	...	46	57	7	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	1	280	130	22	...	5	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.									
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
For Boys.									
High Schools ...	Male ...	36	18	980	391	152	...	14	8
	Female ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—									
English ...	Male ...	172	222	3,364	3,882	989	9	33	87
	Female ...	19	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ...	Male ...	1	587	4,158	19,639	2,916	107	50	663
	Female ...	...	...	22	96	14	...	...	5
For Girls.									
High Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	29	5	...	...	...	...	...	1
Middle Schools—									
English ...	Male ...	17	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Female ...	95	116	...	5	...	...	4	95
Vernacular ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	910	313	386	70	...	...	4
	Total ...	371	1,858	8,838	24,402	4,142	116	101	863
Primary Schools—									
For Boys ...	Male ...	254	1,556	15,965	121,978	12,038	335	630	10,750
	Female ..	50	2	430	3,079	133	...	...	916
For Girls ...	Male ...	159	42	...	55	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	336	1,123	1,339	5,489	970	36	6	156
	Total ...	799	2,723	17,734	130,601	13,141	371	636	11,822

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE No. III-A.—(*Concld.*)

Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1904 classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed, in the Central Provinces and Berar for the official year 1903-04.—(Concld.)

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Budhists.	Parsis.	Others
				Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.				
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.									
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
Training Schools ...	Male ...	...	1	115	172	30	...	...	3
	Female ...	...	6	15	30	1	...	...	...
School of Arts ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	Male ...	...	...	25	9	1	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools...	Male ...	60	119	3	50	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Other Schools (Reformatory) ...	Male ...	...	2	5	93	16	...	..	16
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	123	128	163	354	48	...	...	33
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		1,295	4,600	26,921	155,569	17,475	487	742	12,718
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.									
1. Advanced teaching—									
(*a*) Arabic or Persian ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit ...	Male ...	...	...	8	20	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental Classics.	Male ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
2. Elementary teaching—a Vernacular only or mainly—									
For Boys ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental standards—									
For Boys	Male ...	...	23	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ..	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...		...	67	8	20	29	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...		1,295	4,777	27,023	155,507	17,382	487	742	12,71

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Cen

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC						
	UNDER PUBLIC						
	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.							
ARTS COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
English	23,268	...	...	5,728	...	3,468	32,464
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
Law	450	...	...	2,550	...	...	3,000
Medicines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	23,718	...	...	8,278	...	3,468	35,464
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys ... High Schools	23,107	...	1,260	16,543	...	73	40,983
For Boys ... Middle Schools English	53,896	90	4,962	14,858	6,578	25	80,409
For Boys ... Middle Schools Vernacular	2,056	...	...	36	...	...	2,092
For Girls .. High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls .. Middle Schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls .. Middle Schools Vernacular	526	...	...	...	...	...	526
Total ...	79,585	90	6,222	31,437	6,578	98	1,24,010
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys	5,581	...	52	752	...	...	6,385
For Girls	22,224	207	155	...	85	...	22,671
Total ...	27,805	207	207	752	85	...	29,056
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL. Training Schools for Masters	42,622	...	...	...	...	21	42,643
Training Schools for Mistresses	10,641	...	...	...	...	...	10,641
School of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	3,123	...	...	295	...	...	3,418
Industrial Schools	1,585	...	...	...	...	...	1,585
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	9,516	...	...	..	...	...	9,516
Other Schools (Reformatory)	17,617	...	...	...	...	...	17,617
Total ...	85,104	...	..	295	...	21	85,420
Buildings	36,108	...	...	...	...	...	36,108
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	5 528	...	...	1,294	...	...	6,822
Total ...	41,636	...	...	1,294	...	...	42,930
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Scholarships held in—Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Secondary Schools	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	2,57,848	297	6,429	42,056	6,663	3,587	3,16,880

RAL TABLE No. IV.

tral Provinces and Berar for the official year 1903-04.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.							UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.						
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.							*Maintained by Feudatory States.*						
Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,083	...	...	...	...	...	4,083
19,387	4,460	20,755	16,900	200	450	62,152	7,229	572	...	838	...	...	8,639
3,113	43,807	10,193	1,784	32	...	58,929	5,792	1,232	981	354	...	...	8,359
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,500	48,267	30,948	18,684	232	450	1,21,081	17,104	1,804	981	1,192	...	...	21,081
4,518	4,74,828	34,470	7,521	555	14	5,21,906	21,488	14,045	1,130	1,018	420	293	38,394
11,626	4,332	6,128	32	4	...	22,122	2,148	90	622	...	...	...	2,860
16,144	4,79,160	40,598	7,553	559	14	5,44,028	23,636	14,135	1,752	1,018	420	293	41,254
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	600	482	...	...	...	1,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	600	482	...	...	...	1,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,000	91,620	9,922	...	572	12	1,07,126	2,334	125	81	289	1,728	...	4,557
465	21,557	1,673	964	70	...	24,729	1,962	333	99	803	152	...	3,349
5,465	1,13,177	11,595	964	642	12	1,31,855	4,296	458	180	1,092	1,880	...	7,906
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44,109	6,41,204	83,623	27,201	1,433	476	7,98,046	45,036	16,397	2,913	3,302	2,300	293	70,241

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Central

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC INSTI						
	UNDER PRIVATE						
	Added by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.							
ARTS COLLEGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
English	3,670	...	1,500	7,886	...	13,561	26,617
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSONAL TRAINING.							
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,670	...	1,500	7,886	...	13,561	26,617
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.							
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys ... High Schools	9,696	...	1,910	15,038	1,808	10,398	38,850
For Boys ... Middle Schools English	21,823	...	4,402	21,168	2,813	12,670	62,876
For Boys ... Middle Schools Vernacular	3,403	...	...	247	3,177	1,557	8,384
For Girls ... High Schools	1,713	...	160	769	15	1,756	4,413
For Girls ... Middle Schools English	4,777	...	275	4,395	15	2,981	12,443
For Girls ... Middle Schools Vernacular	3,660	...	180	35	429	4,996	9,240
Total ...	45,012	...	6,927	41,652	8,257	34,358	1,36,206
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys	34,342	...	5,811	22,756	15,267	19,869	98,045
For Girls	13,343	...	1,782	10,990	1,044	23,428	50,587
Total ...	47,685	...	7,593	33,746	16,311	43,297	1,48,632
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.							
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	1,380	...	...	...	...	...	1,380
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Agricultural School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools (Reformatory)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,380	...	...	...	...	...	1,380
Buildings	7,531	...	51	...	912	15,561	24,055
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only) ...	1,699	...	...	...	1,301	2,445	5,445
Total ...	9,230	...	51	...	2,213	18,006	29,500
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Scholarships held in—Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Medical Colleges	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—Other Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	1,06,977	...	16,071	83,284	26,781	1,09,222	3,42,335

RAL TABLE No. IV.—(*Concld.*)

Provinces and Berar for the official year 1903-04.—(Concld.)

TUTIONS.—(*Concld.*) MANAGEMENT.—(*Concld.*) *Unaided.*				TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM							Remarks.
Fees.	Sub-scrip-tions.	Endow-ments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	ALL OTHER SOURCES. Private.	ALL OTHER SOURCES. Public.	Grand Total.	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	26,938	..	1,500	13,614	17,029	...	59,081	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	450	...	...	2,550	...	...	3,000	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	27,388	...	1,500	16,164	17,029	...	62,081	
4,143	1,031	706	5,880	32,803	...	3,170	35,724	14 016	4,083	89,796	
283	774	2,039	3,096	95,106	4 550	30,119	54 047	26,121	7,229	2,17,172	
...	...	...	...	8,572	43,807	10,193	* 2,421	6,979	5,792	77,764	The expenditure on Vernacular Middle Schools for boys and girls in Berar is included in Primary Schools.
...	...	...	...	1,713	...	160	769	1,771	...	4,413	
...	352	...	352	4,777	...	275	4,395	3 348	...	12,795	
...	...	...	...	4,126	...	180	35	5,425	...	9,766	
4,426	2,157	2,745	9,328	1,47,097	48.357	44,097	97,391	57,660	17,104	4.11,706	
2,772	11,120	3.345	17,237	44 441	4,74,828	40,333	34,819	66,058	21.488	6,81,967	
...	8,063	1,224	9,287	47 193	4,539	8,065	11,022	34 560	2,148	1 07,527	
2,772	19.183	4,569	26,524	91,634	4,79,367	48,398	45.841	1,00,618	23.636	7,89 494	
...	...	...	...	42,622	...	...	...	21	...	42,643	
...	...	...	...	10.641	600	482	...	...	...	11,723	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3,123	...	...	295	...	...	3.418	* Includes expenditure on Engineering and Surveying School in Berar.
...	...	...	...	2,965	...	...	...	...	...	2,965	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	9,516	...	...	...	...	...	9 516	
...	...	...	...	17,617	...	...	...	...	...	17,617	
...	...	...	...	86,484	600	482	295	21	...	87,882	
56	1,803	3,983	5,842	48.639	91,620	9 9-3	345	24 777	2,334	1,77,688	
129	295	376	800	7,692	21,557	1,673	3.190	5.071	1,962	41,145	
185	2,098	4,359	6,642	56,331	11,317	11,646	3.535	29,848	4,296	2,18 833	
...	...	...	...	44 608	...	...	...	...	...	44,608	
...	...	...	...	1,26,514	3,088	...	...	841	10,233	1,40,676	
...	...	...	...	3.530	...	..	...	1,582	161	5,273	
...	...	...	...	714	...	...	...	...	...	714	
...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	360	
...	...	...	...	16,526	10,113	...	38	1,899	1,707	30,283	
...	...	...	...	815	208	158	...	195	781	2,157	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1,569	665	...	...	64	...	2 208	
...	...	...	...	1 903	852	...	...	137	...	2 892	
...	...	...	...	24,005	311	2,988	5,779	6 128	1,008	40,219	
...	...	...	...	2,20,544	15.237	3,146	5 817	10 846	13,890	2,69.480	
7,383	23,438	11,673	42,494	6,29,478	6,56,738	1,09,269	1,69,043	2,16 022	58,926	18,39,476	

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Edu

Class of Schools.				Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle Stage).		
						1			2		
						Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.											
For Boys	Departmental	English		38	4,285	921	...	921	2,685	...	2,685
		Vernacular		4	479	...	...	...	51	...	51
	District Fund	English		3	171	....	...	...	171	...	171
		Vernacular		223	19,898	...	...	...	3,479	...	3,479
	Municipal	English		25	2,554	...	...	..	2,554	...	2,554
		Vernacular		23	4,037	...	...	...	473	...	473
	Native State	English		11	421	21	...	21	398	2	400
		Vernacular		19	2,238	...	...	...	282	...	282
	Aided	English		40	2,601	667	2	669	1,909	12	1,921
		Vernacular		17	1,606	...	...	...	232	...	232
	Unaided	English		12	350	213	...	213	130	7	137
		Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	415	38,640	1,822	2	1,824	12,364	21	12,385
For Girls	Departmental	English		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular		1	71	...	...	...	...	3	3
	District Fund	English		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular		1	71	...	...	...	...	3	3
	Municipal	English		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular		7	499	...	...	...	...	191	191
	Native State	English		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English		12	244	...	36	36	1	168	169
		Vernacular		11	1,039	...	...	...	...	268	268
	Unaided	English		2	124	...	4	4	..	32	32
		Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	34	2,048	...	40	40	1	665	666
		TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS		449	40,688	1,822	42	1,864	12,365	686	13,051
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.											
For Boys	Departmental			28	1,882	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund			1,875	1,15,670	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal			104	11 122	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native State			281	17,604	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided			401	17,362	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided			129	4 176	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	2,908	1,68,116	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	Departmental			92	4,272	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund			18	627	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal			12	659	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native State			13	686	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided			50	3,022	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided			11	445	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	196	9,711	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS		3,104	1,77,827	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL		3,553	2,18,515	1,822	42	1,864	12,365	686	13,051

RAL TABLE No. V.

cation in the Central Provinces and Berar at the end of the official year 1903-04.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
263	...	263	318	1	319	96	1	97	4,283	2	4,285
70	...	70	247	...	247	111	...	111	479	...	479
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	...	171
3,929	6	3,935	6,476	34	6,510	5,911	63	5,974	19,795	103	19,898
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,554	...	2,554
621	...	621	1,656	...	1,656	1,287	...	1,287	4,037	...	4,037
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419	2	421
314	1	315	895	11	906	713	22	735	2,204	34	2,238
5	...	5	6	...	6	...	...	...	2,587	14	2,601
224	...	224	630	...	630	520	...	520	1,606	...	1,606
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	343	7	350
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,426	7	5,433	10,228	45	10,274	8,638	86	8,724	38,478	162	38,640
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	9	...	39	39	...	20	20	...	71	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	9	...	24	24	...	35	35	...	71	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	49	49	...	128	128	...	134	134	...	499	499
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	10	15	10	6	16	2	6	8	18	226	244
...	114	114	...	380	380	...	277	277	...	1,039	1,039
...	30	30	...	42	42	...	16	16	...	124	124
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	221	226	10	619	629	2	488	490	18	2,030	2,048
5,431	228	5,659	10,238	665	10,903	8,640	574	9,214	38,496	2,192	40,688
185	...	185	987	1	988	703	6	709	1,875	7	1,882
14,845	266	15,112	52,192	1,197	53,389	45,845	1,324	47,169	112,883	2,787	115,670
2,451	3	2,454	5,633	7	5,640	3,016	12	3,028	11,100	22	11,122
1,325	36	1,361	7,433	644	8,077	7,606	866	8,472	16,358	1,546	17,904
2,833	33	2,866	9,148	68	9,216	5,222	58	5,280	17,203	159	17,362
364	14	378	1,590	47	1,637	2,133	28	2,161	4,087	89	4,176
22,004	352	22,356	76,983	1,964	78,947	64,519	2,294	66,813	163,506	4,610	168,116
...	289	289	...	1,564	1,564	...	2,419	2,419	...	4,272	4,272
...	56	56	...	261	261	...	310	310	...	627	627
...	99	99	3	231	234	...	326	326	3	656	659
...	42	42	...	288	288	...	356	356	...	686	686
21	315	336	108	1,522	1,630	72	984	1,056	201	2,821	3,022
...	21	21	8	128	136	44	244	288	52	393	445
21	822	843	119	3,994	4,113	116	4,639	4,755	256	9,455	9,711
22,025	1,174	23,199	77,102	5,958	83,060	64,635	6,933	71,568	163,762	14,065	177,827
27,456	1,402	28,858	87,340	6,623	93,963	73,275	7,507	80,782	202,258	16,257	218,515

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations

Nature of Examination.	Number of Intitutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1 Master of Arts	1	2	...	3	13	54	...	1	68
2 Bachelor of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 First B. Sc.	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
4 First Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Previous Examination ...	1	3	...	4	34	99	...	5	138
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1 Master of Oriental learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bachelor of Oriental learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Honors in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 High Proficiency in Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do Arabic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Persian ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Proficiency in Sanskrit. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Arabic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law—									
1 Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Master of Law	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
3 Bachelor of Law	...	1	...	1	...	28	...	...	28
Medicine—									
1 M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
3 Honors in Medicine and Surgery...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 First L. M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
5 First L. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Preliminary Scientific ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

RAL TABLE No. VI.

in the Central Provinces and Berar during the official year 1903-04.

NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.								
Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others	REMARKS.
							Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
* ...	7	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	* Not known.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	35	...	...	60	...	1	44	12	3	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	15	...	...	15	1	...	12	1	1	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examiners.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.—(*Concld.*)									
Engineering—									
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching—									
1. Licentiate in Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Matriculation — Boys	7	12	4	23	123	265	37	63	488
Matriculation — Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Final — Boys	3	3	...	6	37	27	...	...	64
School Final — Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary Examination. — Boys	8	...	1	9	142	...	14	...	156
Upper Secondary Examination. — Girls	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	...	4
Middle School Examination. — Boys	24	6	1	31	263	41	2	...	306
Middle School Examination. — Girls	4	6	...	10	6	23	...	...	29
High School Scholarship Examination. — Boys	68	...	10	78	539	...	21	...	560
High School Scholarship Examination. — Girls	...	1	1	2	...	2	3	...	5
Primary Examination. — Boys	2,079	192	23	2,294	13,625	1,268	219	33	15,145
Primary Examination. — Girls	91	35	5	131	375	335	27	1	738
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. — Upper	2	...	...	2	18	...	...	6	24
1. Training School Examination for Masters. — Lower	31	1	2	34	172	5	12	107	296
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. — Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. — Lower	2	5	...	7	14	20	...	2	36
3. School of Arts Examination. — Boys	39	7	...	46	346	35	...	29	410
3. School of Arts Examination. — Girls	1	1	...	2	2	2	...	...	4
4. Medical Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	2	...	...	2	157	...	...	...	157
6. Industrial School Examination	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Veterinary Examination	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
8. Examination in Agriculture	1	...	...	1	122	...	...	...	122

RAL TABLE No. VI.—(*Concld.*)

in the Central Provinces and Berar during the official year 1903-04.—(Concld.)

Number passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.								Remarks.
Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	*Hindus.* Brahmins.	*Hindus.* Non Brahmins.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
65	62	13	...	140	...	6	82	42	10	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	16	...	...	35	...	...	14	17	4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	...	10	...	49	...	...	32	12	3	...	...	2	
...	3	..	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
144	31	1	...	176	27	5	51	86	4	...	1	2	
6	19	..	...	25	18	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	
323	...	8	...	331	...	2	158	141	27	...	2	1	
...	2	3	...	5	2	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	
8,868	793	137	19	9,817	70	207	1,749	6,583	777	105	53	273	
276	207	18	1	502	46	116	56	244	31	1	1	7	
10	...	...	2	12	...	...	8	3	1	...	...	...	
102	...	12	38	152	...	3	58	76	15	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	12	...	1	20*	...	11	3	6	...	...	...	...	* Out of which 12 candidates have passed the Female Teachers' Certificate Examination.
93	8	...	10	111	...	...	48	51	11	...	...	1	
...	1	...	...	1*	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	7	7†	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	† Central Provinces students passed from Patna Medical College.
91	...	...	...	91	...	...	73	18	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
104	...	...	...	104	...	...	30	66	8	...	...	...	

Return showing the Distribution of District Fund and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.													
	In Institutions managed by District Fund Boards.											In Institutions managed by—		
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	District Funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.														
ARTS COLLEGES.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
English	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.														
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.														
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.														
For Boys. High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys. Middle Schools. English ...	3	171	170	136	...	4,460	...	...	...	...	4,460	90	...	...
For Boys. Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	223	19,898	19,734	13,543	...	43,807	...	...	...	...	43,807	...	...	...
For Girls. High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools. English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	1	71	88	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	227	20,140	19,992	13,725	...	48,267	...	...	...	...	48,267	90	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.														
For Boys	1,875	1,15,670	1,10,311	74,814	...	4,74,828	...	...	...	...	4,74,828	...	...	...
For Girls	18	627	701	363	...	4,332	...	...	...	...	4,332	207	...	...
Total ...	1,893	1,16,297	1,11,012	75,177	...	4,79,160	...	...	...	...	4,79,160	207	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.														
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.														
Training Schools for Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...
School of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools (Reformatory) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	91,620	...	...	...	...	91,620	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	21,557	...	...	...	...	21,557	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,13,177	...	...	...	...	1,13,177	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Medical Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Technical and Industrial Schools. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Other Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,120	1,36,437	1,31,004	88 902	...	6,40,604	...	...	...	...	6,40,604	297	600	...

* The expenditure on Middle Schools is

RAL TABLE No. VII.

Public Instruction in the Central Provinces and Berar for the official year 1903-04.

Total District Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															
	In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.										In Institutions managed by—			Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of District Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Number of Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	District Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total	The Department.	District Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,260	...	1,910	3,170	3,170
4,550	25	2,554	2,545	2,016	19,387	20,755	...	16,000	200	450	57,692	4,962	...	4,402	30,119	34,669
43,807	23	4,037	4,027	2,845	3,113	10,193	...	1,784	32	...	15,122	...	...	...	10,193	54,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	160	160
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	275	275
...	7	502	576	247	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	180	180	180
48,357	55	7,093	7,148	5,152	22,500	30,948	...	18,684	232	450	72,814	6,222	...	6,027	44,097	92,454
4,74,828	104	11,122	11,349	8,093	4,518	34,470	...	7,521	555	14	47,078	52	...	5,811	40,333	5,15,161
4,532	12	659	551	382	11,626	6,128	...	32	4	...	17,790	155	...	1,782	8,065	12,604
4,79,307	116	11,781	11,900	8,481	16,144	40,598	...	7,553	559	14	64,868	207	...	7,593	48,398	5,27,765
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
600	1	8	8	5	...	482	600	...	..	...	1,082	...	...	...	482	1,082
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
600	1	8	8	5	...	482	600	...	...	...	1,082	...	...	...	482	1,082
91,620	...	...	...	..	5,000	7,923	...	...	572	12	15,506	...	...	51	9,973	1,01,593
21,557	...	...	..	...	465	1,673	...	964	70	...	3,172	...	...	...	1,673	23,230
1,13,177	...	...	...	...	5,465	11,595	...	964	642	12	18,678	...	...	51	11,646	1,24,823
3,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,088
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,113
208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	366
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
665	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	665
852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	852
311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,988	3,299
15,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,146	18,383
6,56,738	172	18,882	19,056	13,638	44,109	83,623	600	27,201	1,433	476	1,57,442	6,429	...	16,071	1,09,269	7,66,007

Berar is shown in Primary Schools.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE No. VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for the official year 1903-04.

For Boys.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of—		Number of Boarders who are Students of—				Expenditure from—					Remarks.
	Hotels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions or Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.—Managed by Government ...	11	426	33	67	...	326	17,061	72	77	422	17,632	
2.—Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	13	303	...	257	46	...	3,677	3,250	700	...	7,627	
3.—Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	24	609	52	311	203	43	10,351	360	14,061	7,465	32,237	
4.—Unaided	5	206	...	17	163	26	...	...	10,736	...	10,736	

For Girls.

Class of Hostels or Boarding houses.	Number of—		Number of Boarders who are Students of—				Expenditure from—					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions or Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.—Managed by Government ...	1	9	...	...	...	9	2,033	...	...	...	2,033	
2.—Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3.—Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	5	211	...	56	147	8	6,874	834	...	16,473	24,181	
4.—Unaided	4	305	...	32	273	...	...	...	9,234	...	9,234	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. II—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY)

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Institutions in the Central Provinces and Berar for the official year 1903-04.

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.					TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.						
	Collegiate Education.	School Education, General.		School Education, Special.	Total.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Furniture.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Industrial Schools.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Institutions. For Males	...	20,460	16,843	1,380	38,683	626	6,315	439	...	7,380	46,063	
Institutions. For Females	...	16,614	20,942	...	37,556	424	6,202	986	...	7,612	45,168	
Total ...	...	37,074	37,785	1,380	76,239	1,050	12,517	1,425	...	14,992	91,231	
(*a*) Percentage of Provincial expenditure included in Columns 2 to 11 to total Provincial expenditure on European Institutions.	...	41·9	31·9	3·8	77·6	2·8	17·4	2·2	...	22·4	100	
(*b*) Percentage of Municipal expenditure included in Columns 2 to 11 to total Municipal expenditure.	...	36·92	63·08	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100	
(*c*) Percentage of total expenditure included in Columns 2 to 11 to total expenditure.	...	40·64	41·42	1·51	83·57	1·15	13·72	1·56	...	16·43	100	

Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aided Institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues.	...	36 2 0	14 7 2	23 12 8	22 0 0
Aided Institutions ... Cost to Municipal Funds ..	...	3 0 2	2 11 3	...	2 12 11
Total ...	...	85 11 3	45 14 8	23 12 8	58 0 7
Unaided Institutions	...	4 2 8	3 5 4	...	3 12 0
Total ...	...	83 8 0	45 4 10	23 12 8	57 1 0

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. III—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY).

Return of European Schools and Scholars in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1903-04.

		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of scholars on the 31st March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH LEARNING			Girls in Boys' schools.	Boys in Girls' schools.	Remarks.
		UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.															
		Aided by Government District Fund or Municipal Board.				*Unaided.*											
		Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March 1904.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March 1904.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COLLEGES.		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	*Secondary Schools.*																
	For Boys — High Schools	4	36	35	31	...	...	...	...	4	36	36	36	6	...	..	
	For Boys — Middle Schools	6	204	211	187	1	10	12	9	7	214	214	155	51	24	...	
	For Girls — High Schools	4	30	20	17	...	...	...	...	4	30	30	...	...	..	..	
	For Girls — Middle Schools	6	156	166	136	...	...	...	...	6	156	156	90	32	...	18	
	Total	20	426	432	371	1	10	12	9	21	436	436	281	89	24	18	
	Primary Schools.																
	For Boys ...	7	318	334	295	1	8	12	7	8	326	326	...	...	51	...	
	For Girls ...	7	505	488	417	...	...	..	...	7	505	505	...	...	...	159	
	Total	14	823	822	712	1	8	12	7	15	831	831	...	...	51	159	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																	
Industrial Schools ...	Boys	1	60	58	55	...	...	...	...	1	60	60	...	...	.	...	
	Girls	...	...	...	...	1	77	62	61	1	77	77	...	...	...	..	
TOTAL OF SCHOOLS FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		35	1,309	1,312	1,138	3	95	86	77	38	1 404	1,404	281	89	75	177	

EDUCATION.—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. IV—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces and Berar for the official year 1903-04.

Object of Expenditure.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE FROM—					Remarks.
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.															
	Aided by the Government.						*Unaided.*									
	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.	
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2	3a	3b	3c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Secondary Schools, English—																
For Boys ... High Schools ...	3,088	322	1,569	1,330	1,850	8,209	...	...	...	...	3,088	322	1,569	3,230	8,209	
For Boys ... Middle Schools ...	5,113	545	2,444	2,449	1,650	12,201	50	...	...	50	5,113	545	2,494	4,099	12,251	
For Girls ... High Schools ...	1,596	160	767	15	1,045	3,583	...	...	...	...	1,596	160	767	1,060	3,583	
For Girls ... Middle Schools ...	5,810	275	4,343	640	1,963	13,031	...	...	...	...	5,810	275	4,343	2,603	13,031	
Total ...	15,607	1,302	9,123	4,484	6,508	37,024	50	...	...	50	15,607	1,302	9,173	10,992	37,074	
Primary Schools—																
For Boys	6,191	1,453	3,925	2,050	3,184	16,803	40	...	...	40	6,191	1,453	3,965	5,234	16,843	
For Girls	5,688	771	10,827	101	3,555	20,942	...	...	...	...	5,688	771	10,827	3,656	20,942	
Total ...	11,879	2,224	14,752	2,151	6,739	37,745	40	...	...	40	11,879	2,224	14,592	8,890	37,735	
Industrial Schools ... Boys ...	1,380	...	...	...	...	1,380	...	...	...	...	1,380	...	...	...	1,380	
Industrial Schools ... Girls ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in Colleges. Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in Colleges. Professional.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools ...	640	...	...	...	...	640	...	...	...	...	640	...	...	...	640	
Scholarships held in Primary Schools ...	410	...	...	...	...	410	...	...	...	...	410	...	...	...	410	
Buildings	6,462	...	...	...	6,055	12,517	...	...	...	...	6,462	...	...	6,055	12,517	
Furniture	817	...	...	...	608	1,425	...	...	...	...	817	...	...	608	1,425	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	8,329	...	...	...	6,663	14,992	...	...	...	...	8,329	...	...	6,663	14,992	
Total Expenditure on European Institutions.	37,195	3,526	23,875	6,635	19,910	91,141	90	...	...	90	37,195	3,526	23,965	26,545	91,231	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. V.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of the stages of Instruction of pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the European Schools of the Central Provinces and Berar for the official year 1903-04.

Class of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys. Aided ... English ...	10	240	34	3	37	180	12	192	5	...	5	4	2	6	...	...	...	223	17	240
For Boys. Unaided ... Vernacular.	1	10	...	...	...	3	7	10	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	10
Total ..	11	250	34	3	37	183	19	202	5	...	5	4	2	6	...	...	...	226	24	250
For Girls... Aided ... English ...	10	186	...	31	31	1	115	116	5	10	15	10	6	16	2	6	8	18	168	186
For Girls... Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	186	...	31	31	1	115	116	5	10	15	10	6	16	2	6	8	18	168	186
Total Secondary Schools ...	21	436	34	34	68	184	134	318	10	10	20	14	8	22	2	6	8	244	192	436
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys. Aided	7	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	26	131	163	20	183	4	...	4	272	46	318
For Boys. Unaided	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	5	7	...	...	...	3	5	8
Total ...	8	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	26	132	165	25	190	4	...	4	275	51	326
For Girls... Aided	7	505	...	..	...	...	...	...	19	86	105	93	221	314	47	39	86	159	346	505
For Girls... Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7	505	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	86	105	93	221	314	47	39	86	159	346	505
Total Primary Schools ...	15	831	...	...	...	..	...	...	125	112	237	258	246	504	51	39	90	434	397	831
GRAND TOTAL ...	36	1,267	34	34	68	184	134	318	135	122	257	272	254	526	53	45	98	678	589	1,267

Secretariat Press, Nagpur:—J. E. A., 19 8.1904—352.

REPORT

ON THE

STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR

1904-05.

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CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

General Department.

No. 13768.

Nagpur, the 21st November 1905.

READ—

Report by the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, on the state and progress of education in the Central Provinces for the year 1904-05.

RESOLUTION.

The outbreak of plague in the Central Provinces has this year been less severe than last, but its prevalence in a sporadic form in nearly all districts has necessarily interfered with the progress of education. Nevertheless the results for the year afford ground for satisfaction. The number of schools in the Central Provinces has increased by 43, and though on the other hand in Berar 62 schools, described as indigenous schools of an ephemeral character, have disappeared, there has been a considerable increase in the total number of pupils on the rolls and in the average attendance. The percentage of enrolment to the numbers of children of school-going age has risen from 10·50 to 11·06. The Ellichpur District again stands highest in this respect, and it is satisfactory to find that the general level of all districts has improved, 14 districts showing percentages exceeding 10. The rise of 20 per cent. in the number of pupils in the Feudatory States and the addition of 17 to the number of schools is especially satisfactory in view of the backward educational position of those tracts, and is creditable to the Chiefs and their advisers.

2. A scheme under which all masters in Government High and Normal Schools are graded in one Provincial list has been introduced, and the new arrangement should, by improving their prospects of promotion, add considerably to the efficiency of the teaching staff. At the same time the pay of Primary School Head Masters has been raised, and a minimum of Rs. 10 per mensem fixed for certificated teachers—an improvement of much importance which may be expected to lead in time to greatly increased efficiency in the teaching in these schools. Further progress has also been made in giving effect to the policy laid down by the Government of India of substituting more efficient inspection for examinations, which has been steadily carried out in these Provinces for some years past. In pursuance of this policy, a new Inspector's Circle has been created, and there are now five Circle Inspectors in the Provinces, one for each Commissioner's Division. An Inspectress of Girls' Schools has also been appointed, who has charge of all the girls' schools in the Provinces, while European Schools, which were hitherto inspected by one of the Circle Inspectors, have now been entrusted to a separate Inspector of European Schools whose services are shared with the Bombay Government. The subordinate inspecting staff of Deputy Inspectors had already been increased and their pay raised, and the Provinces are now well equipped so far as the strength and efficiency of their inspecting staff is concerned. The report, however, does not contain any information to show the results of the change of policy, and the Chief Commissioner would have liked

to see the question examined more fully by the Director. There is always a danger that the substitution of inspection for examinations may mean simply the substitution of a cursory oral examination for a more elaborate one at a centre, accompanied by undue interference on the part of the Inspector with details which should properly be left to the head-master. The working of the new system calls for the most careful observation by the Director and his Inspectors.

3. The extension and improvement of education is largely a question of funds, and the figures given in the report show that there was a considerable increase in the expenditure as compared with the previous year. Altogether the increase amounted to Rs. 77,000, which was incurred chiefly on inspection and on improving the buildings and equipment of schools. There has also been an increase in the expenditure on Normal Schools. The Director of Public Instruction is well aware that the most urgent requirement is more schools and teachers rather than new buildings, but it takes time to get efficient teachers; the results of the increased expenditure on Normal Schools, especially in the form of higher scholarships, should soon appear in the form of a larger supply of trained teachers, and the Chief Commissioner trusts that in future years a greater proportion of the increased expenditure will be devoted to the establishment and maintenance of new schools. As remarked by the Director, the statistics shown in Statement IV do not take account of the contributions made from Provincial Revenues to District Boards for expenditure on education. If allowance be made for these contributions, it appears that the Provincial expenditure amounts to over 9 lakhs, or about 50 per cent. of the total, while the real expenditure from District Funds is under $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, or about 23 per cent. District Funds in the Central Provinces contribute their fair share towards education, but their funds are limited and incapable of expansion, and the only way in which they can increase their expenditure without encroaching on funds which should be devoted to other objects is by the help of liberal grants from Provincial Revenues. The District Boards in Berar on the other hand have hitherto not shown themselves as liberal towards education as they should be, and it should be the object of the Director to see that in future they contribute to the full extent of their resources. Liberal grants have been made in the current year to local funds for expenditure on primary education, and it is hoped that their result will be apparent in a very large expansion in the number of schools and pupils. It is satisfactory to find that Municipal Committees have spent more on education than in the previous year. It appears that these bodies are inclined to foster secondary schools which teach English at the expense of primary education. The establishment and maintenance of High and Middle Schools in Municipal towns is to be encouraged, but they should be in addition to and not in place of primary schools, which in towns as elsewhere have the first claim on public funds.

4. Although the plague epidemic has been less severe than in the previous year, the interruption caused to University education has been considerable. The Government College at Jubbulpore was closed throughout the middle of the year, and the Allahabad University examinations were postponed till July. It is satisfactory to see that the number of scholars at the Jubbulpore College has increased by 26. The numbers at the two aided Colleges in Nagpur remain stationary. These two Colleges were less successful than might have been expected in the examinations, considering that Nagpur was free from plague throughout the year. It is hoped that in the course of the coming year the improvements of the Morris College alluded to in last year's Resolution will be carried out, and that the College will become equal to meeting the increased demands for higher education in the Provinces as now enlarged.

5. Secondary education has been less interfered with by plague than in the previous year, and it is probably to this cause that the increases in numbers, attendance and passes in the High Schools in Nagpur are to be attributed. The High Schools in Jubbulpore show a slight advance all round, and the Anjuman Islamia School has now been extricated from its financial difficulties and placed on a sound footing. New High Schools have been started at Bilaspur and Wardha. Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools have decreased in numbers, but

the number of pupils enrolled has increased. These schools are gradually recovering from the effects of plague, but have not yet regained their former position. Vernacular Middle Schools are decreasing, because townspeople desire their children to acquire a tincture of English. This type of school is still popular in rural areas and the smaller towns and among old-fashioned people, and it is regarded by some officers of the Department as the best class of institution for imparting real education; its gradual disappearance is therefore a matter for regret.

6. Primary education is increasing in popularity and it is hoped in efficiency. The relations of District Boards with the Department have been cordial, and Board schools have in almost every district increased both in numbers and attendance; the advance recorded in the Sambalpur District is most marked, and it is satisfactory that so much should have been done to recover ground lost during the past, before the district was transferred from these Provinces. In Berar the number of Board schools was stationary, but the attendance has increased. Nothing appears to have been done in the year under review to carry out the transfer to the direct management of the Boards of the schools which were hitherto aided on the results-grant system. The disappearance of 62 schools in this Division, most of which appear from the statistics in Table III to have been private schools aided by grants-in-aid, is a feature of the year's working which the Chief Commissioner does not regard as satisfactory. The schools may have been inefficient when judged by Departmental standards; but Mr. Miller agrees with the Deputy Commissioner of Akola that if the District Boards cannot replace those schools, their extinction is a distinct loss to the community. He wishes it to be understood that it is an important duty of the Department to encourage the few indigenous schools that exist, and to do all that is possible to prevent the disappearance of institutions which may be imperfect according to our ideas, but which serve a useful purpose in providing the rudiments of education at a small cost. In one district Nimar, it is reported that private schools are more popular than Board schools, and, if this is so, advantage should be taken of the fact to grant them assistance with as little interference as possible, and to set free the funds that the establishment of Government schools would have required, for the extension of official effort in places where the people are less willing to help themselves. In extending Government schools preference should be given to those places where local effort is most willing to assist, whether by providing a suitable building or by meeting a portion of the pay of the teacher. The resources of the Government are unequal to meeting the expenditure required to extend primary education to more than a fraction of the children of school-going age, and every assistance that can be obtained from private effort should be taken advantage of. In many places, especially in Berar, the village schools were closed for some time at the end of the rains to enable the boys to assist in the destruction of locusts which were ravaging the crops. Although the interference with school work was by no means small, a valuable object-lesson to the villagers as a whole was secured.

7. The Training Institution at Jubbulpore and the Normal Schools are well reported on, and the former in particular appeared to the Chief Commissioner to be admirably conducted, but the progress in providing qualified teachers for Primary Schools is still very slow. The chief difficulty in the way of the extension of efficient primary education is the provision of trained teachers: experience has shown that as a rule schools managed by untrained teachers are unsatisfactory. Much has been done in the past year to attract students to Normal Schools by offering enhanced scholarships, but the demand of Government and Board schools for trained teachers is still far in excess of the supply, while for schools under private management there has hitherto been no source from which trained teachers could be procured. A beginning in this direction has now been made at Ellichpur, where a Mission school to train masters for low-caste and aboriginal schools has been opened, and the Chief Commissioner will watch with interest the progress of the experiment. He is also glad to see that useful and practical work in supplying efficient masters for rural schools is done by the training classes attached to Vernacular Middle Schools. Their work of converting ignorant monitors into fairly good

teachers is worthy of encouragement, especially in view of the difficulty of getting teachers who have gone through the Normal School course. There is of course no comparison between the training given in these classes and that afforded by the regular institutions, but it is considerably better than no training at all. The Chief Commissioner would like to know whether it is possible to develope and improve the system. The two female Normal Schools continue to make but slow progress. The school at Nagpur, which was established in unsuitable and uncongenial surroundings, has now been transferred to Amraoti, where it is hoped that it will attain a more rapid and certain success. The transfer was met with a certain amount of opposition on the part of the people in Nagpur, which is in itself a satisfactory sign that the benefits which such an institution may confer were beginning to be appreciated, but the Chief Commissioner considers that at present at any rate there is not room for two such schools in the south of the Provinces, and that a school established in Berar, where the number of girls' schools is large and is rapidly increasing, has the best prospects of success.

8. Technical instruction is imparted at very few schools and has hardly advanced beyond the experimental stage. Under the name of the Victoria Technical Institute a school for the teaching of mechanics is being erected at Amraoti which will absorb the present Industrial School. It is also proposed to start a school of handicrafts at Nagpur in the near future. There exist a number of Mission schools imparting technical instruction, but these have no definite system or prescribed standard of instruction, and the result is described as very uneven, though there can be no doubt that in some of these schools very good and useful work is being done. The first candidate from these Provinces who has been awarded a State technical scholarship has recently left India to study mining at the School of Mines attached to the Birmingham University.

9. Schools for Europeans and Eurasians have fallen in numbers by the closing of the Loretto Convent School at Saugor. The Bishop's School at Nagpur has been partly re-organised on the lines of the new Code, and the prosperity of this institution will continue to be a matter for the special interest of the Administration. The Inspector of European Schools for the Central Provinces and Bombay, who took over charge of these schools from Mr. Mitchell at the close of the year, speaks highly of the use made by them of their somewhat slender resources.

10. Female education is slowly becoming more popular, but the prejudice against it appears to the Chief Commissioner to be much less marked than in those parts of Upper India with which he is acquainted, and he thinks that more rapid development should be possible in the early future. The success of the transfer of all girls' schools in the Central Provinces from local bodies to the direct management of the Department is indicated by the increase in the number of schools: while a similar measure which has since been sanctioned in Berar has already resulted in a large number of applications for new schools in many places. The chief obstacle to the spread of female education is the lack of female teachers, whether trained or untrained, and the consequent necessity of employing men as teachers. The male teachers so employed are invariably old and respectable men, but they are naturally less acceptable than women would be. The stipends of students at the Female Normal Schools have been raised, and other measures adopted to attract students, which will, it is hoped, produce in the future a larger supply of qualified women teachers.

11. The Chief Commissioner notes with satisfaction the apparent success attained in bringing education within the reach of the children of aboriginal castes and the aptitude for instruction which Mr. Hill has discovered in them. The proportion of Gonds to the total number of school-going children is over 3 per cent., that is 2 per cent. in British districts and 8 per cent. in the Feudatories. It is understood that all these children of aboriginal tribes attend the ordinary schools and that no special schools for backward classes have yet been established.

12. Much progress has been made in the year under report, but much has still to be done before the educational system of the Provinces can be described in any respect as satisfactory. Collegiate education is hampered by insufficient teaching power and by altogether inadequate and unsuitable accommodation. The Chief Commissioner entirely agrees with what the Principal of the Jubbulpore College says as to the unworthy character of the buildings in which the classes are held, and at Nagpur the state of things is even less satisfactory. In the High Schools the attendance has in many cases outstripped the accommodation: the Primary Schools are unusually good, but too few in numbers, and often badly housed. Very great assistance has been received from private effort in these Provinces in the past, and the Chief Commissioner is glad to acknowledge its extent and value. The various missionary societies have done and are doing very valuable work, and private liberality frequently finds its outlet in making provision for education. In the year under notice a donation of Rs. 20,000 was given by Seth Bholanath Singhai for a new school in Jubbulpore, and there are doubtless other instances of liberality that have not come to the notice of the Administration. Similar assistance will no doubt be forthcoming in the future, and it will be welcome, because it is clear as already pointed out that the Government itself cannot meet the demands likely to be made on it.

13. The Chief Commissioner observes with satisfaction the assistance rendered by members of District Boards and Councils, the great interest generally shown in the schools by District Officers of all classes, and the good work done by the staff of the Department. He considers that the Director may be congratulated on a year of substantial progress, in which many measures were initiated that will prepare the way for further progress in the future.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, Home Department; also that a copy be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

F. S. A. SLOCOCK,

Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

Central Provinces.

Sbctt. Press, Nagpur:—No. 1765, G. D.—21-11-05.—350.

INDEX to the Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1904-05.

Chapter.	Subject.	Paragraph.
	Submits the Report	1
I	GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY.	
	General statistics	2
	Special features of the year's work	3
	Proportion of scholars to children of school-going age in each district	4
	Percentage of pupils of school-going age according to race or creed.	5
	Classification of pupils according to languages	6
	General and statistical summary for the preparation of maps ...	7
	Expenditure upon education and the sources from which it is met...	8
	Number and annual value of scholarships tenable in each class of institution and the sources from which they are met ...	9
	Average cost of educating each pupil	10
	Fee receipts	11
	Results of examinations	12
II	CONTROLLING AGENCIES.	
	Director of Public Instruction	13
	Work of Inspectors of Schools...	14
	Work of Deputy Inspectors of Schools	15
	Extra-Departmental Controlling Agencies...	16
	District Officers and their Subordinates	17
	District Councils and Local Boards	18
	District Council and Local Boards, Nagpur...	19
	Do. do., Wardha...	20
	Do. do., Chanda	21
	Do. do., Bhandara	22
	Do. do., Balaghat	23
	Do. do., Seoni	24
	Do. do., Chhindwara	25
	Do. do., Betul	26
	Do. do., Jubbulpore	27
	Do. do., Saugor	28

INDEX to the Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1904-05.—(Contd.)

Chapter.	Subject.	Paragraph.
II	CONTROLLING AGENCIES.—(*Concld.*)	
	District Council and Local Boards, Damoh	29
	Education in Mandla	30
	District Council and Local Board, Hoshangabad	31
	Do. do., Narsinghpur	32
	Do. do., Nimar	33
	Do. do., Raipur	34
	Do. do., Bilaspur...	35
	Do. do., Sambalpur	36
	Do. do., Akola	37
	Do. do., Amraoti...	38
	Do. do., Ellichpur	39
	Do. do., Buldana	40
	Do. do., Basim	41
	Do. do., Wun	42
	Municipal Committees	43
	Schools Committees	44
III	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	
	Colleges	45
	Government Colleges, Jubbulpore	46
	Hislop College, Nagpur	47
	Morris do., do.	48
IV	SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	
	SECTION A.—Secondary Schools (Boys).	
	Statistics of Secondary Schools...	49
	Statistics of High Schools	50
	Saugor High School	51
	Hoshangabad High School	52
	Raipur High School	53
	Sambalpur do.	54
	Kamptee do.	55
	Akola do.	56

INDEX to the Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1904-05.—(Contd.)

Chapter.	Subject.	Paragraph.
IV	SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	
	SECTION A.—Secondary Schools (Boys).	
	Amraoti High School	57
	Aided High Schools	58
	Unaided do.	59
	Municipal High Schools	60
	Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools	61
	Vernacular Middle Schools	62
	SECTION B.—Primary Education (Boys).	
	Primary Schools	63
	Education in Feudatory States	64
V	SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	
	SECTION A.—Training Institutions for Teachers.	
	Training Schools	65
	Training Institution, Jubbulpore	66
	Male Normal School, Nagpur	67
	Do. do., Raipur	68
	Training School, Akola	69
	Unaided Male Normal School, Ellichpur	70
	Female Normal School, Jubbulpore	71
	Do. do., Nagpur	72
	Uriya Teachers	73
	Training Classes in Vernacular Middle Schools	74
	SECTION B.—Technical Education.	
	Industrial Schools	75
	Law Classes, Jubbulpore and Nagpur	76
	Engineering Class, Jubbulpore	77
	Agricultural School, Nagpur	78
	Normal Agricultural Class, Nagpur	79
	The Malguzari Class	80
	Medical Instruction	81
	Technical studentships	82

INDEX to the Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1904-05.—(Concld.)

Chapter.	Subject.	Paragraph.
VI	FEMALE EDUCATION.	
	Statistics of Girls' Schools	83
VII	EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.	
	SECTION A.—Europeans and Eurasians.	
	Statistics of Schools for Europeans and Eurasians	84
	SECTION B.—Muhammadans and Aboriginal Races.	
	Muhammadans and aborigines	85
	SECTION C.—Native Chiefs.	
	The Rajkumar College, Raipur	86
VIII	MORAL AND PHYSICAL TRAINING.	
	Moral Training	87
	Physical Training	88
IX	TEXT-BOOKS.	
	Preparation and distribution of text-books	89
	Text-Book Committees	90
X	MUSEUMS AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.	
	Museums	91
	Literary and Philanthropic Societies	92
XI	SOCIETIES AND INDIVIDUALS.	
	Societies and Individuals that deserve notice	93

Maximum limit of pages ... 25.

No. D.-5716, dated the 2nd August 1905.

FROM

S. C. HILL, ESQ., B. A., B. SC.,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECOND SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Nagpur, the 17th July 1905.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the state and progress of Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1904-05.

My most cordial thanks are due to the members of the inspecting staff for the assistance they have given me during the course of the year. Mr. Candy, who officiated for some time as Director of Public Instruction, has given me most useful help in completing the unification of the Berar system with that of the Central Provinces. Mr. Sharp, besides very heavy inspection work, has devoted much time and trouble to the furthering of the interests of the Central Provinces in the University of Allahabad. Mr. Mitchell, whose Head-quarters were at Nagpur, gave me valuable assistance and advice in many matters regarding which, as a stranger to the Provinces, I should otherwise have been at a loss. Mr. Williamson, a newly-joined officer, showed marked ability in the performance, for a time, of the double duties of Principal of the Jubbulpore College and Inspector of the Northern Circle. Miss Haes and Mr. Beadon, who joined the Department during the year, give every promise of proving efficient officers.

I have also to express my regret at the loss to the Department of Mr. K. C. Dutta, who served for some time as Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, with great zeal and ability, and of Mr. G. B. Aghor (since retired) who, in spite of illness and severe domestic afflictions, discharged his duties as Superintendent of my office with energy and loyalty.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

General Statistics.

2. The following table gives the comparative statistics of educational institutions of all kinds for the years 1903-04 and 1904-05.

Class of Institution.	1903-04.			1904-05.		
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per School.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils, per School.
BRITISH TERRITORY.						
Central Provinces.						
Colleges	5	330	66	5	345	69
Secondary Schools ... High Schools	23	1,580	68	24	1,715	71
Secondary Schools ... Middle Schools ... English ...	95	8,381	88	92	9,518	103
Secondary Schools ... Middle Schools ... Vernacular ...	267	26,020	97	252	29,343	116
Primary Schools ... ... English ...	8	326	41	8	331	41
Primary Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	2,619	149,886	57	2,610	155,654	59
Special Schools ... English and Vernacular for males ...	15	830	55	15	804	53
Special Schools ... English and Vernacular for females ...	4	129	32	3	126	42
Females ... Secondary Schools English ...	14	368	26	15	362	24
Females ... Secondary Schools Vernacular ...	20	1,683	84	21	1,979	94
Females ... Primary Schools English ...	7	505	72	8	551	88
Females ... Primary Schools Vernacular ...	176	8,520	48	185	8,883	46
Private Institutions not conforming to Departmental standard.	8	124	15	4	67	16
Total ...	3,261	196,882	60	3,242	209,678	64
FEUDATORY STATES.						
Central Provinces.						
Secondary Schools ... High Schools	2	21	10	2	20	10
Secondary Schools ... Middle Schools ... English ...	9	400	44	10	468	46
Secondary Schools ... Middle Schools ... Vernacular ...	19	2,238	118	16	2,433	152
Primary Schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools ... ... Vernacular ...	281	17,904	64	299	21,462	71
Females ... Middle Schools, Vernacular ...	...	...	...	1	2	2
Females ... Primary Schools, Vernacular ...	13	686	53	13	796	61
Total ...	324	21,249	65	341	25,181	73
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,585	218,131	60	3,583	234,859	65

In British Territory, the figures are 3,242 schools with 209,678 scholars on 31st March 1905, as against 3,261 schools with 196,882 scholars on the corresponding date of the year 1904. There has been a decrease of 62 schools in Berar. This has caused a total decline of 19 schools, notwithstanding an increase of 43 schools in the Central Provinces. The number of scholars has increased by 12,796 or by more than 6 per cent. In the Feudatory States, there is an increase of 17 in schools and 3,932 in scholars. The figures relating to each class of institution will be considered under the appropriate chapters. It is sufficient to say here that the decrease in the number of schools in Berar is restricted to the so-called "Indigenous Schools," which are of an ephemeral character.

3. The main features of the year's operations are summarized below :—

(1) A scheme of graded service for masters in Government, High and Normal Schools has been finally sanctioned by the Government of India, and a complete list will shortly be issued.

(2) The pay of Primary School Head-masters has been raised, the minimum for certificated teachers being placed at Rs. 10.

(3) The High School course has been extended to three years, in accordance with the system formerly prevailing in Berar.

(4) The session of the Training Schools is being gradually changed, so as to make it close with the commencement of the vacation.

(5) The new curriculum for the Bombay School of Art examination is now introduced everywhere.

(6) An Inspectress was appointed for the management of female education, and a new Circle has been formed, so that the Circles now correspond to Commissioner's Divisions. The charge of European schools has been made over to a separate Inspector.

(7) Scholarships in the Training Schools have been raised in value to meet increased cost of living.

(8) The old Central Provinces custom of wearing a distinctive school dress has been revived.

(9) Special grants were made for the equipment of hostel libraries.

(10) The system of remitting masters' pay by money-order was introduced in Berar.

(11) Free or half-free students are allowed in High Schools on certain conditions.

(12) Inspectors have been allowed a certain discretion in the matter of holidays to Girls' and other Primary Schools, and also in the matter of Inspection reports, which were becoming of inordinate length.

(13) Deputy Inspectors have been allowed some discretion in regard to the arrangement of their tours, so as to lessen the danger to health by enforced travelling in bad weather.

(14) Several very successful conferences of teachers have been held by the Deputy Inspectors, and permission has been granted to Inspectors to hold similar conferences.

(15) Under orders of the Government of India, the allowance to masters attending the Training Institution and Normal Schools has been reduced to three-fourths of their salary, whilst the salary of substitutes in Secondary Schools has been raised from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 and in Primary Schools from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.

(16) Rural schools have been closed at various times to enable the children to learn the methods by which locusts can be destroyed.

(17) Three Middle Schools have been raised to High Schools.

(18) In Berar every effort has been made to introduce uniformity with the educational system of the Central Provinces, modifications being made in the Manual so as to prevent any of the changes inflicting undue hardships. In a few instances, Berar rules have been adopted in the Central Provinces.

(19) Our High Schools have now begun to work for the Allahabad examinations.

(20) Mr. Sharp, Inspector of the Northern Circle, was sent on special duty to the St. Louis Exhibition and has compiled a most valuable report on the studies he made during his visit.

4. This has increased from 10·5 to 11·06 in British Territory and from 6·1 to 8·4 in Feudatory States. The total increase for both is ·8. All districts, except Ellichpur, which stands first with 16·3 as against 17·4 in the previous year, share in the increase. Akola, Jubbulpore, Buldana, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Amraoti, Nagpur, Wardha, Saugor, Nimar, Damoh, Raipur and Balaghat stand next to Ellichpur with 15·7, 14·2 13·9, 13·6, 13·6, 13·1, 12·8, 12·8, 12·1, 11·6, 10·8, 10·4 and 10·2. In other districts the percentage varies between 8·1 and 9·9.

Proportion of scholars to children of school-going age in each district.

5. The percentage of scholars of school-going age under instruction according to sex and race or creed is shown in the following table :—

Percentage of pupils to children of school-going age according to race or creed.

Class of the community.	Population of School-going age.		Scholars.				Percentage.			
			1903-04.		1904-05.		1903-04.		1904-05.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
BRITISH TERRITORY.										
Central Provinces.										
Europeans and Eurasians ...	724	422	701	594	633	645	96·8	140·7	87·4	152·8
Native Christians	1,523	1,408	2,567	2,089	2,466	1,914	168·8	148·3	161·9	135·7
Muhammadans	38,888	37,212	15,711	1,292	17,106	1,455	40·4	3·4	43·9	3·9
Hindus ... Brahmins ...	34,017	30,396	23,591	1,612	25,704	2,148	69·3	5·3	75·5	7·06
Hindus ... Non-Brahmins ...	750,697	768,774	134,608	6,546	135,950	8,668	17·9	·8	18·1	1·1
Buddhists	144	99	451	36	345	38	313·1	36·3	239·5	38·3
Parsees	131	93	738	10	102	76	558·7	10·7	77·8	81·7
Gonds and other aboriginal Tribes.	106,488	114,183	7,726	416	4,781	297	6·9	·35	10·4	·6
Others	4,931	4,469			6,887	463				
Total ...	937,543	957,056	186,087	12,595	193,974	15,704	19·8	1·3	20·6	1·6
FEUDATORY STATES.										
Europeans and Eurasians ...	17	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native Christians	37	49	6	5	13	1	16·2	10·2	35·1	2·04
Muhammadans	909	893	489	12	559	9	53·8	1·3	61·4	1·007
Hindus ... Brahmins ...	2,748	2,560	1,493	253	1,703	265	54·3	10·07	61·9	10·3
Hindus ... Non-Brahmins ...	113,858	116,875	12,789	1,578	13,870	1,883	11·2	1·3	12·1	1·6
Buddhists	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parsees	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonds and other aboriginal Tribes.	30,666	30,680	4,216	403	3,111	254	13·7	1·3	20·6	1·3
Others	89	62			3,238	275				
Total ...	148,324	151,133	18,993	2,256	22,494	2,687	12·8	1·4	15·1	1·7

I may again mention here that the conventional figure of 15 per cent. is not applicable in many cases. In fact, calculated in this way, the table can have no meaning a year or two after the Census is taken. In British Territory the total percentage of children under instruction to those of school-going age is, under boys 20·6 and under girls 1·6 against 19·8 and 1·3, respectively. In the Native States the percentage for boys is 15·1 against 12·8 and for girls 1·7 against 1·4.

It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of pupils of the backward classes—"Others"—shows an increase, *viz.*, for boys from 6·9 to 10·4, and for girls from ·35 to ·6.

ERRATUM.

In paragraph 7 of the Report on the state and progress of Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1904-05, *substitute* the following table for the table shown therein:—

		Population.		Children.		1904-05.				
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Total number of children under instruction.	Total number of children in colleges and special schools.	Number of boys in secondary schools.	Number of boys in primary schools.	Total number of girls under instruction.
BRITISH TERRITORY.										
The Nerbudda Valley.	Saugor ...	238,728	232,318	35,809	34,848	8,606	...	2,344	4,923	1,339
	Damoh ...	143,488	141,838	21,523	21,276	4,631	...	767	3,619	245
	Jubbulpore ...	335,552	345,033	50,333	51,755	14,513	325	2,424	9,953	1,811
	Narsinghpur ...	153,938	160,013	23,091	24,002	6,423	...	1,025	4,860	538
	Hoshangabad ...	224,105	225,060	33,616	33,759	9,169	...	1,937	6,455	777
	Total ...	1,095,811	1,104,262	164,372	165,640	43,342	325	8,497	29,810	4,710
	Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	13·1	·09	5·1	18·1	2·8
The Satpura Range.	Nimar ...	167,921	159,114	25,188	23,867	5,722	...	854	4,623	245
	Betul ...	139,940	145,423	20,991	21,813	3,749	...	513	3,204	32
	Chhindwara ...	199,369	208,558	29,905	31,284	5,195	...	1,003	4,107	85
	Seoni ...	158,416	169,293	23,762	25,394	4,469	...	459	3,651	359
	Balaghat ...	157,729	168,792	23,659	25,319	5,000	...	477	4,435	88
	Mandla ...	156,491	160,759	23,474	24,114	4,195	...	560	3,346	289
	Total ...	979,866	1,011,939	146,979	151,791	28,330	...	3,866	23,366	1,098
	Percentage. ...	...	...	...	...	9·4	...	2·6	15·8	·7
The Maratha Country.	Wardha ...	193,815	191,288	29,072	28,693	7,394	...	1,588	5,603	203
	Nagpur ...	377,612	374,232	56,642	56,135	14,491	530	3,955	8,674	1,332
	Bhandara ...	320,648	342,414	48,096	51,362	8,476	...	1,211	7,051	214
	Chanda ...	297,272	304,261	44,591	45,639	7,901	...	1,117	6,465	319
	Total ...	1,189,347	1,212,195	178,401	181,829	38,262	530	7,871	27,793	2,068
	Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	10·6	·1	4·4	15·5	1·1
Chhattisgarh.	Raipur ...	693,536	747,020	104,030	112,053	21,728	79	602	18,820	2,227
	Bilaspur ...	490,211	522,761	73,532	78,414	12,677	...	414	11,229	1,034
	Sambalpur ...	407,213	422,485	61,082	63,373	11,549	25	390	9,719	1,415
	Total ...	1,590,960	1,692,266	238,644	253,840	45,954	104	1,406	39,768	4,676
	Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	9·3	·02	·5	16·6	1·8

		Population.		Children.		1903-04.				
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total number of children under instruction.	Total number of children in colleges and special schools.	Number of boys in secondary schools.	Number of boys in primary schools.	Total number of girls under instruction.
Berar.										
	Akola ...	295,917	286,623	44,388	42,994	13,764	73	4,190	8,695	806
	Amraoti ...	322,924	307,194	48,439	46,079	12,448	17	3,574	8,200	657
	Ellichpur ...	150,820	146,583	22,623	21,987	7,303	83	1,917	5,009	294
	Buldana	211,739	211,877	31,761	31,782	8,853	...	2,964	5,505	384
	Basim ...	177,262	176,148	26,589	26,422	4,965	13	1,514	3,057	381
	Wun	235,638	231,291	35,345	34,693	6,457	...	2,183	4,046	228
	Total ...	1,394,300	1,359,716	209,145	203,957	53,790	186	16,342	34,512	2,750
	Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	13·02	·04	7·8	16·5	1·3
FEUDATORY STATES.										
The Nerbudda Valley.										
	Hoshangabad ...	6,492	6,543	974	981	310	...	....	310	....
	Total ...	6,492	6,543	974	981	310	...	...	310	....
	Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	15·8	...	...	31·8	...
Chhattisgarh.										
	Raipur ...	345,684	354,640	51,853	53,196	13,254	...	416	11,838	1,000
	Bilaspur ...	38,847	40,928	5,827	6,139	1,176	...	35	1,046	95
	Sambalpur ...	597,807	605,442	89,671	90,816	10,441	...	325	8,524	1,592
	Total ...	982,338	1,001,010	147,351	150,151	24,871	...	776	21,408	2,687
	Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	8·3	...	·5	14·5	1·7
	Grand Total ...	7,239,114	7,387,931	1,085,866	1,108,189	234,859	1,145	38,758	176,967	17,989
	Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	10·7	·05	3·5	16·2	1·6

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Classification of pupils according to languages.

6. The following table shows the distribution of scholars according to the languages studied by them:—

Territory.	Public Institutions.						Private Schools.		
	English.	Per cent.	Classical language.	Per cent.	Vernacular language.	Per cent.	English.	Classical.	Vernacular.
1903-04.									
British Territory, Central Provinces and Berar.	11,902	5·9	2,103	1·04	195,969	98·4	...	57	67
Feudatory States, Central Provinces.	421	1·9	41	·2	21,208	97·9	...	...	...
Total ...	12,323	5·6	2,144	·9	217,177	98·7	...	57	67
1904-05.									
British Territory, Central Provinces and Berar.	12,502	5·9	2,331	1·1	205,361	97·9	...	19	48
Feudatory States, Central Provinces.	485	1·9	32	·1	25,149	99·8	...	...	...
Total ...	12,987	5·5	2,363	1·0	230,510	98·1	...	19	48

This year there is an increase of 600 English-learning children in British territory. The number of pupils studying classical languages has increased from 2,103 to 2,331. No comment is necessary for other figures.

General and statistical summary for the preparation of maps.

7. The information called for by the Government of India (Home Department letter No. 7-Education-191, dated the 28th March 1895) is given in the following table:—

	Population.		Children.		1904-05.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total number of children under instruction.	Total number of children in colleges and special schools.	Number of boys in secondary schools.	Number of boys in primary schools.	Total number of girls under instruction.
Saugor ...	238,728	232,318	35,809	34,848	8,606	...	2,344	4,923	1,339
Damoh ...	143,488	141,838	21,523	21,276	4,631	...	767	3,619	245
Jubbulpore ...	335,552	345,033	50,333	51,755	14,513	325	2,424	9,843	1,811
Narsinghpur ..	153,938	160,013	23,091	24,002	6,423	...	1,025	4,860	538
Hoshangabad ...	230,597	231,603	34,590	34,740	9,479	...	1,937	6,765	777
Total ...	1,102,303	1,110,805	165,346	166,621	43,652	325	8,497	30,010	4,710
Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	13·1	·09	5·1	18·1	2·8
Nimar ...	157,921	159,114	25,188	23,867	5,722	...	854	4,623	245
Betul ...	139,940	145,423	20,991	21,813	3,749	...	573	3,204	32
Chhindwara ...	199,369	208,558	29,905	31,284	5,195	...	1,003	4,107	85
Seoni ...	158,416	169,293	23,762	25,394	4,469	...	459	3,651	359
Balaghat ...	157,729	168,792	23,659	25,319	5,000	...	477	4,435	88
Mandla ...	156,491	160,759	23,474	24,114	4,195	...	560	3,346	289
Total ...	979,886	1,011,939	146,979	151,791	28,330	...	3,926	23,366	1,098
Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	9·4	...	2·6	15·09	·7
Wardha ...	193,815	191,288	29,072	28,693	7,394	...	1,588	5,603	205
Nagpur ...	377,612	374,232	56,642	56,135	14,491	530	3,955	8,674	1,332
Bhandara ...	320,648	342,414	48,096	51,362	8,476	...	1,211	7,051	214
Chanda ...	297,272	304,261	44,591	45,639	7,501	..	1,117	6,465	319
Total ...	1,189,347	1,212,195	178,401	181,829	38,262	530	7,871	27,793	2,068
Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	19·6	·1	4·4	15·5	1·1

	Population.		Children.		1904-05.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total number of children under instruction.	Total number of children in colleges and special schools.	Number of boys in secondary schools.	Number of boys in primary schools.	Total number of girls under instruction.
Raipur ...	1,039,220	1,101,660	115,883	165,249	34,982	79	1,018	30,658	3,227
Bilaspur ...	529,058	563,689	79,359	84,553	13,853	...	449	12,275	1,129
Sambalpur ...	1,005,020	1,027,937	150,753	154,189	21,990	25	715	18,243	3,007
Total ...	2,573,208	2,693,276	385,995	403,991	70,825	104	2,182	61,176	7,363
Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	8·9	·01	·6	15·8	1·8
Akola ...	295,917	286,623	44,388	42,994	13,764	73	4,190	8,695	806
Amraoti ...	322,924	307,194	48,439	46,079	12,448	17	3,574	8,200	657
Ellichpur ...	150,820	146,583	22,623	21,987	7,303	83	1,917	5,009	294
Buldana ...	211,739	211,877	31,761	31,782	8,853	...	2,964	5,505	384
Basim ...	177,262	176,148	26,589	26,422	4,965	13	1,514	3,057	381
Wun ...	235,638	231,291	35,345	34,693	6,457	...	2,183	4,046	228
Total ...	1,394,300	1,359,716	209,145	203,957	53,790	186	16,342	34,512	2,750
Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	13·02	·04	7·8	16·5	6·2
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,239,114	7,387,931	1,085,866	1,108,189	234,859	1,145	38,868	176,957	17,989
Percentage ...	...	...	...	...	10·7	·05	5·6	16·2	1·6

Total expenditure on education and the sources from which it is met.

8. Under orders of the Government of India conveyed under Secretariat endorsement No. 5963, dated the 23rd May 1905, General Table No. IV for the Central Provinces and Berar was separately forwarded to the Comptroller, Central Provinces, for verification. That officer returned the statements with a remark that some of the figures in the Departmental returns did not tally with those of his office, and submitted a statement showing the amounts as they ought to have been. For the total expenditure on Government institutions and Educational offices, District Council institutions and Provincial grants to aided schools, the amounts given by the Comptroller have been adopted. Figures for the Municipal Schools have been taken from the Departmental returns, because they could not be verified by the Comptroller's office, the annual accounts of some of the Municipalities not having been received.

As regards the expenditure statement for Berar, Comptroller's figures have been adopted in the case of Government institutions and offices, as well as Government grants to aided schools. In respect of District Council and Municipal Schools the figures from Departmental returns have been taken for the reasons stated above.

The whole expenditure on District Council Schools is shown as expenditure from District Council Funds under the orders of the Government of India as usual, though it is met from several sources including the Government grant. If allowance be made for this, the expenditure from Provincial Funds and other sources, especially from fees, will be more than it appears in the statement.

The expenditure on buildings executed by the Public Works Department also does not appear in the returns appended to the report.

The total expenditure on Government institutions during the year under report was Rs. 3,26,912 against Rs. 3,16,880 in the previous year. The increase is generally in the girls' and training schools. The decrease in the expenditure on the Government College, Jubbulpore, is explained in paragraph 46 below. Regarding the decreased expenditure on buildings, it must be stated here that in the year under report, a majority of the buildings were executed through the Public Works Department. Also allowance must be made for the fact that in previous years the expenditure was taken from the Departmental returns only, while in the year under report the Comptroller's figures have been adopted.

The expenditure on District Council Schools was Rs. 6,33,523 against Rs. 6,41,204. The decreased expenditure on Primary Schools is nominal, as the expenditure for the Vernacular Middle Schools in Berar for 1903-04 was shown as expenditure on Primary Schools. Fluctuations under other heads are usual and need no explanation.

The expenditure on Municipal Schools was Rs. 1,80,563 against Rs. 1,57,442 in the previous year. Of this 55 per cent. was met from Municipal Funds and 26·7 per cent. from Provincial contributions. Fees contributed 16 per cent. The remainder was met from other sources.

The expenditure on Aided Schools was Rs. 4,02,768 against Rs. 3,42,335. Provincial grants amounted to Rs. 1,45,31 against Rs. 1,06,977. This is due to increased grants to schools, especially for buildings and furniture. Fluctuations under other minor heads are usual and require no explanation.

Unaided schools show a decrease of 19,788. This is due to the amalgamation of the Khandwa Unaided High School with the Municipal Middle School, and to the closure of several indigenous schools, mostly in Berar.

The expenditure under Scholarships, Direction, Inspection and Miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 2,64,044 against Rs. 2,376. In 1903-04 expenditure on Direction was incurred in Berar, while in the year under report there was no occasion for it, owing to the abolition of the separate Directorship, and hence there is a decrease under this head. The increase under Inspection is generally due to the appointment of an additional Inspector and Inspectress of Schools.

To summarize the above; it will be observed that the total expenditure on education in British territory in the year under review was Rs. 18,30,516 against Rs. 17,53,139 in the previous year. Of this 7·9 per cent. was contributed from Provincial revenues, against 35·9 per cent. in the previous year, 35·7 per cent. against 37·5 from District Funds, 6·9 per cent. against per cent. from fees, and 10·6 per cent. against 10·9 per cent. from other sources.

The expenditure in Native States was Rs. 99,436 against Rs. 86,337. The increase is generally under all minor heads. The fluctuations are usual and require no explanation.

Number and value of scholarships tenable in each class of institution and the sources from which they are met.

9. Excluding girls' special scholarships, 122 scholarships of the annual value of Rs. 14,004 are awarded annually from Provincial revenues in the Berar Provinces. Of these 29 are tenable in Arts or Professional Colleges, 37 in Technical Schools and 56 tenable in Secondary Schools. There are also scholarships for girls from Provincial Funds tenable in Middle and Primary Girls' Schools. The number and value of such scholarships is not fixed. They are intended to be awarded to girls who will work as monitresses or assistant teachers in girls' schools. Seventy-three scholarships of the annual value of Rs. 3,504 are awarded annually from District Council Funds. These are tenable in Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools. Thirty-one scholarships of the annual value of Rs. 2,380 are payable from Endowment Funds.

During the year under report, the number of Arts scholarships was raised from 13 to 22 and their value from Rs. 10 to Rs. 14.

The total expenditure on scholarships was Rs. 18,095 from Provincial Funds and Rs. 12,636 from District Council Funds.

In Berar, 8 University scholarships of the annual value of Rs. 1,440 have been sanctioned during the year. The total expenditure on scholarships in Berar was Rs. 7,840.

Average cost of educating each pupil.

10. The average cost of educating each pupil is given in detail in General Table II. In Arts Colleges, the cost of educating each pupil has decreased from 222·1 to 207·6 owing to the decrease in expenditure. It has, owing to increased expenditure, increased in Secondary Schools from 11·4 to 12·9, while in Primary

Schools it has decreased from 4·9 3·7. The decrease in Primary Schools is due to increased average number on rolls, as well as to the decreased expenditure. The Inspector of Schools, Chhattisgarh Circle, rightly remarks that this decrease of average cost of expenditure is not always a sign of increased efficiency. It should be noted that the expenditure on Vernacular Middle Schools in Berar for 1903-04 was shown as expenditure on Primary Schools.

Fee receipts.

11. Fee receipts in British territory have decreased by Rs. 2,197. Under most headings fees have increased, but have decreased in a few, notably in European Girls' Schools (by over Rs. 2,500) and unaided Secondary Schools (by nearly Rs. 1,800). The former has not been satisfactorily explained, but the latter is due to the closing of a number of indigenous schools of inferior character in Berar. Fees in District Council Schools are shown as District Council Funds. If allowance be made for this, the income from this source would have been greater. Fee receipts in Secondary Schools have increased by Rs. 7,769, while they have decreased in Primary Schools by Rs. 2,055. The decrease is generally confined to Aided Schools, owing to the closure of about 21 schools in Berar.

Results of Examinations.

12. Owing to the postponement of the University Examinations at Allahabad, the Entrance results have been issued only since this Report was sent to Press. This has caused much inconvenience as it has prevented boys from joining the new College classes. In the Entrance Examination 197 candidates were successful against 140 last year including the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad. At the Calcutta University 9 and 20 passed the B. A. and F. A. Examinations against 7 and 35, respectively, last year. The F. A. and B. A. results of the Allahabad University are not published. Passes at the Teachers' Certificate Examination have increased from 184 to 248. The LL. B. and B. L. passes were 20 against 15 in the previous year. These results are all satisfactory.

CHAPTER II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Director of Public Instruction.

13. Mr. A. Monro made over charge of the office of Director of Public Instruction on the 29th April to Mr. C. H. Candy, and Mr. Candy made over charge to me on the 18th July 1904. I inspected the Reformatory School, all the Colleges, recognized High Schools and Normal Schools, most of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools and a number of Middle Vernacular and Primary Schools during the remainder of the year. At one time or other, I visited all the districts in the Central Provinces, except Betul, Damoh and Mandla, and in Berar, except Ellichpur and Wun.

Work of Inspectors of Schools.

14. The work done by Inspectors of Schools is shown below :—

Southern Circle.

Mr. Mitchell held charge of the Circle throughout the year. He spent 208 days at Head-quarters and 157 days on tour. In all 256 inspections were made. He travelled 1,125 miles by road and 6,037 miles by rail. Mr. Mitchell was detained a good deal at Head-quarters by work in connection with the European Schools' examinations.

Northern Circle.

Mr. Sharp held charge of the Circle from 1st to 12th April 1904 and from 16th October 1904 till 31st March 1905. Mr. Williamson and Mr. Beadon were attached to the Circle at different times. The former was in independent charge of the Circle from 13th April to 15th October 1904, when Mr. Sharp was on leave. Mr. Sharp spent 142 days on tour, including his visits to Allahabad, in connection with University work, and made 123 inspections. He travelled 568 miles by road and 3,877 miles by rail. Mr. Williamson, while officiating for Mr. Sharp. was 19 days on tour, made 30 inspections, travelled 227 miles by road and 114 miles by rail. As he was also in charge of the College, no inspections could be done in the rainy season. Mr. Sharp's duties at Allahabad,

especially on the Committee for drafting University Regulations, interfered with his inspection work. Hence some of the High and Middle Schools were not inspected, in spite of his energetic efforts to make up arrears which had accumulated whilst he was on leave.

Eastern Circle.

Mr. Dutt was in charge of the Circle from the beginning of the year till the 26th January 1905, when he was relieved by Mr. Williamson, who remained in charge till the end of the year. Mr. Dutt spent 145 days on tour and 156 days at Head-quarters. He made 131 inspections and travelled 688 miles by road and 2,793 by rail. Mr. Williamson was 54 days on tour and made the same number of inspections. He travelled 424 miles by road and 57 miles by rail.

Berar Circle.

Mr. Candy was in charge of the Circle throughout the year. In addition to his duties as Inspector of Schools he held charge of the Director's office from the 29th April to 17th July 1904. He was on tour for 246 days and travelled 1,916 miles by rail and 922 by road. He inspected 3 High Schools, 1 Training School, 20 Anglo-Vernacular Schools and 75 BoardSchools. Besides these, as Director, he inspected 13 schools.

Mr. Ganpat Lal Chowbe was in charge of the Office of Inspector of Schools, Feudatory States, throughout the year. He was 201 days on tour and 165 days at Head-quarters, travelled 2,186 miles by rail and 1,190 by road and made 128 inspections.

Work of Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

15. The average number of inspections made by the Deputy Inspectors of Schools, was in the Northern Circle 242, in the Southern Circle 226, and in the Eastern Circle 228 against 254, 199 and 265, respectively in the previous year.

The Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors of Schools in Berar spent from 171 to 304 days on tour.

The following Deputy Inspectors are specially mentioned for good work :—

(1) Berar Circle—Mr. Nizamuddin Ahmed, Hindustani Deputy Inspector of Schools.
Mr. K. M. Paithankar, Buldana.

(2) Northern Circle—Mr. Deo Bux Rai, Harda.
„ Hanuman Prasad, Jubbulpore.
„ Govind Rao Bobde, Nimar.

(3) Southern Circle—Mr. Bhasker Baji Rao, Ramtek Range.
„ Maruti Rao Joglekar, Nagpur Range.
„ Madhao Rao Kher, Balaghat.

(4) Eastern Circle—Mr. Ganpat Ramchandra Kanitkher, Raipur.
„ Jeorakhan Lal, Eastern Range, Bilaspur.
„ Syed Sher Ali, Western Range, Bilaspur.

The subordinate inspecting staff in the Feudatory States did fairly well.

Extra Departmental Controlling Agencies.

16. The following are the extra Departmental Controlling agencies :—

(1) District Officers and their subordinates.
(2) District Councils and Local Boards.
(3) Municipal Committees.
(4) School Committees.

District Officers and their subordinates.

17. Much valuable assistance was given by the Deputy Commissioners in Educational matters. In many districts they take a strong personal interest in the schools. Unfortunately, owing to the very short visits which were all I could pay to their Head-quarters, I was not always able to have any conversation with these officers on the Educational requirements of their respective districts.

The Tahsildars, generally, greatly assisted the Department in securing attendance and collecting fees. The Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, was not satisfied with the work of the Tahsildars in the Raipur and Bilaspur Districts. The Inspector of Schools, Berar, does not speak favourably of the work of the Tahsildars in the Amraoti, Wun, Basim and Ellichpur Districts. The Deputy Commissioner, Damoh, considers that the Tahsildar of Damoh has neglected his duties. Generally speaking, I have found in my tours that the Tahsildars are ready to give every assistance, but in Head-quarter stations of Districts it sometimes happens either that they are too busy to attend to Educational matters or that they take no interest in them. Very much seems to depend on the personal relations between the Tahsildars and the Deputy Inspectors, which are not always what they should be.

The following Tahsildars are specially mentioned for the assistance they gave to the Department:—

Berar.—The Tahsildars of Akola and Buldana District.

Northern Circle.—Mr. Pancham Lal of Murwara.
„ Bishambar Nath Dube of Hoshangabad.
„ Gobind Vithal Kane of Narsinghpur.
„ Sharda Prasad (Naib) of Narsinghpur.

Southern Circle.—Mr. Vinayek Rao of Nagpur.
„ Mohamad Takhi of Bhandara.
Tahsildars of Balaghat and Chhindwara.
Naib-Tahsildars of Betul and Seoni.

Eastern Circle.—Mr. Govind Sitaram of Sambalpur.
„ Abdul Ganí of Sambalpur.
„ Krishna Sarvate (Naib) of Sambalpur.
„ Raghunath Prasad (Naib) of Bilaspur.

District Councils and Local Boards.

18. The work of District Councils is mainly concerned with the great body of Primary Schools in rural tracts. In a few cases Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools are also under their management. They worked in harmony with the Department. I regret that I have on tour met only a very few members of the District Councils, who are generally very busy men.

A brief review of the progress in each district is given below.

19. *Nagpur.*—The number of schools remains stationary, *viz.*, 141. The number of scholars and the average daily attendance has increased by 237 and 74, respectively. Fee collections increased by Rs. 1,358. This is due to the fact that fees in arrears in 1903-04 were realized in 1904-05. The buildings and school appliances are good. Eight schools are still without houses of their own.

20. *Wardha.*—The number of schools, scholars and the average daily attendance have increased by 3,621 and 793, respectively. Fees have risen from Rs. 1,485 to Rs. 1,972. The Council has done excellent work in supplying 20 new monitors, in providing additional teachers to Vernacular Middle Schools and in raising the pay of village schoolmasters. There is a 1st grade Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Ashti under the management of the Council. It is a sucessful school and has a hostel attached to it. Ten new buildings have been provided during the year.

21. *Chanda.*—This District shows an increase of 6 schools. The number of scholars and the average daily attendance have increased by 860 and 535, respectively. Fees also show a slight increase. Fifteen schools have no buildings of their own, while 8 are in want of renewal. Some school buildings have been under construction for two years. This shows want of management and interest.

22. *Bhandara.*—The spread of education in the District has been most marked among the lower classes. The number of schools, scholars and average daily attendance have increased by 5, 310 and 82, respectively. Six new buildings were constructed during the year. There are still 15 schools without buildings of their own.

23. *Balaghat.*—The number of schools remains the same as last year, but the number of pupils on the rolls and the average daily attendance show an increase of 342 and 13, respectively. Four buildings were completed during the year, 9 were repaired and 8 new ones were constructed.

24. *Seoni.*—The numbers and attendance both show an increase. The general state of Primary education is good. Efforts were made to supply furniture and apparatus, but no new buildings were started, and 3 in course of construction are still incomplete.

25. *Chhindwara.*—Five new Primary schools have been started. The number of scholars and the average daily attendance have risen by 186 and 118, respectively. Fee receipts rose by Rs. 240. Three new buildings were erected during the year, one of which was constructed by the liberality of Thakur Ganpat Singh of Pipla. Appliances are satisfactory. The Council have always acceeded readily to the wishes of the Department.

26. *Betul.*—The number of schools remained stationary. The number of scholars and the average daily attendance have increased by 210 and 283, respectively. The enforcement of the fee rules led to a rise of nearly Rs. 300 in fee receipts.

27. *Jubbulpore.*—The number of schools and scholars have increased by 2 and 518, respectively. Fees show an increase of Rs. 264. Seven new school buildings were. erected during the year and 8 repaired. Ten schools have no buildings of their own. There are still 11 uncertificated Head-masters.

28. *Saugor.*—Schools, scholars and fees have increased by 2, 304 and Rs. 127, respectively. Two new school-houses have been erected. There are 17 schools without buildings; and of these 13 are popular and established schools. Only two schools are under uncertificated teachers.

29. *Damoh.*—The number of schools has increased by one. The number of scholars and fee collections have increased by 224 and Rs. 489, respectively. Buildings have been amply supplied during the past few years. Only 3 schools are without buildings and 2 schools without certificated masters. The School Committees are characterized as unhelpful and illiberal. Gardens are necessarily backward, but 5 experimental farms were opened, one of which was very successful.

30. *Mandla.*—It is satisfactory to be able to give a better account of Mandla than has been possible in past years. It is only natural that it should be far behind others districts, but it has made good progress during the year. There is no District Council but many schools are supported from the District Funds. All schools will in future be classed as District Fund Schools. Only one school has no building, but many buildings are poor. Ten schools are under uncertificated masters. None of the 3 Training Classes is a success. Schools, scholars and fees have increased by 1, 321 and Rs. 45, respectively.

31. *Hoshangabad.*—This district has progressed remarkably. Not only are the figures satisfactory, but schools show a greatly increased efficiency. Buildings are, however, still unsatisfactory. Three new buildings were erected. Fifteen schools are still without buildings of their own. All schools are under certificated Head-masters. There is one experimental farm in the District. Schools, scholars and fees have increased by 4, 866 and Rs. 595, respectively.

32. *Narsinghpur.*—The number of schools remains the same. Scholars and fee collections have increased by 223 and Rs. 430, respectively. Four schools are without buildings, and 4 buildings are bad. There are some fair gardens and several experimental farms. Four schools are under uncertificated Head-masters. Conferences were held at Narsinghpur and Gadarwara. The effect of giving at these conferences sanads to malguzars who showed interest in education is said to have been excellent. It is satisfactory to note the rapid recovery from the effects of plague which disorganized education in rural tracts last year.

33. *Nimar.*—Notwithstanding the closure of a good many schools owing to plague and a visitation of locusts, there has been steady though slow progress. Schools have increased by one and scholars and fee collections show an increase of 154 and Rs. 126, respectively. Four new school-houses were erected during the year. Sixteen schools have no buildings of their own. There are still 9 uncertificated teachers. The attitude of the Nimari towards Board Schools is still one of indifference and dislike. Private education is preferred.

34. *Raipur.*—The number of schools has increased by 4. There has been a marked improvement both in the number on the rolls and the average daily attendance. The schools, though distantly located, are well attended and in some places are overcrowded. Gardens attached to many of the schools in the Dhamtari Range are beautiful. Schools are starved for buildings, for apparatus, and for proper staff. It is expected that the new Settlement will considerably increase the resources of the Council and thus it will be able to spend more on education.

35. *Bilaspur.*—The number of schools remains the same. Scholars and attendance show a slight fall. Fees have decreased by Rs. 195. The Council worked in harmony with the Department. Thirty schools are without houses of their own. The Council is unable to spend more on construction for want of funds. Bilaspur suffered a good deal from plague.

36. *Sambalpur.*—The number of schools has increased by one, and scholars and the average daily attendance show a marked increase. The former has increased by 2,044 and the latter by 2,029. Five Vernacular Middle Schools have hostels attached to them. Five schools are without buildings of their own. Eleven schools stand in need of extension. There are three experimental farms in the district. Twelve schools have uncertificated Head-masters.

37. *Akola.*—Though the number of schools has decreased by 1, the number of scholars and the average daily attendance has increased by 395 and 68, respectively. Seven schools are in want of new buildings. Deshi-kasrat has been introduced and its regular practice insisted on.

38. *Amraoti.*—Schools, scholars and attendance have increased by 2, 579 and 111, respectively. Deshi-kasrat has been introduced in almost all the schools. There was practically no plague throughout the year, and this favourable circumstance has tended to improve the prospects of Education.

39. *Ellichpur.*—Schools remain stationary. Scholars and attendance have decreased by 232 and 237, respectively. The decrease is partly due to the prevalence of plague in some places and partly to the appearance of locusts in the district. Nothing was done towards the construction of school buildings during the year. Considerable progress in deshi-kasrat has been made.

40. *Buldana.*—Scholars and attendance have increased by 277 and 199, respectively. Schools remain stationary. The Council could do nothing for construction of school buildings for want of funds. It is asserted that it will never be able to spend any money for this purpose unless a Provincial contribution is given to it. District Board members take very little interest in visiting their schools.

41. *Basim.*—The number of schools has decreased by two. Scholars and attendance show an increase of 288 and 130, respectively. Nineteen schools have no buildings of their own and five school buildings are in need of extension. Deshi-kasrat is receiving attention.

42. *Wun.*—The number of schools remains stationary. Scholars and attendance have increased by 311 and 143, respectively. Thirty-seven schools were repaired at a cost of Rs. 3,400. Nineteen schools require new buildings, while 15 want extensions. Gardens have been started in some of the schools.

43. *Municipal Committees.*—The relations of the Department with these bodies have always been harmonious. The example of the Bilaspur Municipality

in raising the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School to the status of a High School has been followed by the Municipalities of Wardha and Hinganghat. The Municipalities of Saoner and Kalmeshwar in the Nagpur District have raised their Second Grade Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools to the status of First Grade Middle Schools. The Municipalities of Wardha and Chhindwara received liberal grants for their school buildings. With few exceptions, all the Municipalities have Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools under their management. Almost all have discharged their duties satisfactorily.

44. *School Committees.*—These bodies continue to do good work within a limited sphere. The Deputy Commissioner, Buldana, has introduced a system of dividing a village into wards and granting tickets to the members of the School Committees, which is described to be working well. If this system prove a success, it will be introduced in other districts.

I was much interested to find chief constables members of the School Committee in many schools in small towns and villages. This should, I think, have an excellent effect upon the relations of the Police with the villagers. In Primary Schools in the interior, I generally found that only those members of the Committee who belonged to the village in which the school was situated could find time to attend the school during my visit. This is hardly to be wondered at, as some feeder villages are as much as six miles away from the head village, and as long as members of the Committee see that the boys from their villages do not play the truant, they will perform the most important part of their duty. Unfortunately, I do not know Marathi, but in the Hindi Schools, I found such members of Committee as attended very interested and intelligent and capable of making very useful suggestions.

CHAPTER III.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

45. The statistics of Colleges are given in General Table III. The average number on the rolls has decreased by 1, but the percentage of average daily attendance has increased from 89 to 95. Fee collections have decreased from Rs. 13,614 to Rs. 13,317. The average cost of educating each pupil has decreased from Rs. 222-1-9 to Rs. 207-9-8 owing to the decreased expenditure, explanation for which is given below in paragraph 46.

Colleges.

46. Scholars have increased from 70 to 96. This is due to success at the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations of the last year, which resulted in a larger addition to the first and third year classes. The total expenditure has decreased owing to a saving in the salary of the Principal. Mr. Williamson drew no salary as Principal for August and September, being at that time also Inspector of Schools, and during October, November and December he drew as his pay as Principal little more than half the salary of his predecessor. Fee receipts show a decline of Rs. 333 notwithstanding an increase in the number of scholars, as the third instalment, for the period during which the College was closed owing to plague, has been remitted under the orders of the Local Administration. Books worth about Rs. 2,000 were purchased for the College library during the year under report. Mr. Knox Johnson of the Queen's College at Benares was appointed Principal with effect from the 17th January 1905.

Government College, Jubbulpore.

47. This institution is under the management of the Free Church Mission. The strength has decreased from 108 to 103, but the percentage of average daily attendance has increased from 69 to 82. Fee collections have declined from Rs. 3,876 to 3,624 owing to decrease in strength. The results of the University Examinations were not very satisfactory, there being only 5 passes in the B. A. and 13 in the F. A. This is due to the fact that the work of the College was greatly interrupted during the previous two years owing to plague.

Hislop College.

48. The strength has increased by 2, but the percentage of average daily attendance has gone down. The expenditure has increased from Rs. 11,621 to 12,109. The work of this institution also was interrupted during the previous two years owing to plague. The results of the University Examinations were therefore not satisfactory, only 4 passing the B. A. and 7 the F. A.

Morris College.

The proposal to strengthen the staff of the College by a European Principal and Professor has not yet been carried out.

CHAPTER IV.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.

SECTION 1.—*Secondary Schools.*

49. The statistics of Secondary Schools are given in General Table III. Secondary Schools in British territory have decreased from 385 to 368. The decrease is generally confined to Board Vernacular Middle Schools. Middle departments of certain Vernacular Middle Schools were abolished and hence there is a decrease under this class of schools. The number of pupils has, however, increased from 35,981 to 40,576.

Secondary Schools.

50. High Schools have increased by 1. The number of Government institutions remains the same. Unaided High Schools have decreased by 2. The unaided High School at Khandwa was amalgamated with the Local Municipal Middle School and one at Amraoti received a Government grant during the year under report. A High School has been started in connection with the Municipal Middle School at Bilaspur. The strength has increased from 1,580 to 1,715.

High Schools.

In Native States, High Schools remain stationary. The strength has decreased by one only.

The condition of each High School is considered below.

51. The average number on the rolls has decreased from 69 to 61, but the average daily attendance has increased from 79 to 83 per cent. Fee collections show little variation. Owing to changes in the staff, the school is not in a satisfactory state. The hostel (the great want of the school) has been opened, but class accommodation is deficient.

Saugor High School.

52. The average number on the rolls shows an increase from 68 to 77. The average daily attendance has increased from 84 to 90 per cent. Fees have increased by Rs. 341. The staff has had to receive additions, and increased accommodation will be necessary.

Hoshangabad High School.

53. The average number on the rolls remains stationary. The average daily attendance and fee collections have declined from 91 per cent. and Rs. 4,467 to 82 per cent and Rs. 3,318, respectively. The extension of the building is in progress.

Raipur High School.

54. The average number on the rolls remains the same. The average daily attendance and fee collections show little variation. Increased accommodation is needed. Six candidates passed the Entrance Examination against 3 last year.

Sambalpur High School.

55. The average number on the rolls, the average daily attendance and fee collections have increased from 20, 75 per cent and Rs. 596 to 26, 88 per cent. and Rs. 858, respectively. Eight candidates passed the Entrance Examination—a very satisfactory result.

Kamptee High School.

Akola High School.

56. The number on the rolls has gone down from 161 to 121, but the average daily attendance shows improvement. The number of passes has increased from 8 to 9. The decrease in the number on the rolls is due to the fact that the admission of fresh pupils to the lowest class is not made until April, so that the numbers on the 31st March are very low, the Entrance students having left.

Amraoti High School.

57. The number on the rolls shows a falling off from 232 to 190 and is due to the same cause. The academical year was shifted from November to March to suit the convenience of the High Schools, which now present pupils for the Allahabad University examinations, which are held in April or May each year. The number of passes was 13 against 9 in the previous year. The school shows steady improvement.

Aided High Schools.

58. The Aided High Schools in Nagpur, *viz.*, the Free Church Institution, the Neill City High School and the Rai Bahadur Patwardhan High School all show a very fair increase in numbers, attendance and passes. Of these, the Neill City High School is the most flourishing in point of numbers. The absence of plague is partly the cause of the general improvement.

The Mission High School at Seoni-Chhapara shows steady improvement. The new buildings have been completed.

There are three High Schools in Jubbulpore, *viz.*, Church Mission High School, Hitkarini Sabha High School and the Anjuman Islamiya High School. The Church Mission High School continues to do excellent work. It has added one master to the staff and sent one to be trained. The Hitkarini Sabha High School is also doing good work. An additional master has been entertained, and two have been sent for training in successive years. The school suffered from plague to some extent. The erection of a new building is under contemplation. The Anjuman Islamiya School was for some time in an unsatisfactory condition owing to pecuniary difficulties, but these difficulties have now disappeared and the school has been placed on a sounder footing. The statistics of the school show improvement in all respects. Class and boarding accommodation have been slightly improved.

The Christian Mission High School, Harda, has improved in all respects.

The Kashi Bai High School at Amraoti was given a grant-in-aid during the year. It is making fair progress.

Unaided High Schools.

59. There are two Unaided High Schools. These are (1) the Jubilee High School, Chanda, and (2) the Monro High School, Bhandara. Of these the former is not in a satisfactory state. The staff is inadequate and underpaid. Its amalgamation with the Municipal Middle School is only a matter of time, the advisability of the step being recognized by both parties. The Monro High School, Bhandara, has been steadily improving. The relations of the Committee of Management with the authorities over the question of amalgamation have unfortunately been slightly strained.

60. Two High Schools, *viz.*, (1) the High School at Khandwa and (2) the High School at Bilaspur, were municipalized during the year under report. It is too early to speak of their progress.

Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools.

61. Though there is a decline of 3 in the number of schools in British territory, the strength has increased from 8,381 to 9,518. The Anglo-Vernacular Schools of Berar are under the direct management of Government, while a majority of these schools in the Central Provinces are Municipal Schools, situated in the larger Municipal towns. There are also Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Ashti, Katol and Hatta, which are managed by the respective District Councils. These schools are generally well managed and equipped, but the Municipality of Balaghat, which it is reported actually runs its Middle School at a profit, delays to make much-needed improvements. These schools have been slowly recovering from the effects of plague, but they have not yet regained the position they lost

some two years ago. Some of them are not provided with hostels. Special grants were given for libraries from Provincial Funds. The Middle Schools at Wardha and Hinganghat have been raised to the status of High Schools since April 1905. Their example will ere long be followed by others. Many of the Berar Anglo-Vernacular Schools have High School classes supported by popular contribution.

The Anglo-Vernacular Schools in Native States show improvement in all respects.

Vernacular Middle Schools.

62. The number of these schools has decreased from 267 to 252, owing to the abolition of the Middle departments of some of the schools. The strength has increased from 26,020 to 29,343—a satisfactory increase. In large towns these schools are unpopular, as the people there want Anglo-Vernacular Schools in place of Vernacular Middle Schools. But, says Mr. Sharp, a good school of this type, as found in a few country towns, is the most truly educative element in our system. Although there is no final examination for this kind of schools, a certain amount of good work is being done in them, especially in the training of teachers in Training Classes. A few of these schools in Berar have English I and II classes attached to them.

Schools in Native States have declined by 3, but the strength has increased from 2,238 to 2,433.

SECTION II.—*Primary Education.*

Primary Education—(Boys) Primary Schools

63. In British territory the number of these schools has increased from 2,817 to 2,818. There are 155,985 pupils as against 150,212 in the previous year. Schools in Native States have increased by 18. Pupils show an increase of 3,558.

Primary Schools are generally situated in rural tracts and those so situated are making steady progress. In urban schools the work of the 4th vernacular class is less an end in itself than a distasteful preliminary to English, to be hurried through as quickly as possible; hence the urban Primary Schools are not so successful. The opening of infant classes has met with more success than I should have expected, as in most cases the work of teaching them has been imposed on the school teachers already employed without any extra remuneration. I mention this fact as I do not think our Primary School-masters always get the credit they deserve.

The statistics of Board Schools go to prove the growing popularity of the primary education provided. The work of the District Councils, who manage most of these schools, has been satisfactory. The question of providing buildings is receiving attention. A special grant has since the end of the year been sanctioned for this purpose from Provincial Funds, as well as for increased pay to schoolmasters. Not only do the schools follow the rural school curriculum, but a growing interest is taken in school gardens, games, the observance of Arbor Day and the display of magic lanterns. It is satisfactory to find that gardening is becoming more popular, and in some places experimental farms have met with success. Officers on tour in many parts of the Central Provinces will find English vegetables grown not only in school gardens, but in the gardens of neighbouring malguzars and other leading natives. Arbor Day has been rather "run to death." The number of trees planted each year is excessive, owing to the labour of watering them in places where there is no water-supply, and to want of discretion in the choice of trees. I am consulting how best to remedy these evils.

All rural schools in Berar and those in the Nagpur, Wardha and Nimar districts were closed for some months for the destruction of locusts. This retarded their progress to some extent, but it is to be hoped that the boys were provided with a valuable lesson, the advantage of which they will appreciate in later life.

Conferences of Primary School teachers are generally held in all districts. This has done much towards widening the views of an ordinary village schoolmaster. Special attention is paid to the education of children of low caste. As I am much interested in this matter, I made special enquiries whilst on tour as to the position of low-caste boys in schools. I was surprised to find in how many schools Gond and Mahar boys had made the record for good attendance, and how many of them stood at the top of their class.

Education in Feudatory States.

64. The Native States are 15 in number, of which 12 are under the inspection of the Agency Inspector. Of the remaining 3, Bamra has its own arrangements for inspection. Schools in the Sakti and Makrai States are under their respective Deputy Inspectors. In the 12 States which are under the inspection of the Agency Inspector, the number of schools and scholars has increased by 14 and 3,603, respectively. These statistics indicate that the States continue to take interest in the cause of education. The schools are generally provided with suitable buildings. School gardens have considerably improved.

The statistics of the 3 States, which are not under the inspection of the Agency Inspector show improvement.

CHAPTER V.

SCHOOL EDUCATION.—SPECIAL.

SECTION A.—*Training Institutions for Teachers.*

Training Schools.

65. The schools for the training of teachers are as follows:—

(1) Training Institution, Jubbulpore.
(2) Male Normal School, Nagpur.
(3) Normal School, Raipur.
(4) Training School, Akola.
(5) Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.
(6) Female Normal School, Nagpur.

All of these are Government institutions. The number on the rolls was 412 as against 353 in 1903-04. The total expenditure in the year under report was Rs. 62,062 against Rs. 53,712. The increase is generally due to increased staff and increased number of stipend-holders. Some progress has been made in the matter of supplying Primary Schools with trained teachers, but much yet remains to be done. Some of the unqualified masters in Primary Schools are young enough to be trained, and arrangements will be made to send them to Normal Schools.

The Training Institution, Jubbulpore.

66. The number of teachers in the secondary department was 17 against 18, and in the primary department 140 against 125 in the preceding year. This institution has moved to its new buildings. Notwithstanding the addition of a new teacher, the cost per head has fallen in each department owing to Mr. Spence's absence on leave. The time-table for the secondary department has been modified by the postponement of practical work, a change which Mr. Spence thinks is almost certain to be beneficial. About Rs. 600 was spent on library books since the close of the year. Sanction has been given to open the middle classes of a High School for the better training of teachers in the art of teaching English. Eleven candidates passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination from the secondary department, and 36 were recommended for certificates from the primary department. The institution was closed for plague at the time of examination and hence no examination of the primary candidates could be held, except informally, by the Inspector.

Male Normal School, Nagpur.

67. This institution has been making steady progress. Owing to the extension of the course from one to two years, the number on the rolls has been doubled. The average daily at-

tendance has increased from 82 per cent. to 93 per cent. The teaching staff has been strengthened by the addition of 3 assistant masters. The year's work has been satisfactory. Nineteen candidates were sent up for the Teachers' Certificate Examination and all of them were successful, though the school was closed for about three months owing to the prevalence of plague. Nine candidates obtained Bombay School of Art certificates. The school is situated in a Hindi-speaking part of the town, and the practising school, therefore, draws Hindi boys, whereas the students are all Marathi-speaking. Sir Frederic Lely sanctioned the amalgamation of this school with the Akola Normal School and the location of the new school at Amraoti, a more central position in Maharashtra, but the matter is still under discussion.

Male Normal School, Raipur.

68. The strength has increased from 72 to 79. The average daily attendance is 98 per cent. against 91 per cent. in the previous year. At the last Teachers' Certificate Examination, 8 students were successful against 11 in the previous year. The course has been lengthened from one to two years. The Head-master reports that the boys are not sufficiently equipped in general education to take full advantage of the pedagogic course. This is because they join the school after reading up to the 4th Vernacular Standard only. The same holds good in the Nagpur Normal School. The Head-master has worked very well with an inadequate staff, a matter with which I have not yet been able to deal, owing to the uncertainty which prevails regarding the date of the amalgamation of the Nagpur School with that at Akola.

Training School, Akola.

69. There were 49 students on the roll on the 31st March 1905 against 47 on the corresponding date of the previous year. This number is below the sanctioned scale of 60, as some of the selected candidates did not join the school before the end of the year. The course in this institution extends over three years. Out of the 24, 12 and 9 students in this 1st, 2nd and 3rd year classes respectively, 12, 9 and 5 passed the prescribed examination. Of the 10 students on the Hindustani side, 9 passed the 1st year's test. The Principal complains that the material he gets is very poor, as the selected boys often join Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Under Mr. Monro's orders in reference to the Training School, all members of the staff will in time have gone through a course of training in the Training Institution, Jubbulpore, and thereby it is hoped the efficiency of the school will greatly improve. The boarding-houses are not at all satisfactory, being portions of a barrack occupied by many different persons and institutions. I regret to say that this has much interfered with discipline. It points in fact to the absolute necessity for such semi-collegiate institutions for half-grown-up young men having their own buildings in their own grounds.

Unaided Male Normal School, Ellichpur.

70. The Revd. Father Thevanet has opened a Normal School for training masters for his schools for the low-castes. There were 13 scholars at the end of the year. The experiment will be watched with interest.

Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.

71. The number on the rolls has increased from 25 to 29. The average daily attendance was 22 against 17 in the previous year. Six candidates were recommended for certificates of the Female Teachers' Certificate Examination. The school was closed on account of plague and no examination could be held. Miss Ross returned in November, her work during her leave having been ably carried on by Miss Levi and Miss Lima. The school is popular and is attracting a better class of women. The new building in the town will soon be complete.

Female Normal School, Nagpur.

72. The number of pupils increased by 1, and the average attendance rose from 10 to 17. The teaching has been most successful. Eight candidates passed the Female Teachers' Certificate Examination. Arrangements were made for the teaching of drawing by the entertainment of a drawing master. The school has no building of its own. Since the end of the year, final orders have been received for the transference of the school to Amraoti.

73. There are three training classes for Uriyas attached to the Vernacular Middle Schools at Bargarh, Remenda and Rampila. Stipends for the latter were sanctioned during the year under report. There were 25 stipend-holders in these classes at the close of the year. The average attendance was 20. Twenty-three students (including non-stipendiary students) were successful from these classes at the last Teachers' Certificate Examination.

Uriya Training Classes.

74. The number of these remains the same, *viz.*, 67. Fifty-four candidates were successful at the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the primary grade against 32 in the previous year. These Training Classes serve a very useful purpose in giving a knowledge of the literary side of pedagogy to masters who, for various reasons connected with country life, cannot go to the Normal Schools. The untrained certificates they receive are placed on a par with the trained certificates given to Normal School students, and the Inspector of Schools, Chhattisgarh Circle, points out that this is so, despite their want of practical training. On the other hand, many of the boys who go to them are, I am told, monitors who have had a good deal of practical training, and I am not at all sure that this is not a fairly good way of turning out really good teachers. The vernacular masters who teach these classes get no regular remuneration, but in each district 6 bonuses of Rs. 10 are given to them for the six students who stand first.

Training classes attached to Vernacular Middle Schools.

SECTION B.—*Technical Education.*

75. No new departure has been taken during the year in the direction of promoting technical instruction. The Government Industrial Schools are :—

Industrial Schools

(1) The Reformatory School, Jubbulpore.

(2) The Industrial School, Amraoti.

The Reformatory School had 125 students at the end of the year. These received instruction under different trades, such as tailoring, blacksmith's work, carpentry, weaving, painting, shoe-making and gardening. The Industrial School, Amraoti, had 17 students on the roll at the close of the year, of whom 9 were exhibitioners. Tailoring, carpentry and blacksmith's work are taught in this school. The school will be abolished after the opening of the Victoria Technical Institute at Amraoti. Besides the above, there is an Industrial Department attached to St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur. This had 61 pupils learning different trades. Seventy-seven girls were learning different industries in the Industrial Department of the Convent School, Nagpur. The Coronation Industrial School at Basim, which teaches tailoring only, had 13 pupils at the close of the year. The Inspector of Schools reports that the enthusiasm with which the school was started is dying out. The Alliance Mission Workshop at Akola, which teaches carpentry, blacksmith's work, fitting, tailoring and painting, had 24 boys at the end of the year. The Korku Mission Industrial School at Ellichpur Cantonment had 70 pupils on the roll learning carpentry, tailoring, sawing blacksmith's work and painting. Industries of various kinds, such as carpentry, blacksmith's work, tailoring, weaving and painting, are taught in several of the Mission Orphanages. The main defect of these schools is that they work on no definite system as there are no prescribed standards of instruction.

76. The average number enrolled in the Law Class, Jubbulpore, was 13 as against 11 in the previous year, and in the Law Class at Nagpur, 27 as against 38. Fees have declined owing to the decrease in the number of pupils in the Law Class at Nagpur. Twenty students passed the B. L. Examination from the Nagpur Class. The Allahabad University Examination results are not known. The proposal to establish a Central Law College at Nagpur was not sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India.

Law Classes, Jubbulpore and Nagpur.

77. The average number enrolled was 30 as against 39 last year. The average daily attendance has decreased from 89 per cent. to 86 per cent. The average cost of educating each pupil has increased from Rs. 76-0-5 to Rs. 96-2-8 owing to the decrease in the

Engineering School, Jubbulpore.

number of pupils. The examinations will be held at the end of July. The work of the school was much interfered with by plague, which also probably accounts for the decrease in numbers. No fees are levied.

The Agricultural School, Nagpur.

78. The statistics of this school show a decline of 2 in the number enrolled and average daily attendance. The total expenditure has increased from Rs. 3,322 to Rs. 3,425. At the final examination 10 pupils were successful against 5 in the previous year. The apparent aim of this school is to train students for employment in the Subordinate Revenue Department and Court of Wards Estates, as very few purely agricultural billets present themselves for qualified students. I believe model farms are now to be started.

Normal Agricultural Class, Nagpur.

79. The object of this institution is to give primary school masters instructions in the elements of agriculture, in order to enable them to understand and teach the lessons on agriculture which have been incorporated in the vernacular reading books. The course is practical as well as theoretical. For practical instruction, each student is given a plot in the agricultural farm, which he cultivates with his own hands. In the first session 56 candidates out of 61 passed the prescribed examination. In the second session 38 candidates were successful. The whole question of the proper teaching of agriculture in rural schools is now under discussion, and probably great changes will have to be made in the early future.

The Malguzari Class.

80. The average number on the roll was 16 against 19 in the previous year. The average daily attendance has decreased from 16 to 13. The expenditure has also declined from Rs. 2,927 to Rs. 2,084. The passes were 14 against 13 in the previous year. The Class is intended to train sons of agriculturists practically in farming. As far as statistics are concerned, the class does not show much improvement.

Medicine.

81. There are 12 students holding scholarships at medical colleges outside these Provinces. Two in the Medical College, Calcutta, 8 in the Medical College at Lahore, 2 in the Medical College, Bombay. 27 students with scholarships are under training in the Patna Medical School. During the year under report 9 students passed the final examination. 4 women are under training in the Agra Medical School and this year 2 passed the examination. Three students are under instruction in the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore, with the view of qualifying for admission to the Agra Medical School.

Technical Scholarships.

82. Two students holding Government Scholarships are studying in the Roorkee Engineering College. Twenty-one are working in the Workshops of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Warora Colliery, the Swadeshi Mills, Nagpur, the Hinganghat Mills and the Baroda Kalabhuwan. The last-named institution seems popular with the boys.

CHAPTER VI.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Statistics of Girls' Schools.

83. The statistics of Girls' schools are given in detail in General Table III. The number of schools in British territory has increased from 217 to 229 The strength has increased from 11,076 to 11,775, the largest increase being in Government schools. There are 4,042 girls reading in boys' schools and 231 boys reading in girls' schools. If allowance be made for this, the number of girls reading in secondary and primary schools will be 15,586. Arrangements are being made to open separate girls' schools where the number of girls in boys' schools is sufficient for a separate school. The average daily attendance has increased from 7,084 to 7,720 and the expenditure from Rs. 1,02,498 to Rs. 1,18,720.

The number of girls' schools in the Central Provinces under Government management was 92 in 1903-04. Eight new schools were opened in the year under report. Teachers in these schools who are paid Rs. 10 and above are

graded and their pay is personal. The staff in some of these schools was revised. An Inspectress has been appointed for the inspection of girls' schools in the year under report, which marks an important step and, it is to be hoped, the beginning of a new era in this branch of education. The great want of these schools is the supply of qualified teachers. The majority of the schools are under male teachers. This makes female education unpopular, but it must continue until qualified mistresses are available to replace the male teachers.

The value of scholarships in the Female Normal Schools has now been raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10. This will attract an increased number of better class women in the Female Normal Schools, and thereby the want of female teachers in girls' schools will gradually disappear. Suitable buildings are being gradually provided where they are urgently needed.

Girls' schools under the Missionary Societies continue to be well managed. The Free Church Mission of Nagpur has added to its High and Anglo-Vernacular School a vernacular department for the teaching of girls who do not wish to learn English.

In Native States, the number of schools remains stationary, except that a middle department has been added to the primary school at Bolangir. The number of pupils has increased from 686 to 796, and the average daily attendance from 409 to 510. The expenditure has increased by Rs. 28.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

SECTION A.—*Europeans and Eurasians.*

Statistics of schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

84. The statistics of schools for Europeans and Eurasians are given in General Table III.

The number of schools, *viz.*, 37, shows a decrease of one owing to the closure of the Loretto Convent at Saugor. Scholars have declined from 1,404 to 1,399. There were 8 passes by the High Standard as against 3 in the previous year. Passes by the Middle and Primary standards were 37, and 114, respectively, against 45 and 110 in the previous year.

During the year under report, the schools were generally conducted on the lines of the Code of 1897, but in some cases where the financial condition of the schools had to be taken into consideration, the provisions of the draft new Code were borne in mind. For example, the financial position of the Bishop's School was found unsatisfactory, and steps were taken to reorganize the school in accordance with the provisions of the new Code to some extent. The Convent School at Pachmarhi was added to the list of aided schools. This school will be of much use to children who are unable to keep their health in the plains.

The year has been one of steady progress. The Inspector of European Schools reports that at his inspections of the schools, he was exceedingly pleased with the good work done in all the schools and that they were found as efficiently instructed and equipped as could possibly be expected with their very slender resources.

Due attention is paid to physical instruction. The Industrial classes are very popular and excellently managed.

Mr. Mitchell was in charge of the office of Inspector of European Schools throughout the year. At the close of the year, the schools were transferred to the management of the newly appointed Inspector of European Schools, Bombay and Central Provinces.

SECTION B.—*Muhammadans and Aborigines.*

85. There were 18,561 Muhammadan children at school in British territory against 17,063 in the previous year. The number of boys was 17,106 against 15,711, while the number of girls was 1,455 against 1,292. It may be observed

that there were only 11 Muhammadan boys in the Arts College. It seems that this class of the community is only just awaking to the advantages of higher education. The establishment of Anjumans in many places is a hopeful sign.

In Native States there were 568 Muhammadan pupils against 501 in the previous year.

Aborigines.

In British territory there were 5,078 children of Gonds and other aboriginal tribes at the close of the year. No figures for the previous year are available.

In Feûdatory States there were 3,365 children of this class at school.

SECTION C.—*Native Chiefs.*

Rajkumar College, Raipur.

86. There were 24 boys on the roll at the commencement of the year, there are now 18. Eight boys have left during the year and 2 have joined the College. Receipts from all sources were Rs. 35,323. The total expenditure has amounted to Rs. 33,421. The constitution of the staff has remained the same throughout the year.

The governing body have met five times during the year and the Board of Visitors six times. The curriculum remains the same. College-leaving certificates are awarded to the boys whose career at the college has given satisfaction to the authorities. The question of their higher education is under consideration.

Progress has been well maintained throughout the year. The religious manual is ready, and when printed it will be circulated to all the Chiefs and Zamindars for their opinion, before its final adoption in the College. Physical training received due attention.

CHAPTER VIII.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Moral Training.

87. The tutorial system is in force in High and Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools and the general tone and discipline are satisfactory. The spread of hostels is also a good sign. No instance of any breach of morals was reported during the year.

Physical Training.

88. The popularity of deshi-kasrat continues. The rivalry between schools brought about by competitions and tournaments is a healthy sign. Such tournaments are held in several districts, and at some of them the Deputy Commissioners have presided. In some of the Middle Schools, a high standard in English gymnastics has been reached, and cricket and football seem to be gaining ground. An attempt has also been made to introduce native games in girls' schools, but with little success.

CHAPTER IX.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

Distribution of Text-Books.

89. During the year under review the work of publication and distribution of books in the Central Provinces has continued in the hands of the firm of Munshi Newal Kishore. This firm has three depôts, namely at Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Raipur. The work is difficult, but I am fairly satisfied with it on the whole.

In Berar the distribution of books was undertaken satisfactorily by the Government Book Depôt at Akola.

Text-Book Committees and their work.

90. On the 31st March 1904 the Committees had 76 books waiting examination and 216 additional publications, including wall sheets and maps, were sent to them during the year for opinion as to their suitability as prize, library and text-books. The Honorary

Secretaries reported on 184 books, of which 127 were adopted as prize or library books and 14 as text-books and 6 as alternative text, 37 being rejected. There were still 108 books not dealt with at the close of the year. Out of 147 books adopted as text-books, &c., during the year under report, 42 were in English, 30 in Marathi, 27 in Hindi, 3 in Sanskrit, 21 in Uriya, 21 in Urdu and 3 in Anglo-Hindi. Out of the 42 books in English, 8 were adopted as text-books and 2 as alternative text, and the remaining 32 books were adopted as prize and library books.

In Berar the work of selecting books for school use is done by one Committee only. The Inspector of Schools, Berar Circle, reports that 14 books in the Marathi language were referred to the Secretary, on 12 of which the Secretary submitted his report. Two of these were sent for circulation among the members. As the people of Berar were unwilling to give up the vernacular text-books which had been found satisfactory by long use, the Berar vernacular text-books were submitted *en bloc* to the Central Text-Book Committee and passed practically without exception. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner has now sanctioned them as alternative text-books for the whole Province.

CHAPTER X.

MUSEUMS AND LIBRARIES.

Museums.

91. There are two Museums in the Central Provinces, one at Nagpur and the other at Raipur, but they are not under the management of this Department.

Library and Philanthropic Societies.

92. Most of the larger schools now possess good libraries and the special grant of Rs. 4,000 from Provincial Funds during the year under report is stimulating the movement. The number of Libraries and Philanthropic Societies in the Central Provinces was 58 compared with 55 in the previous year. In Berar the number of these societies has decreased by one, which leaves a total of 33 in existence.

CHAPTER XI.

Societies and individuals that deserve notice.

93. The names of societies and private individuals deserving mention will be given in a separate communication.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

S. C. HILL,

Director of Public Instruction,

Central Provinces.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central Provinces and Berar for the Official year 1904-05.

(FOR DETAILS SEE GENERAL TABLE III.)

Area and population.						Institutions and Scholars.	Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of
							Collegiate Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.						
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.		Population.				Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.		
1	1		3			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
104,168·82	Towns. British Territory...	103	Males. British Territory...	6,250,284		Institutions. For males ...	3	2	396	2,917	6	9	3,333	2	1	3,336	6·4 Institutions to No. of towns and villages.*
29,435·00	Native States ...	16	Native States ...	988,830													
133,603·82	Total ...	119	Total ...	7,239,114		For females ...	...	...	37	206	2	1	246	...	1	247	·4
... ...						Total ...	3	2	433	3,123	8	10	3,579	2	2	3,583	6·8
Total	Villages. British Territory..	39 889	Females. British Territory...	6,380,378		Scholars. Males ...	300	45	43,339	171,939	401	403	216,427	19	24	216,470	19·9 Male scholars to male population of school-going age.†
British Territory Native States	Native States ...	11,983	Native States ...	1,007,553													
	Total ...	51,872	Total ...	7,387,931		Females ...	...	...	2,501	15,738	49	77	18,365	...	24	18,389	1·7 Female scholars to female population of school-going age.‡
	GRAND TOTAL ...	51,991	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,627,045		Total ...	300	45	45,840	187,677	450	480	234,792	19	48	234,859	10·7

NOTE.—For the purposes of columns 1, 2 and 3 the statistics of the Census of 1901 should be utilized, subject to the modifications enumerated below.

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality or a Cantonment, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

‡ The population of Native or Feudatory States and Political Agencies should not be shown except in the case of those provinces where the schools of the States in question come under the supervision and control of the Education Department; and the foot-note should specify what addition or deduction is made in this respect.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction. §						
	Collegiate Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		Total.
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions — For Males ...	55,016	3,300	5,25,681	5,56,646	49,678	34,181	12,24,502
1. Institutions — For Females ...	...	...	35,434	86,294	12,384	250	1,34,362
Total ...	55,016	3,300	5,61,115	6,42,940	62,062	34,431	13,58,864
2. (*a*) Percentage * of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction.	3·31	·13	23·17	11·02	8·95	4·91	51·49
(*b*) Percentage * of District Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total District Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	22·82	57·82	·01	...	80·65
(*c*) Percentage * of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	1·18	...	44·56	37·11	...	...	82·85
(*d*) Percentage of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	2·86	·17	29·07	33·31	3·22	1·78	70·41
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
AVERAGE ANNUAL COST † OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN							
Government Institution. — Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	220 7 8	22 3 2	13 14 5	5 4 8	171 3 10	144 1 4	17 11 7
Government Institution. — Cost to District and Municipal Funds.	...	...	1 6 10	...	0 3 2	...	0 10 4
Total Cost ...	319 10 5	82 8 0	22 15 5	5 6 6	171 7 0	144 10 2	22 11 9
District Fund Schools. — Cost of Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Fund Schools. — Cost to District Funds ...	...	...	6 9 3	3 3 1	...	...	3 11 9
Total Cost ...	...	...	6 9 3	3 3 1	...	...	3 11 9
Municipal Schools. — Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	4 2 7	0 11 8	...	...	1 15 5
Municipal Schools. — Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	5 13 2	3 2 8	...	...	4 1 11
Total Cost ...	...	...	13 2 6	4 8 6	...	...	7 9 5
Institutions in Feudatory States. — Cost to Native State Revenues ...	...	...	6 11 8	1 6 5	...	...	1 15 5
Institutions in Feudatory States. — Cost to District and Municipal Funds.	...	...	1 3 6	0 12 10	...	...	0 13 7
Total Cost ...	...	...	8 7 2	2 3 9	...	...	2 15 7
Aided Institutions. — Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	18 12 0	...	8 13 8	1 12 9	...	35 5 4	3 10 9
Aided Institutions. — Cost to District and Municipal Funds.	8 8 4	...	1 4 2	0 6 1	...	...	0 10 4
Total Cost ...	151 0 1	...	26 11 7	6 4 2	...	35 5 4	12 4 1
Unaided Institutions ... Total Cost ...	...	...	19 2 10	2 12 8	...	1 9 5	4 0 9
All Institutions. — Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	86 8 0	22 3 2	3 10 2	0 6 9	165 11 11	90 13 3	1 9 3
All Institutions. — Cost to District and Municipal Funds.	5 10 6	...	4 10 1	2 5 7	0 3 1	...	2 12 8
Total Cost ...	207 9 8	82 8 0	12 10 3	3 8 11	165 15 0	91 13 0	6 0 2

RAL TABLE No. II.

Central Provinces and Berar for the Official year 1904-05.

Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction. §								Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	36,585	1,61,145 0 0	43,945	2,00,124	48,695	33,171	5,23,665 0 0	17,48,167 0 0	
...	...	4,518 0 0	2,132	32,519	6,282	1,922	47,423 0 0	1,81,785 0 0	
...	36,585	1,65,713 0 0	46,077	2,32,643	54,977	35,093	5,71,088 0 0	19,29,952 0 0	
...	5·28	21·75	3·74	10·74	3·55	3·45	48·51	100	
...	...	·42	1·95	13·85	2·91	·22	19·35	100	
...	...	...	·31	12·26	1·56	3·02	17·15	100	
..	1·89	8·59	2·39	12·06	2·85	1·81	29·59	100	

* The percentages required for 2 (*a*), 2 (*b*), 2 (*c*) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 34, 35, 36, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average monthly number on the rolls during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in District Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

Class of Institution.	Public							
								Under Public
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.								
ARTS COLLEGES.								
English	1	96	89	79	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
Law	2	45	40	34	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	141	129	113	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.								
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys... High Schools ...	7	698	694	600	2	59	60	48
For Boys... Middle Schools. English ...	31	4,693	4.460	3,542	28	2,824	2,668	2.165
For Boys... Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	3	467	442	314	232	27,240	26,361	18 388
For Girls. High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools. English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls. Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	2	175	164	89	8	627	604	370
Total ...	43	6,033	5,760	4.545	270	30,750	29,693	20,971
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys	29	1,953	1,856	1,287	2,019	133,906	129,398	90,161
For Girls	100	4,815	4,520	2,907	31	1,287	1,245	782
Total ...	129	6,768	6.376	4,194	2,050	135,193	130,643	90,943
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.								
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.								
Training Schools for Masters ...	5	388	321	293	...	...	...	...
Do. for Mistresses ...	2	49	41	39	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	1	29	30	26	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	1	17	14	13	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	2	79	83	71	...	...	...	...
Other Schools (Reformatory) ...	1	110	91	78	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12	672	580	520	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	187	13,614	12,845	9,372	2,320	165,943	160,336	111,914

ERAL TABLE III.

Central Provinces and Berar for the Official year 1904-05.

Institutions.

Management.				Under Private Management.							
Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	2	204	176	144	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	204	176	144	...	...	...	...
2	20	20	14	13	841	880	682	2	117	99	80
10	468	465	343	26	1,830	1,865	1,460	7	171	168	131
16	2,433	2,290	1,645	16	1,574	1,571	1,244	1	62	56	44
...	...	...	...	6	44	36	30	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8	212	208	176	1	106	82	82
1	2	4	2	11	1,177	1,185	995	...	...	...	...
29	2,923	2,779	2,004	80	5,678	5,745	4,587	11	456	405	337
299	21,462	19,668	13,756	396	15,702	15,532	11,642	174	4,424	4,276	3,061
13	796	733	510	55	3,058	2,984	2,126	7	274	278	163
312	22,258	20,401	14,266	451	18,760	18,516	13,768	181	4,698	4,554	3,224
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	12	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	61	75	66	4	184	157	143
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	61	75	66	5	197	169	154
341	25,181	23,180	16,270	534	24,703	24,512	18,565	197	5,351	5,128	3,715

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

	Class of Institution.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning—		
				English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.
	1	22	23	24	25	26
	ARTS COLLEGES.					
Collegiate Education.	English	3	300	300	198	...
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.					
	Law	2	45	45	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	..	...	...
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	..
	Total ...	5	345	345	198	...
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.					
School Education, General.	For Boys... High Schools ...	26	1,735	1,735	1,463	311
	For Boys... Middle Schools. English ...	102	9,986	8,483	397	9,097
	For Boys... Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	268	31,776	108	...	31,776
	For Girls. High Schools ...	6	44	44	35	9
	For Girls. Middle Schools. English ...	9	318	182	104	212
	For Girls. Middle Schools. Vernacular ...	22	1,981	...	...	1,981
	Total ...	433	45,840	10,552	1,999	43,386
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.					
	For Boys	2,917	177,447	1,295	110	176,753
	For Girls	206	10,230	551	7	9,679
	Total ...	3,123	187,677	1,846	117	186,432
	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.					
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters ...	6	401	57	49	384
	Do. for Mistresses ...	2	49	...	...	49
	School of Art	...	...	...	...	..
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	...	..	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	1	29	29	...	...
	Industrial Schools	6	262	138	...	70
	Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural Schools	2	79	20	...	79
	Other Schools (Reformatory) ...	1	110	...	...	110
	Total ...	18	930	244	49	692
	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	3,579	234,792	12,987	2,363	230,510
	1.—Advanced, Teaching—	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.			
Private Institutions.	(*a*) Arabic or Persian ...	1	9	...	9	...
	(*b*) Sanskrit ...	1	10	...	10	...
	2.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—	...	...	...	...	...
	For Boys	1	24	...	...	24
	For Girls	1	24	...	...	24
	Total ...	4	67	...	19	48
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,583	234,859	12,987	2,382	230,558

ERAL TABLE III.—(*Concld.*)

Central Provinces and Berar for the Official year 1904-05.—(Concld.)

Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.									Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
		Hindus.									
Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Gonds and other aborigines.	Others.			
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...	...	228	60	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	30	11	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	258	71	14	...	2	...	...	..	...	
36	21	1,093	408	149	1	20	4	3	2	...	
158	253	3,550	4,782	1,114	16	37	24	52	26	...	
...	598	4,725	21,365	3,785	79	...	297	927	168	...	
35	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
118	178	...	11	...	...	10	...	1	...	6	
...	948	360	550	85	...	2	1	35	...	32	
347	2,004	9,728	27,116	5,133	96	72	326	1,018	196	38	
306	1,575	17,968	126,995	12,755	249	39	8,017	9,543	5,701	...	
508	728	1,647	5,778	1,150	38	45	47	289	...	193	
814	2,303	19,615	132,773	13,905	287	84	8,064	9,832	5,701	193	
...	5	137	222	30	...	...	6	1	...	...	
...	8	11	29	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
117	24	3	38	13	...	20	46	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	36	38	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	4	73	20	..	...	..	11	...	...	
117	39	209	411	68	...	20	53	13	...	...	
1,278	4,346	29,810	160,371	19,120	383	178	8,443	10,863	5,897	231	
...	...	...	...	9	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	48	10	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,278	4,394	29,820	160,371	19,129	383	178	8,443	10,863	5,897	231	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III-A.

Number of Scholars on the 31st March Classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed, for the Official year 1904-05.

Class of Institutions.		Europeans. and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Gonds and other aborigines.	Others.
				Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.					
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.										
ARTS COLLEGES.										
English ...	Male	...	...	228	60	11	...	1	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental ...	Male	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGE FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.										
Law ...	Male	...	...	30	11	3	...	1	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	258	71	14	...	2	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.										
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys.										
High Schools ...	Male	34	21	1,093	408	149	1	20	4	3
	Female	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—										
English ...	Male	148	242	3,549	4,778	1,114	16	37	24	52
	Female	10	11	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ...	Male	...	598	4,701	21,253	3,765	79	...	288	924
	Female	...	...	24	112	20	...	...	9	3
For Girls.										
High Schools .	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	35	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Middle Schools—										
English ...	Male	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	114	176	...	11	...	...	10	...	1
Vernacular ...	Male	...	31	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	917	359	550	85	...	2	1	35
	Total ...	347	2,004	9,728	27,116	5,133	96	72	326	1,018
Primary Schools—										
For Boys ...	Male	235	1,530	17,584	122,907	12,546	249	37	7,524	9,134
	Female	71	45	384	4,088	209	...	2	493	409
For Girls ...	Male	151	...	13	21	...	...	6	...	2
	Female	357	728	1,634	5,757	1,150	38	39	47	287
	Total ...	814	2,303	19,615	132,773	13,905	287	84	8,064	9,832

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE-III-A.—(Contd.)

Number of Scholars on the 31st March classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed, for the Official year 1904-05.—(Contd.)

Class of Institutions.		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Gonds and other aborigines.	Others.
				Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.					
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.										
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.										
Training Schools	Male	...	5	137	222	30	...	...	6	1
	Female	...	8	11	29	...	...	...	1	...
Schools of Art	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Reformatory Schools	Male	...	2	4	73	20	...	...	...	11
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	Male	...	...	18	11	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Industrial Schools	Male	61	24	3	38	13	...	...	46	...
	Female	56	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	1
Other Schools—Agricultural	Male	...	...	36	38	5	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		117	39	209	411	68	...	20	53	13
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		1,278	4,346	29,810	160,371	19,120	383	178	8,443	10,863
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
1. Advanced, teaching—										
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	Male	...		...	...	9	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit	Male	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental classics.	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly—										
For Boys ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Koran only—										
For Boys ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—										
For Boys ...	Male	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ...	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS		...	48	10	...	9	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		1,278	4,394	29,820	160,371	19,129	383	178	8,443	10,863

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Central

Objects of Expenditure.	Public						
	Under Public						
	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.							
ARTS COLLEGES.							
English	19,623	...	...	5,395	...	3,421	28,439
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
Law	888	...	...	2,412	...	...	3,300
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20,511	...	...	7,807	...	3,421	31,739
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.							
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys — High Schools	24,612	...	2,760	15,883	22	98	43,375
For Boys — Middle Schools — English ...	53,565	90	5,375	18,435	9,376	45	86,886
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular ...	1,005	...	...	154	7	...	1,166
For Girls — High Schools... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular ...	862	...	...	...	...	...	862
Total ...	80,044	90	8,135	34,472	9,405	143	1,32,289
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys	6,764	...	...	522	30	50	7,366
For Girls	27,005	...	...	...	104	...	27,109
Total ...	33,769	...	...	522	134	50	34,475
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
Training Schools for Masters ...	49,605	68	5	...	...	...	49,678
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	12,384	...	...	...	...	...	12,384
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	2,951	...	...	119	...	...	3,070
Industrial Schools	2,403	...	...	...	...	...	2,403
Reformatory Schools	17,085	...	...	...	...	...	17,085
Agricultural Schools	7,815	...	...	...	...	...	7,815
Other Schools—Hindi and Uriya Night Classes ...	1,158	...	...	...	...	...	1,158
Total ...	93,401	68	5	119	...	...	93,593
Buildings	18,084	...	...	...	...	120	18,204
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	16,516	...	...	...	96	...	16,612
Total ...	34,600	...	...	...	96	120	34,816
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN— Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN— Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN— Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN— Secondary Schools... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN— Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN— Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN— Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN— Other special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	2,62,325	158	8,140	42,920	9,635	3,734	3,26,912

ERAL TABLE IV.

Provinces and Berar for the Official year 1904-05.

Institutions.	Managed by District or Municipal Boards.						Maintained by Feudatory States.						
Management.													
Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
945	...	808	1,663	...	9	3,425	1,619	..	...	...	...	...	1,619
18,582	4,691	23,008	17,703	201	698	64,883	10,754	486	...	764	...	...	12,004
9,863	1,43 401	13,661	2,122	41	34	1,69,122	6,221	1,730	1,178	606	...	...	9,735
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250	535	3,961	69	...	...	4,815	120	...	...	...	...	...	120
29,640	1,48,627	41,438	21,557	242	741	2,42,245	18,714	2,216	1,178	1,370	...	...	23,478
9,158	3,71,909	35,693	7,849	96	7	4,24,712	24,618	14,664	1,077	1,270	519	564	42,712
150	4,735	4,557	57	...	...	9,499	2,218	125	517	28	...	...	2,888
9,308	3,76,644	40,250	7,906	96	7	4,34,211	26,836	14,789	1,594	1,298	519	564	45,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,000	89,313	15,485	218	1,647	...	1,14,663	2,879	495	2,128	658	1,515	193	7,868
1,281	18,939	1,990	757	...	...	22,967	1,873	615	41	224	117	196	3,066
9,281	1,08,252	17,475	975	1,647	...	1,37,630	4,752	1,110	2,169	882	1,632	389	10,934
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48,229	6,33,523	99,163	30,438	1,985	748	8,14,086	50,302	18,115	4,941	3,550	2,151	953	80,012

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Central

Objects of Expenditure.			Public						
			Under Private						
			Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.						
			Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
			23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
College Education.	Arts Colleges.								
	English		3,300	...	1,500	7,922	...	13,855	26,577
	Oriental		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.								
	Law		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3,300	...	1,500	7,922	...	13,855	26,577
School Education, General	Secondary Schools.								
	For Boys — High Schools ...		10,989	...	2,715	16,948	2,719	9,509	42,880
	For Boys — Middle Schools — English ...		26,130	...	3,803	22,350	3,441	16,387	72,111
	For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular ...		3,306	...	...	680	1,149	5,572	10,707
	For Girls — High Schools		1,972	...	140	1,505	12	1,791	5,420
	For Girls — Middle Schools — English		4,447	...	403	3,796	10	4,163	12,819
	For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular ...		4,049	...	204	14	785	6,346	11,398
		Total ...	50,893	...	7,265	45,293	8,116	43,768	1,55,335
	Primary Schools.								
	For Boys		19,167	...	5,549	18,769	7,511	19,367	70,363
	For Girls		14,118	...	1,530	8,417	1,820	19,672	45,557
		Total ...	33,285	...	7,079	27,186	9,331	39,039	1,15,920
School Education, Special.	Schools for Special Instruction.								
	Training Schools for Masters ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	School of Arts		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical School		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools		2,650	...	...	...	...	...	2,650
	Reformatory Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools—Hindi and Urya Night Classes		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,650	...	...	...	...	...	2,650
Buildings			48,342	889	151	30	13,024	27,006	90 342
Furniture and apparatus, (special grants only) ...			6,841	...		87	380	4,636	11,944
		Total ...	55,183	889	151	117	13,404	32,542	1,02,286
University			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection			..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—	Arts Colleges ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Colleges ...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Professional Colleges		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools ...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Primary Schools ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical and Industrial Schools		...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Other special Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...			1,45,311	889	15,995	78018	30,851	1,29,204	4,02,768

ERAL TABLE IV.—(*Concld.*)

Provinces and Berar for the official year 1904-05.—(Concld.)

Institution. / Management. / Unaided.				Total Expenditure from							Remarks.
Fees.	Sub-scriptions.	Endow-ments and other sources.	Total.	Provin-cial Reve-nues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources. Private.	All other sources. Public.	Grand Total.	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	22,923	...	1,500	13,317	17,276	...	55,016	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	888	...	...	2,412	...	...	3,300	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	23,811	...	1,500	15,729	17,276	...	58,316	
2,268	57	183	2,508	36,546	...	6,283	36,762	12,597	1,619	93,807	
258	417	4,465	5,140	98,277	4,781	32,186	59,510	35,516	10,754	2,41,024	
120	...	...	120	14,174	1,43,401	13,661	3,682	9,711	6,221	1,90,850	
...	...	...	...	1,972	...	140	1,505	1,803	...	5,420	
...	...	...	...	4,447	...	403	3,796	4,173	...	12,819	
...	...	...	...	5,161	535	4,165	83	7,131	120	17,195	
2,646	474	4,648	7,768	1,60,577	1,48,717	56,838	1,05,338	70,931	18,714	5,61,115	
3,806	3,166	4,521	11,493	35,089	3,71,909	41,242	32,216	51,572	24,618	5,56,646	
...	255	986	1,241	41,273	4,735	6,087	8,502	23,479	2,218	86,294	
3,806	3,421	5,507	12,734	76,362	3,76,644	47,329	40,718	75,051	26,836	6,42,940	
...	...	...	...	49,605	68	5	...	...	...	49,678	
...	...	...	...	12,384	...	...	...	...	...	12,384	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2,951	...	...	119	...	...	3,070	
...	...	250	250	5,053	...	...	...	250	...	5,303	
...	...	...	...	17,085	...	...	...	...	...	17,085	
...	...	...	...	7,815	...	...	...	...	...	7,815	
...	...	...	...	1,158	...	...	...	...	...	1,158	
...	...	250	250	96,051	68	5	119	250	...	96,493	
53	...	1,513	1,566	74,426	90,202	15,636	959	48,541	2,879	2,32,643	
18	90	280	388	24,638	18,939	1,990	1,086	6,451	1,873	54,977	
71	90	1,793	1,954	99,064	1,09,141	17,626	2,045	54,992	4,752	2,87,620	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	36,585	...	...	...	...	...	36,585	
...	...	...	...	1,50,683	2,754	...	...	955	11,321	1,65,713	
...	...	...	...	6,304	...	...	...	655	496	7,455	
...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	47	
...	...	...	...	1,452	...	...	...	...	...	1,452	
...	...	...	...	15,803	9,098	236	...	1,960	2,272	29,369	
...	...	...	...	1,964	...	157	61	479	1,066	3,727	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	365	1,954	...	...	27	...	2,346	
...	...	...	...	...	1,681	...	...	...	...	1,681	
...	...	...	...	23,897	1,382	3,850	3,531	975	1,458	35,093	
..	...	...	...	2,37,100	16,869	4,243	3,592	5,051	16,613	2,83,468	
6,523	3,985	12,198	22,706	6,92,965	6,51,439	1,27,541	1,67,541	2,23,551	66,915	19,29,952	

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Edu

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle Stage). 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys	Departmental	English	38	5,391	723	...	723	3,233	...	3,233
		Vernacular	3	467	...	...	...	50	...	50
	District Fund	English	3	202	...	...	...	202	...	202
		Vernacular	209	23,151	...	...	...	2,993	2	2,995
	Municipal	English	27	2,681	59	...	59	2,622	...	2,622
		Vernacular	23	4,089	...	...	...	406	...	406
	Native States	English	12	488	20	...	20	465	3	468
		Vernacular	16	2,433	...	...	...	291	1	292
	Aided	English	39	2,671	795	2	797	1,809	10	1,819
		Vernacular	16	1,574	...	...	...	234	...	234
	Unaided	English	9	288	117	...	117	160	11	171
		Vernacular	1	62	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total		396	43,497	1,714	2	1,716	12,466	27	12,493
For Girls	Departmental	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	2	175	...	...	...	...	7	7
	District Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	1	76	...	...	...	...	4	4
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	7	551	...	...	...	...	30	30
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Aided	English	14	256	...	43	43	6	161	167
		Vernacular	11	1,177	...	...	...	...	278	278
	Unaided	English	1	106	...	5	5	...	21	21
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		37	2,343	...	48	48	6	502	508
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS			433	45,840	1,714	50	1,764	12,472	529	13,001
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys	Departmental		29	1,953	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund		1,915	121,783	...	...	...	669	...	669
	Municipal		104	12,123	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		299	21,462	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		396	15,702	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		174	4,424	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		2,917	177,447	...	...	...	669	...	669
For Girls	Departmental		100	4,815	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund		21	803	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		10	484	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		13	796	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		55	3,058	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		7	374	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		206	10,230	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS			3,123	187,677	...	...	...	669	...	669
GRAND TOTAL			3,556	233,517	1,714	50	1,764	13,141	529	13,670

RAL TABLE No. V.

cation in the Central Provinces and Berar at the end of the official year 1904-05.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						TOTAL.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4.			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
365	1	366	777	1	778	291	...	291	5,389	2	5,391
42	...	42	199	...	199	176	...	176	467	...	467
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	...	202
4,497	11	4,508	9,462	58	9,520	6,066	62	6,128	23,018	133	23,151
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,681	...	2,681
550	...	550	1,867	1	1,868	1,262	3	1,265	4,085	4	4,089
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	485	3	488
308	1	309	1,070	11	1,081	733	18	751	2,402	31	2,433
24	...	24	30	...	30	1	...	1	2,659	12	2,671
242	...	242	567	...	567	531	...	531	1,574	...	1,574
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	11	288
15	...	15	27	...	27	19	...	19	62	...	62
6,043	13	6,056	13,999	71	14,070	9,079	83	9,162	43,301	196	43,497
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13	13	...	57	57	...	98	98	...	175	175
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	12	...	18	18	...	42	42	...	76	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	72	72	2	251	253	1	195	196	3	548	551
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2
...	17	17	...	19	19	...	10	10	6	250	256
3	203	206	20	520	540	6	147	153	29	1,148	1,177
...	43	43	...	37	37	...	..	...	...	106	106
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3	360	363	22	902	924	7	493	500	38	2,305	2.343
6,046	373	6,419	14,021	973	14,994	9,086	576	9,662	43,339	2,501	45,840
277	...	277	1,026	...	1,026	647	3	650	1 950	3	1,953
16,689	89	16,778	53,897	1,008	54,905	46,975	2,456	49,431	118,230	3,553	121,783
2,667	2	2,669	6,252	9	6,261	3 187	6	3,193	12,106	17	12,123
1,618	134	1,752	10,018	671	10,689	7,971	1.050	9,021	19.607	1,855	21,462
2,389	58	2,447	8,472	100	8,572	4,609	74	4,683	15,470	232	15,702
475	2	477	2,121	12	2,133	1,787	27	1,814	4,383	41	4.424
24,115	285	24,400	81,786	1,800	83,586	65,176	3,616	68,792	171,746	5,701	177 447
...	283	283	...	1,789	1,789	...	2,743	2,743	...	4,815	4,815
...	65	65	...	327	327	..	411	411	...	803	803
...	48	48	...	288	288	...	148	148	...	484	484
...	75	75	...	368	368	...	353	353	...	796	796
27	239	266	90	1,050	1,140	76	1,576	1,652	193	2,865	3,058
...	...	...	...	62	62	...	212	212	...	274	274
27	710	737	90	3,884	3,974	76	5.443	5.519	193	10,037	10,230
24,142	995	25,137	81,876	5,684	87,560	65,252	9,059	74,311	171,939	15,738	187,677
30,188	1,368	31,556	95,897	6,657	102,554	74,338	9,635	83,973	215,278	18,239	233,517

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations

Name of examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts ...	1	2	...	3	10	52	...	...	62
3. B. Sc. ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
4. First B. A. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. Sc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First Arts ...	1	3	...	4	27	96	...	...	123
4. Previous Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Arabic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arabic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
LAW—									
1. Doctor of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law ...	1	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	30
MEDICINE—									
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Medicine and Surgery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First L. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary Scientific ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VI.

in the Central Provinces and Berar during the official year 1904-05.

Number passed.					Race or creed of passed Scholars.								Remarks.
Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private students	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Budhists	Parsees.	Others.	
							Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	9	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	Results of the Allahabad University are not published.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	20	...	...	20	...	...	15	4	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	...	...	...	20	...	...	14	5	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations

Name of examination.		Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
		Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.—(*Concld.*)										
ENGINEERING—										
1. M. C. E.		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TEACHING—										
1. Licentiating in Teaching ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—										
Matriculation ...	Boys ...	8	12	3	23	144	257	35	18	454
	Girls ..	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	...	6
School Final ...	Boys ...	3	3	...	6	40	17	...	...	57
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary Examination.	Boys ...	8	2	...	10	148	21	...	...	169
	Girls ...	...	4	...	4	...	15	...	...	15
Middle School Examination.	Boys ...	...	4	...	4	...	32	...	...	32
	Girls ...	...	4	...	4	...	27	...	...	27
High School Scholarships Examination.	Boys ...	29	8	6	43	115	20	24	...	159
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Examination ...	Boys ...	1,959	233	284	2,476	15,016	1,457	1,574	13	18,060
	Girls ...	90	52	12	154	375	360	64	2	801
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION—										
1. Training School Examination for Masters.	Upper ...	1	...	...	1	13	...	...	5	18
	Lower ...	53	3	8	64	836	23	39	250	648
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses.	Upper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower ...	4	5	9	9	17	31	2	...	50
3. School of Arts Examination ...		...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...
4. Medical Examination ...		1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.		1	...	...	1	34	...	...	...	34
6. Industrial School Examination ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Veterinary Examination ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Examination in Agriculture ...		1	...	...	1	129	...	...	...	129

TABLE No. VI.—(*Concld.*)

in the Central Provinces and Berar during the Official year 1904-05.—(Concld.)

Number passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.								Remarks.
Institutions under Police management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	
							Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
96	83	8	9	196	9	2	136	35	14	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	11	...	...	42	...	...	16	22	4	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46	14	...	...	60	1	...	39	18	2	...	...	...	
...	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	17	...	...	17	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
...	20	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
77	14	10	..	101	...	1	55	37	8	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9,640	841	1,025	5	11,511	54	205	2,014	7,778	912	7	2	539	
293	261	54	2	610	56	152	47	314	31	...	4	6	
11	...	...	1	12	...	1	9	2	...	...	...	...	
142	1	9	52	204	...	1	92	92	18	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	16	...	1	32	...	18	3	11	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	...	...	...	9	...	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	
22	...	...	...	22	...	...	15	7	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
118	...	...	...	118	...	...	44	63	11	...	...	...	

Return showing the Distribution of District Fund and Municipal Expenditure on

	Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure of District Boards on Public Instruction.													
		In Institutions managed by District Fund Boards.											In Institutions managed by—		
		Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	District Funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate Education.	ARTS COLLEGES.														
	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.														
	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General.	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.														
	For Boys — High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For Boys — Middle Schools — English ...	3	202	197	155	...	4,691	...	...	...	...	4,691	90	...	...
	For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular ...	209	23,151	22,302	15,405	...	1,43,401	...	...	...	...	1,43,401	...	...	...
	For Girls — High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls — Middle Schools — English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular ...	1	76	79	46	...	535	...	...	...	...	535	...	...	...
	Total ...	213	23,429	22,578	15,606	...	1,48,627	...	...	...	...	1,48,627	90	...	...
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.														
	For Boys	1,915	121,783	117,260	81,096	...	3,71,909	...	...	...	...	3,71,909	...	...	...
	For Girls	20	700	679	391	...	4,735	...	...	...	...	4,735	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,935	122,483	117,939	81,487	...	3,76,644	...	...	...	...	3,76,644	...	...	...
School Education, Special.	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.														
	Training Schools for Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	School of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools (Reformatory) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...
	Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	89,313	...	...	...	...	89,313	...	...	889
	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	18,939	...	...	...	...	18,939	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,08,252	...	...	...	...	1,08,252	...	...	889
	Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in— Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in— Medical Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in— Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in— Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in— Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in— Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in— Technical and Industrial Schools. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in— Other Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,148	145,912	140,517	97,093	...	6,33,523	...	...	...	...	6,33,523	158	...	889

RAL TABLE No. VII.

Public Instruction in the Central Provinces and Berar for the Official year 1904-05.

Total District Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.														Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of District Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.
	In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In Institntions managed by				
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Number of scholars on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	District Fund.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	District Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,500
...	2	59	60	48	945	808	...	1,663	...	9	3,425	2,760	...	2,715	6,283	6,283
4,781	25	2,622	2,471	2,010	18,582	23,008	...	17,703	201	698	60,192	5,375	...	3,803	32,186	36,967
1,43,401	23	4,089	4,059	2,983	9,863	13,661	...	2,122	41	34	25,721	...	...	...	13,661	1,57,062
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	140	140
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	403	403
535	7	551	525	324	250	3,961	...	69	...	...	4,280	...	...	204	4,165	4,700
1,48,717	57	7,321	7,115	5,365	29,640	41,438	...	21,557	242	741	93,618	8,135	...	7,265	56,838	2,05,555
3,71,909	104	12,123	12,138	9,065	9,158	35,693	...	7,849	96	7	52,803	...	...	5,549	41,242	4,13,151
4,735	11	587	566	391	150	4,557	...	57	...	...	4,764	...	...	1,530	6,087	10,822
3,76,644	115	12,710	12,704	9,456	9,308	40,250	...	7,906	96	7	57,567	...	...	7,079	47,329	4,23,973
68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	73
90,203	...	...	...	...	8,000	15,485	...	218	1,647	...	25,350	...	...	151	15,636	1,05,838
18,939	...	...	...	...	1,281	1,990	...	757	...	...	4,028	...	...	...	1,990	20,929
1,09,141	...	...	...	...	9,281	17,475	...	975	1,647	...	29,378	...	...	151	17,626	1,26,767
2,754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,754
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	9,334
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	157
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,954
1,681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,681
1,382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,850	5,232
16,869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,243	21,112
6,51,439	172	20,031	19,819	14,821	48,229	99,163	...	30,438	1,985	748	1,80,563	8,140	...	15,995	1,27,541	7,78,980

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII—(FOR MALES).

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for the Official year 1904-05.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of—		Number of boarders who are students of—				Expenditure from—					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions or Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1.—Managed by Government ...	10	495	48	94	...	353	3,512	...	96	429	4,037 0 0	
2.—Managed by Local or Municipal Boards ...	21	383	...	332	51	...	2,532	2,972 8 0	59	202	5,765 8 0	
3.—Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards ...	15	520	65	228	166	61	12,140	360 0 0	7,227	12,468	32,195 0 0	
4.—Unaided ...	12	334	...	75	90	169	...	...	16,083	7	16,090 0 0	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII—(FOR FEMALES).

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for the Official year 1904-05.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of—		Number of boarders who are students of—				Expenditure from—					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions or Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.—Managed by Government ...	2	20	...	...	...	20	3,947	...	...	...	3,947	
2.—Managed by Local or Municipal Boards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3.—Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards ...	5	371	...	99	272	...	6,358	...	10,445	15,312	32,115	
4.—Unaided ...	4	262	...	26	206	30	...	...	6,260	...	6,260	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. II—(For Europeans only).

Abstract Return of Expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1904-05.

	Total Direct Expenditure.					Total Indirect Expenditure.					Remarks.
	University Education.	School Education—General.		School Education—Special.	Total.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Furniture.	Total.	Total Expenditure.	
	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Industrial Schools.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Institutions ... For Males	...	19,851	18,030	1,380	39,261	930	11,323	728	12,981	52,082	
Institutions ... For Females	...	16,089	21,696	250	38,035	237	11,561	1,832	13,630	51,665	
Total ...	...	35,940	39,726	1,630	77,296	1,167	22,884	2,560	26,611	1,03,747	
(*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2 to 11 to Total Provincial expenditure on European Institutions.	...	31·13	28·74	2·89	62·76	2·44	33·62	1·18	37·24	100 00	
(*b*) Do. do. to Municipal expenditure ..	...	37·72	62·28	...	100·00	...	...	...	...	100·00	
(*c*) Do. do. to Total expenditure ...	...	34·58	38·23	1·57	74·38	1·12	22·18	25·32	25 62	100·00	

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Average annual cost of educating each pupil :—					
Aided Institutions { Cost of Provincial Revenues ..	...	43 2 6	15 13 7	18 6 5	23 5 0
Aided Institutions { Cost of Municipal Funds ..	...	3 8 1	2 14 10	...	2 10 4
Total ...	...	104 7 7	45 14 4	18 6 5	60 0 0
Unaided Institutions ...	...	...	...	4 0 6	4 0 6
Total ...	...	104 7 7	45 14 4	11 14 5	57 6 9

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. III—(For Europeans only).

Return of European Schools and Scholars in the Central Provinces for the year 1904-05.

		Public Institutions.								Grand total of Public Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning—			Girls in Boys' Schools.	Boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
		Under private management.															
		Aided by the Department, Local Fund or Municipal Board.				Unaided.											
		Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on rolls on the 31st March 1905.	Average number on rolls monthly during the year 1904-05.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on rolls on the 31st March 1905.	Average number on rolls monthly during the year 1904-05.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A, classical language.	A, vernacular language.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
COLLEGES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																	
School Education, General — For Boys — High Schools	...	4	44	33	33	...	...	...	..	4	44	44	40	4	2	...	
School Education, General — For Boys — Middle Schools	.. ...	4	168	164	147	...	...	..	...	4	168	168	138	30	10	...	
School Education, General — For Girls — High Schools	... ...	5	38	31	27	...	...	...	...	5	38	38	32	6	...	...	
School Education, General — For Girls — Middle Schools	... ...	6	129	116	96	...	...	...	...	6	129	129	104	23	...	4	
Total	...	19	379	344	303	...	...	...	...	19	379	379	314	63	12	4	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																	
School Education, General — For Boys	... ...	8	331	325	259	...	...	..	...	8	331	331	18	3	71	...	
School Education, General — For Girls	... ...	8	551	540	462	...	...	...	...	8	551	551	7	...	...	162	
Total	...	16	882	865	721	...	...	...	...	16	882	882	25	3	71	162	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																	
Industrial Schools — Boy's	...	1	61	75	66	...	...	...	...	1	61	61	...	...	...	...	
Industrial Schools — Girls	...	...	...	...	...	1	77	62	61	1	77	77	...	...	...	...	
Total of Schools or Public Institutions	...	36	1,322	1,284	1,090	1	77	62	61	37	1,399	1,399	339	66	83	166	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III-A—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY).

Number of Scholars on the 31st March, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed, for the official year 1904-05.

		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Gonds and other aborigines.	Others.
				Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.					
SCHOOL EDUCATION GENERAL.										
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
High Schools	Male ...	34	...	...	3	...	...	5	...	...
	Female ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys.										
Middle Schools—										
English	Male ...	146	1	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
	Female ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls.										
High Schools	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	35	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Middle Schools—										
English	Male ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	114	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1
Total ...		345	1	...	3	...	...	29	...	1
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
For Boys	Male ...	231	1	...	5	...	4	19	..	...
	Female ...	71	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
For Girls	Male ...	151	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	2
	Female ...	357	...	2	...	...	...	30	...	...
Total ...		810	1	5	5	...	4	55	...	2
Technical and Industrial Schools.	Male ...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	56	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	1
Total ...		117	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	1
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.		1,272	2	5	8	...	4	104	...	4
GRAND TOTAL ...		1,272	2	5	8	...	4	104	...	4

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY).

Return of Expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the Official year 1904-05.

Object of Expenditure.	Public Institutions.										Total of expenditure from—					Remarks.
	Under Private Management.															
	Aided by the Department.						Unaided.									
	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.	
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2	3a	3b	3c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENGLISH.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For Boys — High Schools	3,350	322	1,619	1,329	1,520	8,140	...	...	...	...	3,350	322	1,619	2,849	8,140	
For Boys — Middle Schools	5,500	545	2,580	1,746	1,340	11,711	...	..	...	...	5,500	545	2,580	3,086	11,711	
For Girls — High Schools	1,898	140	1,408	12	1,415	4,873	...	...	...	...	1,898	140	1,408	1,427	4,873	
For Girls — Middle Schools	4,102	200	3,729	10	3,175	11,216	...	...	...	...	4,102	200	3,729	3,185	11,216	
	14,850	1,207	9,336	3,097	7,450	35,940	...	...	...	...	14,850	1,207	9,336	10,547	35,940	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																
For Boys	7,258	1,443	4,344	2,115	2,870	18,030	...	...	...	...	7,258	1,443	4,344	4,985	18,030	
For Girls	6,451	550	8,259	504	5,932	21,696	...	...	...	...	6,451	550	8,259	6,436	21,696	
	13,709	1,993	12,603	2,619	8,802	39,726	...	...	...	...	13,709	1,993	12,603	11,421	39,726	
Industrial Schools — For Boys	1,380	...	...	...	...	1,380	..	...	..	...	1,380	..	...	...	1,380	
Industrial Schools — For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	250	...	...	...	250	250	
Total	1,380	...	...	...	...	1,380	...	...	250	250	1,380	...	...	250	1,630	
	29,939	3,200	21,939	5,716	16,252	77,046	...	...	250	250	29,939	3,200	21,939	22,218	77,296	
Scholarships held in — Colleges — Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in — Colleges — Professional	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in — Secondary Schools	688	...	...	...	...	688	...	...	...	...	688	...	...	...	688	
Scholarships held in — Primary Schools	479	...	...	...	...	479	..	...	...	...	479	...	...	...	479	
Buildings	15,904	...	...	60	6,920	22,884	...	...	...	...	15,904	...	...	6,980	22,884	
Furniture	568	...	6	...	1,826	2,400	...	...	...	...	568	...	6	1,826	2,400	
Miscellaneous	127	...	33	...	...	160	...	...	...	..	127	...	33	...	160	
Total	17,766	...	39	60	8,746	26,611	...	...	...	...	17,766	...	39	8,806	26,611	
Total Expenditure on European Institutions	47,705	3,200	21,978	5,776	24,998	1,03,657	...	...	250	250	47,705	3,200	21,978	31,024	1,03,907	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. V—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the European Schools of the Central Provinces and Berar for the Official year 1904-05.

Class of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys ... Aided ... English ...	8	212	42	2	44	158	10	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	12	212
For Boys ... Unaided ... do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8	212	42	2	44	158	10	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	12	212
For Girls ... Aided ... English ...	11	167	...	37	37	4	126	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	163	167
For Girls ... Unaided ... do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11	167	...	37	37	4	126	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	163	167
Total Secondary Schools ...	19	379	42	39	81	162	136	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	175	379
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys ... Aided	8	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	45	141	161	23	184	3	3	6	260	71	331
For Boys ... Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	45	141	161	23	184	3	3	6	260	71	331
For Girls ... Aided	8	551	...	..	...	...	...	..	26	86	112	89	181	270	47	122	169	162	389	551
For Girls ... Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8	551	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	86	112	89	181	270	47	122	169	162	389	551
Total Primary Schools ...	16	882	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	131	253	250	204	454	50	125	175	422	460	882
GRAND TOTAL ...	35	1,261	42	39	81	162	136	298	122	131	253	250	204	454	50	125	175	626	635	1,261

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